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# HOBBIES

V. 40 pt. 2

Sept. 1935 - Feb., 1936



*Early American Sampler from the Collection of Lilian W. Boschen*

SEPTEMBER, 1935

A31336

**The MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS**

**15**  
CENTS

# *Sale . . .*

**of the Edward W. Payne**

*Internationally Known*

**Collection of Indian Relics**

As announced here in preceding issues the sale opened at nine o'clock on the morning of August 15th. Nationally known collectors, dealers and museum men from all parts of the country were present, many having arrived several days prior to the sale. To quote one dealer, and this statement was made by many:

"This sale has no precedent. It is by far the largest gathering of dealers and collectors ever assembled. The sale is being conducted splendidly. The volume of material amazes me and I can not understand how you have been able to display it in such a splendid manner. Practically everyone has purchased a substantial amount of material and from what I heard at a gathering at the hotel last evening, I am sure everyone will be back. I want you to know that I appreciate the courtesies extended to us all."

From our standpoint the sale has been a decided success. Many thousands of artifacts have been sold but in view of the magnitude of the collection these pieces can hardly be missed. Thousands of gem pieces remain together with several hundred thousand specimens of good material from all sections of the country.

The sale will continue indefinitely and you are cordially invited to visit us and inspect the collection. It is located in the Central Illinois Public Service Building at Ninth and Madison, Springfield, Illinois, and the display rooms will be open from nine until five each day except Sunday.

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*Correspondence Should Be Addressed To*

**DR. DON DICKSON**  
**LELAND HOTEL**  
**Springfield, Illinois**



# Interesting Coins, Paper Money, Curios, Gems

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. REGISTRY FEE EXTRA.

U.S. 50c Note, Wm. H. Crawford, perfect .....	.85	Indian III Silver, uncirculated .....	.75
U.S. 25c Note, Walker, perfect .....	.45	Marc Antony Legionary Denarius, fine .....	1.25
U.S. 10c Note, our selection, fine .....	.30	100 Ancient Beads, lot .....	.60
C.S.A. \$10 Note, 1863, rare, perfect .....	.25	Egyptian very fine Barbed Bronze Lancehead ..	3.50
Colonial Note, 1773-5 .....	.65	Egyptian Genuine Scarab, B.C. 1500 .....	2.50
Congress Note, 1778-8 .....	.65	South American Silver Dollars, fine, each .....	1.00
C.S.A. 1864 \$100, small note, uncirculated, rare ..	.40	Napoleon Silver, Italian coin, uncirculated .....	.50
U.S. 3c Note, Washington, good .....	.35	Maria Louisa Silver Coin, uncirculated .....	.65
\$50 Broken Bank, signed note, rare .....	.35	Indian native rupee, uncirculated .....	.65
\$5 Gold U.S., 1834-7, fine .....	10.00	Indian Coins, silver, all different, 6 pieces for ...	1.25
\$2.50 Gold, 1834-8, fine .....	5.00	U.S. Dollar, 1798, fine .....	5.00
U.S. Half Cents, 1800, 1810, 1857, each .....	.60	U.S. Dollar, 1799, fine .....	5.00
U.S. Cent, 1864, bronze with L., uncirculated, red, rare .....	2.50	U.S. \$5.00, gold, 1800, 1802, 1803, fine, each .....	20.00
U.S. Cent, 1861, bold, uncirculated, rare .....	.50	U.S. Cents, 1871, 1872, 1877, proofs, each .....	3.25
Five White Cents, our selection, lot .....	.30	Trajan Denarius, very fine .....	1.25
Ten Foreign Silver, before 1825, different and fine lot .....	2.00	Otacilla Double Denarius, uncirculated .....	1.00
Foreign Half Crown Size, very fine to uncirculated, before 1800 .....	1.25	Sassanian Broad Drachm, uncirculated .....	1.00
Piece of Eight Reals, before 1810 .....	1.00	Parthian drachm, uncirculated .....	.75
Charles and Joan, 1536, first American silver, fine ..	1.50	Ten different old German Silver, very fine, lot....	2.25
Bactrian Coins, 10 different .....	2.25	Ten different Austrian Silver Coins, old and very fine, lot .....	2.25
Mysore, Old Elephant Coin, very fine .....	.50	Ten different Italian Silver Coins, old and fine ...	2.50
Java, thick stiver, 1790-1802, very good .....	.50	Five different Isle of Man Coins, lot .....	1.25
Zanzibar Cent, very fine .....	.35	Three different Gibraltar Coins .....	.60
Mombasa or Borneo Cent, uncirculated red, 2 for ..	.25	Three different very fine Roman Copper Coins (ancient) .....	1.00
Kruger Penny, uncirculated, red .....	.20	Six different Roman Coins, very fine, lot .....	1.65
Newspaper before 1800, fine .....	.45	Roman Family Silver, fine .....	.75
Newspaper, 1772, fine .....	.75	Corinth Drachm, silver, fine, B.C. 300 .....	2.50
Newspaper, 1778, fine, rare .....	1.00	Nero Tetradrachm Coin, good .....	.75
Large Real Stone Scarab, modern .....	1.25	Hadrian Tetradrachm Coin, very good .....	.75
Opal-Onyx Stone, beautiful color .....	.50	Gold Dollar, very fine, our selection .....	2.25
Carved Amethyst and Topaz, 2 for .....	.35	Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, large flan, very fine ...	30.00
Amethyst or Topaz Faceted Bead, each .....	.20	Washington Cent, 1783, proof restrrike .....	1.25
Roman Double Denarius, uncirculated .....	.65	Wood's Half Penny, uncirculated .....	1.75
Roman Commemorative Silver Coin, very fine ....	.75	Louisiana Sou, 1767, fine .....	1.25
Six different Roman Silver Coins for .....	3.00	3c Nickel, proof, 1867-68-69-70, each .....	.75
Proof 3c Nickel, each 35c to .....	.75	Five different Ancient Greek Silver .....	3.25
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*1 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 14, 1935*

### RARE LINCOLN AUTOGRAPHS

- (1) Receipt dated Sept. 13, 1851, given to John H. Harris for services, about 45 words, and signature, all in handwriting of Lincoln.
- (2) Official document dated March 25, 1861, authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the U. S. to a letter addressed to His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Part engraved and filled in, in the handwriting and signature of Abraham Lincoln.
- (3) Autograph Album of Wm. R. Thomas, page in House of Representatives, 170 signatures, 4 Presidents, 7 Governors, Daniel Webster, etc., etc.—"A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill." Signature on Page 34.
- (4) Sir Walter Scott's 1st Edition, 1815, "The Field of Waterloo"—with autograph of Scott. A poem dedicated to the battle.

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SEND IMMEDIATELY FOR THIS LIST, and submit all good—really old Banks to us before offering elsewhere. If not Mechanical Banks, or if Mechanical, but not included on our Mechanical list, please be very sure to state lowest price and complete description in first letter.

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# Hobbies

The Magazine for Collectors

VOLUME 40 NUMBER 7

## A Consolidation of

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SEPTEMBER, 1935

## This Issue Contains

These Things Interest Us  
 Adventures in Collecting  
 The Symbol of the Cross  
 One Collection Leads to Another  
 Things I'd Most Forgotten  
 Lincolniana  
 Washingtonia  
 Old Prints  
 Paintings  
 Autographs  
 Circusiana  
 Curios  
 Miniaturia  
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# THESE THINGS INTEREST US

## A News Review of Interesting Hobby Pursuits

THE PARK DEPARTMENT of New York City recently sponsored a contest for barber-shop quartets. One of the rules was that the boys must stick to the old songs, specifically ones of the Gay Nineties. Eligible songs included "Sweet Adeline," "I've Been Working on the Railroad," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "Lindy," "Can't You Hear Me Calling, Caroline?" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie." At the finals which were scheduled for September 10 in Central Park, a true barber shop setting was provided, including red plush barber chairs, a rack of initialed shaving mugs and old copies of the Police Gazette.

WHAT TO DO when you desire to make sure that your dinner guests are not bored? The ancient Egyptian hostess was not lacking in ingenuity to solve such problems. Daniel Bishop, newspaper cartoonist, told a group of business men recently that instances are found in the history of cartooning to show that those early hostesses employed cartoonists to draw fanciful pictures of their guests, which besides affording amusement were kept as a record of the occasion. Mr. Bishop's researches also reveal that caricatures of army officers have been found in the ruins of old Roman barracks.

ALL OF THE WOMEN columnists, it seems, especially those who advise women, have been advocating that women take up hobbies, not alone for pleasure but benefit as well. Now, Doris Blake tells of a letter from one woman who says that her spine weakens when she sees that long domestic avenue ahead of her lined with more pots and pans, more clothes lines strung with more clothes, more piles and piles of socks, and more bushels of beans and spinach to wash. The antidote. Miss Blake advised the woman to let her soul escape now and then through the outlet of a hobby.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX, is another one of the well-known beauty columnists, who has recently advocated hobbies for women. She urges that they be included in their beauty programs. And isn't this a good argument which she expounds?

"What profiteth cold cream at \$5.00 per jar, if your mind is tied up in bow-knots of worry and apprehension? An absorbing pursuit will bring the sound, refreshing sleep which gives to your eyes a dewy look

beyond the power of eye pencils or mascara.

"Of course, your hobby must be healthful, because if it happens to be cocktail parties or a wild time over which you lose a night's sleep, better pass it up quickly.

"Also—people with hobbies are easy to live with; they make good husbands and wives."

IN AN OPEN FORUM discussion from parents, The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Mo., recently opened up a train of thoughts on the problems of adolescence. One mother's theme song was "Give him a hobby." She advocated more leisure time and said that when it is rightly understood we will pay no tax for the support of reform schools, but rather to hobby pursuits. We will have then, said she, fewer criminal lawyers and prison guards, and in their stead will have child psychologists, teachers and leaders.

HUNDREDS OF DOLLS passed in a competitive review sponsored recently by the Kansas City, Kansas, playgrounds. The assembly was made up of dolls by the girls of the city, and little Miss Jewel Joy Carlson had the largest entry with twenty-six in her family. One little girl exhibited a specimen that any doll collector might covet. It is one that was made so that it could have four interchangeable heads. By taking off one head and putting on another the doll can be changed from old age to youth.

THE STATEMENT that Kansas is "a grassy parallelogram" has been refuted by the collection of R. H. Fairchild, Topeka cabinetmaker. Mr. Fairchild has collected eighty-six kinds of wood grown in the sunflower state. These he has acquired in the short space of three years.

"Those great dry-weather giants, the cottonwoods, and those 'splendid weeds', the box elders, are not the principal trees of Kansas," he says. Oak and elm are said to be more common. Maple is also found in quantities. Mr. Fairchild says also that the persimmon, a native of Eastern Kansas and Missouri, is really "American ebony", for it has the characteristics, the black heart and white sapwood.

Mr. Fairchild plans to make a Kansas table, using the state seal as the motif. Aside from his Kansas specimens his collection totals 1,500 wood varieties.

EVERGREEN TREES comprise the hobby of Henry Horsch of Iowa. For twenty-five years he has collected them from all parts of the country and transplanted them on his farm. There are now 150 evergreens about his home, including several varieties. His favorite is the Black Hills spruce because of its hardness and beauty.

IT IS GOOD that sentimentality is ever with us. It broke out in virulent form in Pittsburg, Kansas, recently, when it became necessary to remove a 50-year old 900 pound iron firebell in order that the city commissioners might remodel a fire station. When the bell came down from its moorings of fifty years, the more sentimental ones of the city protested that it should be disposed of as junk as some had planned. They reminisced that it rang when the Spanish-American War was declared; that it tolled for President McKinley's death; that it rang out when war was declared against Germany and also when the Armistice was signed. The volunteer firemen who recall getting out of bed in the middle of the night to heed its call, also protest, it is related, "No, No, a thousand times no," when any one suggests that the old bell be sold up the river.

IF YOU THINK your own life is too uninteresting to *diarize* you can follow the example of several persons who keep diaries of the weather. Meteorology is a common hobby among private citizens abroad, so weather officials say, and one time it was a common hobby among American citizens, but with the establishment of a professional forecasting service in 1870 interest waned until more recently. Diaries of the weather by laymen have provided supplementary information of great value to official climatologists. Like stamp or coin collecting there are many angles of approach. Pictures of clouds, still or moving; forecasting; and air-mass analysis are a few variations.

OLD COVERED BRIDGES have a more universal fascination than one would imagine. Recently the Stephen Daye Press brought out a book on the subject which will, no doubt, be received eagerly by those who are collecting pictures of these old structures. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland particularly, a few of these old bridges still remain.

THE LATEST COLLECTION fad is sales tax stamps issued by various states under the new sales tax revenue laws.



# Adventures in Collecting

By ALICE FOLLANSBEE

SEVERAL years ago two friends of mine, Frances and Jane, spent a pleasant two weeks' vacation in New Orleans. Everything was new to them and everything was interesting. They liked Old New Orleans the best, and spent most of their time on the narrow streets. The quaint, old houses, standing close upon the walk, with narrow balconies projecting from their second stories, giving shelter to those who walked beneath, were charming and full of interest. Upon most of the houses was beautiful old wrought and cast iron in profusion; railings of it ran along the fronts of the balconies, or formed supports for the floor of a second balcony above the first; sometimes it hung in dainty tracery from the roof, and always it was a delight to look upon.

The antique shops were numerous, and of course fascinated the two visitors, as did the second-hand shops, for there were many beautiful things to be found in them, but their pocket-books unfortunately were a bit thin. However, it was a pleasure to look and everyone was courteous and kind. No matter how small the purchases, there was always a happy smile on Jane's face as she left the shops with the dingy newspaper packages.

All collectors know that anything bought in a second-hand store is wrapped in an old newspaper, but they do not mind; their inward consciousness of the bundle's contents makes them immune, as it were, to its outside appearance. They are thankful if the paper is clean. But Frances still had this to learn, and she looked with astonishment at Jane, who bore her bumpy newspaper packages into the hotel with perfect self-possession.

One day the visitors wandered into a small second-hand store on an obscure street. There was nothing for them in the store, but its owner proved to be their Moses.

"If you are in quest of the old," he told them, "I know a man who has a house that is filled, crammed, crowded with stuff, ancient and modern. He just takes a rake and pulls in everything in sight. A few dealers know about him, but he is so much out of the way that I doubt if any of the tourists have found him. I can't say what he has just now, but he does sometimes have good things, and if you find what you want, you can buy it cheap."

This certainly sounded promising, and with written directions for find-

ing him, the friends left the shop determined to look up this remarkable place the first thing in the morning.

"What is the name of the man we are going to see?" asked Frances, while they were at dinner that evening.

"I believe it is Joe Pyeweed," answered Jane, hunting in her bag for the address. "No, it is Joe Abbott, No. 1674 ——— Street. Now why did I think that his name was Pyeweed?"

As one who had had experience, Jane thought it best to warn Frances, who by this time was showing plainly the effects of her few days' hunt. "Don't set your hopes too high," she cautioned, "it certainly sounds good, but I have followed as promising a lead as this and found nothing."

The next morning was pleasant, and nine o'clock found the hunters headed for "Uncle Joe's" as both of them had come to call him. It was only a few steps from the car to No. 1674. The building, only a story high, stood close upon the street and had neither steps nor door. There seemed no way of entering it, save through a high picket gate at the side and that was closed and locked.

"The number is the same, but what a queer place," said Frances.

"It is not very promising, but we shall soon find out," said Jane as she pressed the button beside the gate. From somewhere within was heard a cheerful whirr, and through the pickets could be seen an old man, hurrying to answer the ring. When he reached the gate, he made no move towards opening it, but peered with one round eye at the visitors, and pleasantly asked their business.

Jane smiled sweetly, and asked, "Is this Mr. Abbott?"

"Yes'm."

"We are lovers of old fashioned things, and we were told that you might have some to sell." All of this to the one eye, which was all that was plainly visible of the old man. But the eye was wide, and blue, and had a friendly gleam.

"Well now! Live in town?"

"No, we are from the North."

"What part?"

"Ohio."

"Well, well!" The blue eye twinkled. "You see I had to go to town early this morning, and I haven't got my housework done up."

"We shouldn't mind that."

"Shouldn't you?" The eye closed

in meditation. It was an anxious moment. "Well, come in." The gate was unhooked, and with a sign of relief, the friends stepped inside where they were promptly met by four inquisitive but friendly dogs. "Come right this way," and they followed the old man, through a long, narrow passage which was piled high on either side with a large and varied assortment of iron implements for both outdoor and indoor work, into a large yard enclosed upon all sides by buildings or high fences. "Step inside," said the old man; which they did, looking in astonishment at the mass of goods piled high on all sides. Although, at first glance most of the stuff looked hopelessly modern and shabby, it did not take long for the collectors to realize that in these piles there were treasures to be found.

"Now just make yourselves 'to hum' and look around while I go and feed my mocking-bird and alligator."

Left alone the friends beamed upon each other. "Did you ever?" asked Frances, holding up a silver chain which measured fully a yard and a half in length, and although heavy to look upon, was as pliable as a silken cord.

"Never!" Jane replied, gloating over a string of dusty keys. "And I have been hunting for twenty years."

"He may soak us," worried Frances.

"Not if I am any judge of eyes," Jane comforted.

"Well, finding anything?" asked the old man, bustling in.

"Yes, indeed! How much do you ask for this chain?"

"Now that is one of the best things that I have got. GEN-U-INE! I'll give you a written guarantee with that chain."

"How much?" asked Frances again, afraid that she could not afford to buy it after all.

"I ought to have four dollars for that, but you may have it for three."

And Frances answered with relief. "I'll take it."

"And these keys?" Jane held up the string.

"Well, now, I don't hardly know. Some of them ain't worth anything."

"True, but I would rather take all of them than to try to sort them here."

"Well, seventy-five cents."

Jane looked at him in speechless astonishment.

"And I'll throw in this old copper



stirrup and brass pad-lock," he made haste to add.

Counted later, there proved to be just one hundred keys, and full half of them worthy to add to the most exclusive of key collections.

"Do you like old copper?" this to Frances, who had picked up a battered old copper pan. "I have some good pieces in the back room."

So they squirmed sidewise, between the piles of goods, to the back room, passing on the way the old man's bed, a massive four-poster, standing like a great catafalque in the midst of the confusion. On it were piled not less than four plump feather beds.

"It would have been easier to have gone outside and around, that's what I generally do," said the old man, as he took a number of good old copper pieces from a battered trunk. Two small, heavy, delightfully clumsy cooking pots were bought for fifty cents each. A bowl hammered from a single piece of copper, and large enough to hold at least two quarts, cost "two-bits", while several smaller pans and bowls were bought for the proverbial song.

The old man waved a battered fruit basket in the air.

"Here is a piece of real old Sheffield, GEN-U-INE!" I'd have to have —, for real old Sheffield comes high, you know."

Jane asked, "Do you get hold of much old Sheffield." He replied that he did have quite a bit first and last.

Then Frances queried, "Do you suppose you could find an old Sheffield teapot for me? One of the tall, slender ones?"

"Yes, yes, I know just what you mean. I've had 'em. Schmall in the neck," here he took hold of his coat just under each arm and drew it closely around him, "plumping out in the middle," slowly lowering his hands in a gradually widening curve to just below his knees, "and schmall at the feet."

"I see my teapot," exulted Frances.

Back towards the front of the house the happy buyers started, this time by way of the yard, where they spied two large marble bowls lying bottom-side-up, in the dirt. The old man told them that the bowls came from an old garden down by the river, and he declared that they weighed nearly three hundred pounds each. They were plain, but perfect in line and proportion.

"How much for them?"

"One dollar each."

"Pinch me!" whispered Frances to Jane.

Then the old man volunteered the information that he had four more bowls just like these, only much smaller, but that he could not show

them for they were buried under a huge pile of goods in one corner of the room. "But they are all right. I'll give you a written guarantee with every bowl. Perfectly solid, and GEN-U-INE!"

"How much do you want for them?"

"'Bout fifty cents," he answered. All of the bowls were bought, and two large old stone bowls in addition—fifty cents each for them. The collectors were jubilant; bird fountains and flower vases for their gardens, and all from an "old garden in New Orleans."

"Haven't you some old pewter?" Jane asked the old man. He replied that pewter was "scarcer than hen's teeth, but there were a pair of old pepper-pots somewhere around." After some search he found one of them and a jewel of a pepper-pot it was.

"That any good to you?" he asked.

"Lovely!" answered Jane, "how much is it?"

"'Bout fifteen cents, I guess; if I could find the other one the two would be a quarter." But all hunting failed to bring the mate to light. Several times Jane begged for "the other pepper-pot" until finally in desperation, Uncle Joe declared that "God in Heaven knows where that pepper-pot is!"

Jane looked at the piles of goods, and whispered to Frances, "I wonder?" And Frances answered that Uncle Joe seemed to have absolute faith in the Deity.

"Now," said he, "I am going to show you a grand chest, camphor-wood, and GEN-U-INE!" After sundry tugs, pulls, and grunts, he succeeded in digging out the chest, which he triumphantly opened.

"There! You never saw a finer chest than that!"

It was in truth GEN-U-INE! No one who had a nose could doubt that. The name plate, corners, and lock were all of brass; it was of good size, heavy and in every way desirable.

"How much do you ask for it?"

"Two dollars and fifty cents."

"It is mine!" said Jane.

"I have another just like it only much smaller, but it is pretty shabby." And so it was, but perfectly capable of restoration, and well worth buying; two bits was the price. Frances thankfully paid for that, and she also bought an old chest for silver and paid one dollar and a half for it. The chest was of walnut and brass-bound on all its edges; it had sunken handles and two locks. Plain, and of beautiful workmanship, it was in every way a treasure which would glorify any dining-room.

Another purchase was an old Sheffield castor for one dollar and a half; this had all of its bottles, and Jane planned to use it on her dressing table, the mustard pot for cold cream,

the pepper-pot for powder, and the rest of the bottles for various lotions. There was another castor, without bottles, which Frances planned to have fitted with small glasses for flowers, price sixty-five cents. Twenty-five cents for an old kettle stand of wrought iron; a fine old water bottle of blown glass, with a capacity of at least a gallon, and a little blue scent bottle, cost "two-bits" each; six yards of fine and heavy old linen was seventy-five cents. An old pitcher of red pottery with lustrous glaze, cost very little, and Frances loved it best of all. A small brass figure of the "Mother and Child" was held worth fifty cents. "A hundred years is nothing to her," Uncle Joe declared.

Such finds and prices were almost overwhelming, and Jane became so excited that she addressed Uncle Joe as "Mr. Pyewee—" which break passed unnoticed by him, but nearly threw Frances into convulsions, she only being saved from betraying her amusement by rushing hastily out to see the goats.

These same goats, five of them, were not the least interesting of the numerous surprises awaiting the visitors who were fortunate enough to find a welcome at the picket gate. They were confined in a small enclosure back of the house, and were a sleek and contented lot. When Uncle Joe informed the friends that he had two tame wolves, they were anxious to see them, but when they learned that they must go through the yard where the goats were confined in order to do so, their interest waned! But the old man assured them that the goats were harmless and begged them "to come right along," which they finally did, one of the goats with beautiful but formidable horns, shaking his lowered head playfully (perhaps) as they hurried past him.

The wolves were interesting, and seemed tame and gentle under the crooning and stroking of their master, but neither of the visitors felt perfectly serene while they were so near; neither was the thought of passing the pair of long horns again entirely free from dread. The passage was safely made, however, Frances walking quietly and in a seemly manner, past the goats and through the gate. Jane, perhaps because she was of a more nervous temperament, frankly skipped past, offering up audible thanks when the gate clicked shut behind them. "There," chirped Uncle Joe, "you see, he did not hurt you. He might some folks, but that goat is smart—he knows!"

"Should you care for an old mortar made of iron wood?" he asked. "I believe that I can find it."

The mortar did not appeal to either of the collectors, but the idea

of further search in that fascinating-house did, so they gladly entered it again, and the old man, climbing to the top of a tottering pile in one corner of the room, began to dig, keeping up a most interesting monologue while he did so.

"Well, well, here's the missing part of that graphophone that Solomon Goldman wanted to buy last winter. Now I can send him word to come and get it, and I am three dollars to the good. Here's a perfectly good quart measure, which I could have sold a dozen times if I had known where it was. I must get to it and straighten things out, they are so crowded in that it is a wonder I ever find anything. I know that mortar is here, but I don't know just how deep it is."

"Could you use this?" he cried, holding up a bowl which had three little feet, and a shallow spout on one side. It was cut from stone and was an interesting looking piece. The collectors had no idea what it was intended for, but it was undoubtedly old, and the price was only "two bits", so it was added to the rest of the purchases. Still no mortar, and Uncle Joe asked Jane to pass him a box of matches from a table close beside her. Setting it up on a peak close at hand, he continued his search by the aid of the matches, throwing each match when burnt out, into the pile and lighting another. Presently his perseverance was rewarded, and he straightened himself with an ejaculation of triumph, the mortar in his hand.

"Here it is! I knew it was somewhere in this pile; there goes my matches! Well, it is just one more thing in the pile; lucky I found the mortar first." He beamed happily upon the startled visitors, while he descended carefully to the floor.

"But Mr. Abbott, are you not afraid to leave all those matches loose in that pile of goods? Why they might set your house on fire!"

"No danger of that, they never were very good matches."

"But a mouse might nibble them, and —"

"It would make him pretty sick, I'm thinking," interrupted Uncle Joe placidly.

And now the problem of getting their purchases safely home, confronted the happy buyers. Uncle Joe could attend to the packing, but he knew nothing of roads or rates. After thinking for a while, he suggested that Peter Gladwin, who lived near, and worked in a freight office, would be a good man to consult, so they started with him, to find that neighbor and see what he could tell them. On their way they came to a yard where roses and violets were

blooming in profusion. "How beautiful," exclaimed the friends, stopping in admiration.

"I know the lady that lives there. You wait a minute," said Uncle Joe, and in spite of protests, he hurried through the neat picket gate to the door of the house where a pleasant faced woman appeared in answer to his rap, and came with him to the fence where the two embarrassed strangers were standing.

"Do come inside," she urged, "come in and pick all the violets you care to. The more there are picked, the more will blossom."

"Yes, yes, come right in," chirped Uncle Joe, already on his knees among the violets. Mrs. Case will let you, I knew she would."

So they did, and one of the most pleasant memories of that delightful two weeks is the sunny morning early in March, when they knelt among the purple violets and gathered "all they wanted." Mrs. Case cut a generous bunch of roses for them, and laden with fragrance, they continued on their way to find the man who worked in the freight office; they found him at home and with the assistance of Uncle Joe, satisfactory arrangements were made for starting the treasures north, and the happy collectors promised the old man that they would surely come again next March, bade him a reluctant farewell and started for their hotel, tired but richer in both experience and possession than when they had left it in the morning.

And Frances had crossed the Rubicon! For in her arms she bore, if not proudly, yet unashamed, a newspaper bundle. The bundle was bumpy, and the newspaper was not overly clean, but she was "not going to take any chances of having that beautiful old red pitcher broken in transportation."

That evening a small voice from Frances' bed piped up, "How did we come to call him Pyeweed?"

And Jane sleepily answered, "Blest if I know! But by any name, he is a dear!"

And so he was. The milk of human kindness was perfectly sweet in his heart; it would always be a delight to remember his happy face and cheery optimism, and the serene manner in which he rose above the spilled matches was not far from sublime.

Two years after this visit to New Orleans, Jane received a letter from a friend who was spending the winter there. She asked Jane for the name of any dealer who might be somewhat off the general line. Jane wrote immediately about Uncle Joe, giving her careful directions for finding him and adding at the close of

her letter, "If he hasn't gone to Heaven, there's where he is."

Not long after Jane received a letter from this friend saying, "I went as soon as I received your letter and found him just started for Heaven, I am sure, for an ambulance drove away from his door as I reached it, and Uncle Joe was in it."

Let this be his obituary.



## Collecting a Word a Day



HERE are some new words (maybe not) to add to your collection vocabulary.

An English collector, E. Fenn Clark, collects *truncheons*. His assembly numbers 500 examples and he has written a book on the subject, "Truncheons: Their Romance and Reality." The great heyday of the truncheon, in England particularly, was the 1830's and the 1840's, the period of the Great Reform Bill and the Chartists, when there were numerous riots arising from the industrial revolution.

o o o o

A Philadelphia priest collects *vestments*, a word that is not so uncommon, yet the collection is.

o o o o

Mayor Frank Lostutter, of Emporia, Kansas, has recently added a *do-c-do* to his collection of old bicycles, and classy, old time rigs. To save you a bit of trouble with Mr. Webster, a *do-c-do* is a high, 4-wheeled horse drawn vehicle. It seats four persons on a small backless seat, two facing the front and two the rear. Two oil lamps are on each side at the front. The old time vehicle was found in the loft of an old garage building, used years ago as a livery stable in Emporia.

o o o o

If you do not know and do not wish to trouble Webster ask an old seaman about the instrument called a *sextant*. A California family prizes one that has more than a hundred years to its credit.

o o o o

A retired U. S. navy officer and his son, and a few friends returned to New York recently aboard their schooner, The Pilgrim, following a treasure hunt to the island of Mona, off Puerto Rico, where the pirate Corfrescu was supposed to have buried loot. The adventurous mariners found nothing on this trip except a few encrusted *doubloons*, some rusty hinges which might have turned the lids of treasure chests, and a few blown glass bottles.

# The Symbol of the Cross

By IOLA A. SMITH

**S**YMBOLS, symbols everywhere in the world. Great symbols and small symbols. To them men pledge allegiance and by them are they inspired to better deeds. In a world of symbols the greatest of them all is the Christian Cross.

Ancient pagan people had their symbols, often in the form and design of a cross. The earliest of these was the swastika cross of equilateral shape. The form of this is the Nazi emblem used today in Germany. Early forms of this and other cross shapes were in use in both the eastern and the western world before the Christian era. Several forms of the cross were used as Christian symbols. Three distinct types came into use—the Tau Cross, the Greek Cross, and the Latin Cross. The Tau resembled the letter T. It had been used by the ancient Egyptians with a loop at the top and was called the Key of Life. The Jews used the Tau Cross both as a religious emblem and occasionally for the execution of criminals. The Greek Cross is still in use. It consists of an upright cross with intersecting arms. Another form of this cross resembles the capital letter X and is known as the St. Andrew's Cross. On this type of cross St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland was martyred. The cross used mostly by christians is the Latin cross with the long arm below crossed by a shorter arm above. Constantine took the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ (XPIE-TOE) as the form for his cross. All explorers carried the cross and planted it in the new land as a symbol that it would be a Christian country.

To the early christians the cross was an instrument of execution and disgrace so they did not care to use it. However it is found carved or marked on the walls of the catacombs. Some say that it was put there by the grave diggers who came to use it as a symbol of their group. Others say that the christians put it there to help hold their converts who were used to the pagan cross symbols and felt that it might make them more at home in their new faith. In the fourth century Constantine decreed the use of the cross throughout the Roman Empire. Still it needed the mandate of the Council of Tours 567 to bring the cross into the church. This council mandated that the elements of the Eucharist should be kept under the figure of the cross upon the altar and forbid the celebration of the ordi-

nance of the Lord's Supper without a cross upon the table. Today we consider the cross as a wonderful symbol of Christ's sacrifice for us and have forgotten the horrible idea of torture and disgrace.

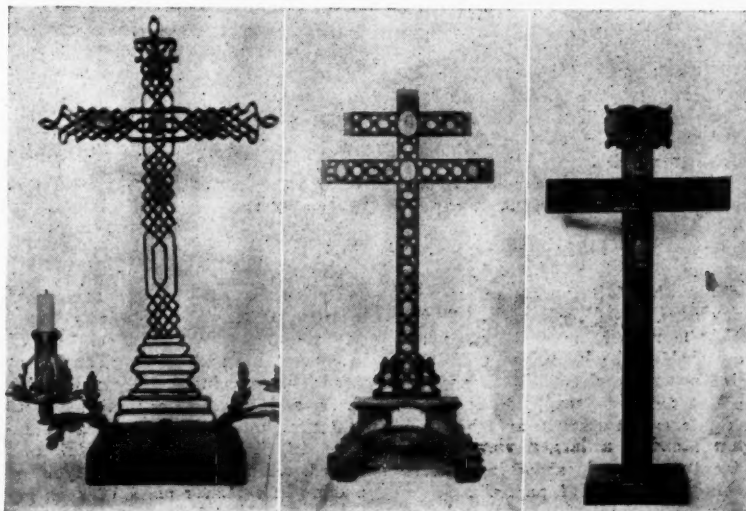
During the Crusades the cross was seen on the banners, clothing and even the swords of the crusaders. In the churches we find it on the altars, the vestments of the clergy, in the stained glass windows, frescoes, mosaics, spires, gables and in the boundary markers of the church lands. How many fugitives from justice or oppressed persons have worn the black robes with the yellow cross on their shoulders to show that they were under the protection of the sanctuary cross? Consider also the old cathedrals and our churches today and see that the nave and transept are built in the form of a cross. Today besides their use in the church we find them employed as monuments. In the exquisite designs of oriental rugs and also accepted as the mark of illiterates in their legal business. Some have employed the cross in their national flags as Great Britain uses a combination of the Greek and St. Andrew's cross; Greece and Switzerland chose the Greek cross; while Norway and Sweden picked out the Latin cross.

The ecclesiastical crosses are of four main types, the processional, carried in religious processions are usually of metal, handsome and floriated (having the ends in flower or leaf design). The altar ones have bases or pedestals and are made of various metals or of wood beautifully carved and decorated. The pectoral crosses are smaller ones worn on the person of high church dignitaries, sovereigns, or persons of rank. In the fourteenth century a certain cross with a small arm above the long one was prescribed for cardinals, and archbishops. The Lorraine cross worn only by the pope has three arms instead of two. The bishops' cross is a simple Latin one.

The fourth ecclesiastical cross, the crucifix has had a very interesting development. This type was not used until the fifth century when just the head of Christ was painted on the cross. In the eighth century it had reached the bas-relief state. Christ at first was represented as alive and uninjured, clothed in a full length tunic. But in the tenth century this idea of the living Christ was changed to a dead or dying one. By the fourteenth century the tunic had been replaced by the loin cloth on the figure. Christ at first stood on a pedestal or hung with his feet uncrossed, later he was nailed with four nails. By the thirteenth century the feet were crossed and only three nails were shown as in the present day crucifix. On some Christ stands on an oblique support showing that due

## CROSSES FROM THE COLLECTION OF FRANK A. MILLER, MASTER OF THE MISSION INN, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Reading from left to right: Beautiful cruciform taper stand of wrought iron cunningly fashioned about 200 years ago, to sit on an altar and hold a pair of wax tapers. From Seville, Spain. A Lorraine, or Patriarch's cross with two transverse arms. Cross stands 43 inches high, and is made of various sorts of polished Mexican hard woods. The body and limbs of the cross contain 86 small circular, glass covered cavities, for holding relics of the blessed saints. Large marriage cross of crude Indian workmanship. Profusely carved with symbols of the Passion in high relief. From the cross-beam project two spokes from which to hang garlands of flowers in connection with marriage celebrations, baptisms, and other festive occasions. From Queretaro, Mexico. Period 1725.





to the pain one foot was pulled up shorter than the other. Bells were in early times fastened to the crucifix to ward off evil spirits.

There are numerous symbols shown on the crosses. The five knobs found on some represent the five wounds of Christ. When crosses were adorned with jewels the red ones symbolized the blood of Christ; green, regeneration; and pearls, purity. A circle on the cross represented eternal life. St. Augustine gives us some idea of the symbolism of the cross. He said that the foot of the cross buried in the ground indicated faith planted on a sure foundation, the height, from the arms to the head is hope having its resting place in Heaven; breadth, charity extending even to the left or to our enemies; length, from foot to arms is for perseverance. We should not forget in contemplating the wonderfully carved and hand wrought or plain crosses that they symbolize ideals which have helped to regulate our lives through the ages.

A well known collector of old crosses, George Willard Benson, is an authority on the subject. He has collected various types in Spain, Italy, Sicily, Russia, England, France, Germany and many other European countries as well as in the United States, over a period of several years. He has not confined his collecting to one form but has included the large altar crosses as well as the small ornamental ones, the pendant or hanging type, the reliquary or hollow ones with a place for holding relics and the processional crosses.

His earliest specimen, said to have been excavated near Cairo, dates

back approximately to 1000 A.D. It is bronze of the Greek type with the arms of equal length. Its workmanship is crude compared to the European crosses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that were very elaborate and showed many symbolic forms on them.

The material for the crosses is almost as varied as the crosses themselves. Wood elaborately carved and glass beautifully cut vie with intricately wrought metallic ones of gold, silver, bronze, brass, and pewter. Pearl and ivory crosses are accentuated by their neighbors of jet, amethyst, amber and tortoise shell. Then the tiny mosaics should not be overlooked for their workmanship is exquisite. Precious stones often adorned some of the crosses in the collection which is of historic as well as artistic interest and merit.

Mr. Benson's collection is now in the Buffalo, N. Y., Historical Museum and is probably one of the largest collections in any public museum in this country. Besides the crosses he has made numerous other collections, one of old Bibles and Bible pictures which show very well the changes in the religious ideas of the people down through the years. He also has a collection of lithograph prints of the saints of olden times with their symbols, many of them martyrs of the cross which is pictured beside or upon them.

He is the author of an interesting book on crosses, "The Cross — Its History and Symbolism" which contains much valuable information including the symbols that often appear and the legends and traditions connected with the cross.

## One Collection Leads to Another

By GEORGE EICHERT

**Y**OU'VE heard that common saying: "one bite invites another." That same thought may be aptly applied to collecting, too, with very interesting results.

Recently a friend, a collector who owns a fairly important array of United States and air mail stamps, remarked that he had, several years ago, purchased a few volumes on stamps and aviation to enlarge his knowledge of his collection. "After a few more purchases" he continued, "my shelf of books bulged until they filled an entire closet. Each addition became a joy to read, and increased my interest in stamps, as I began to gain steadily a larger view of the adventurous and absorbing stories behind these bits of paper."

Today, perhaps, that collection of books is a rarer item than most of his stamps. For early volumes devoted to this subject were published in small editions of a thousand copies or so. Discounting those copies which have since been permanently taken out of circulation by public libraries, one quickly realizes how few are left available, for private ownership.

The evolution, however, from one collection to another, is sometimes brought about in an entirely opposite manner. An ardent collector of books on natural history happened to pick up a volume dealing with sea shells and was so fascinated by its contents that he used it as a guide-book in forming a beautiful and varied assortment of this type of marine life. Later on, a book on ge-

ology gave him a yen to collect all the local species of rock formations. Today, several shelves in his library groan under a neatly labelled and attractive grouping of cleft and polished stones.

To the collector who has reached completion of a chosen hobby, or who is prevented from further advancement by excessive cost, this method should prove to be a happy solution to his problem. It leads, not to a subject entirely foreign to the preceding one, but becomes, rather, an offshoot or auxiliary. Thus the first hobby gains proportionately as the newly-adopted one flourishes.

And what more could any man want, than to gain a new friend and ripen the friendship of another?

## So They Say

Compiled by WILSON STRALEY

### MOM'S A COLLECTOR, TOO

You may think there is nothing  
Else can hold so many things  
Of various sorts and values,  
From coins and stamps to strings,  
As a small boy's pocket;  
But take a glance some day  
At the upper middle drawer  
Of dear old Mom's buffet.  
*C. A. S. in Kansas City (Mo.) Star.*

—:—

The tree under which Sidney Lanier is reputed to have written his famous poem, "The Marshes of Glynn," is still standing at the edge of the marsh near Brunswick, Ga.—  
*Fort Worth (Texas) Star Telegram.*

—:—

Man is a queer beast. He will get so busy trying to make a handle for an old Civil War revolver that he cannot make a screen to keep the flies from infesting his wife's kitchen, or he will put in hours trying to fix up a clock that will be about as reliable as a home made hourglass while the weeds take his flower bed and at the same time argue that what this country needs is efficiency and go-get-ability.—  
*Centralia (Mo.) Fireside Guard.*

—:—

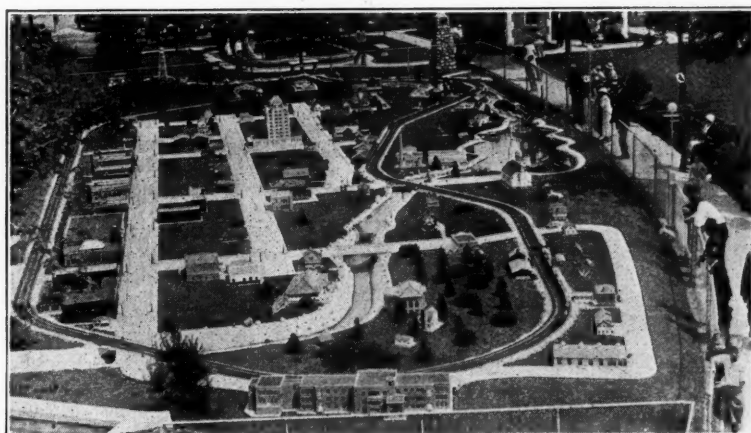
By the way, all the trouble State Auditor Forrest Smith is having getting permission to "coin" some money for sales tax payment has got us wondering if the street railway companies haven't been unconstitutional all this time.—  
*King City (Mo.) News.*

—:—

The treasury is thinking of minting a one-mill piece. It would be a tough job to devalue that.—  
*Chicago Daily News.*



## A Lilliputian Village



A Planned City in Miniature—Lilliput Traverse City, Mich.

PERHAPS it wasn't such a bad depression after all. It brought new and changed interests. It taught people that some of the most absorbing avocations are to be found in the little things. So it was in Traverse City, Mich. A miniature of the city has been erected on a space about the size of a half city block which is a joy, not only to the townspeople, but the many tourists who pass through.

This miniature city was planned during the early days of the depression when Con Foster, a local semi-retired professional man, succeeded in interesting his contemporaries in the development of the idea. An empty theatre building was procured and model making machinery set up. Unemployed men of the city were secured and the building of exact models of the city's homes, offices and factories, begun on a scale of three-eighths inch to a foot.

Local merchants became interested and contributed money for the miniature reproductions of their own buildings. They reasoned, and wisely, that it was good advertising for them, especially when their sign names flashed from the buildings.

The miniature city was not without its traffic problems. It, too, needed ample conveyance facilities if it must accurately depict a city in miniature. So three complete miniature model trains were ordered from an eastern concern. The equipment was expensive, so again the business men of the city came to the rescue. Many contributed \$100 each, and in turn each contributor was rewarded by having his name painted on one of the small box cars.

The miniature Traverse City was finally completed and the buildings in-

stalled. It is now a veritable "walled in" city. Wire fencing protects it from modern invaders, but outside are seats where passersby can sit and enjoy the many attractions and the landscape in miniature.

Little boys and girls, and grown up boys and girls peer through and over the fence. The city beyond beckons them and intrigues, as Lilliput did Gulliver.

Miniature pillars and facades of marble, fountains of marble from which spring bubbling water, miniature churches with spires, gasoline filling stations, garages, statues, library, museum, spires with clocks, Truly it is a small world in itself.

Miniature boats float on a miniature lake which has a cement bed to hold the water. Fishermen sit on the banks with their lines. Miniature automobiles stand in front of the stores. The state highway police department is there to check offending motorists.

The landscaping is done perfectly with dwarf varieties of shrubs and trees. Flowers bloom in the parks, but all in proportion. The trees are dwarf Alberta spruces, and some of them were twenty years old when transplanted, yet they are in keeping.

Like all cities of importance, Lilliput Traverse City has its airplane landing field just outside the city limits. Four miniature airplanes stand ready to take off, and a dirigible is close by in its hangar. A beacon light guides at night.

An automatic device has been installed on the outside fence posts. By inserting a nickel in the slot, in the style of the old-time player piano, the trains will run about the city on the small tracks. Approximately \$60 per

week is derived from the dropped nickels of the visitors. From this revenue all overhead is maintained, and surplus funds are given to the local museum to purchase collection material.

Naturally it takes a skilled workman to keep all the mechanism in order. S. H. Rae, a construction engineer by profession, and a model engineer by avocation, watches over the lilliputian village to see that everything is in perfect order.

Night life here is glamorous. When twilight approaches the city is electrified. Incandescent lights show stained glass windows in the churches. Colored lights from bungalows, portray the diversity of the homemaker's taste, just as the varying types of architecture reflect the tastes of the city architects. Rows of street lights line the cement sidewalks, like fireflies at command.

In the winter the little village is dismantled. The fishermen with their lines, the tiny automobiles, the ship models, the houses, all of the miniatures in fact, are boxed up and stored in the local museum where they hibernate until Spring.

For years, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls them, each Spring, Summer, and Fall, these miniature buildings will bear witness to the creative and collecting arts. They may not go down in history as do our great cathedrals, but they have had their part in helping many observers to appreciate the art of the miniature and model, and to be able to say with William Blake that they have been able to appreciate and "see the world in a grain of sand."

### FOR SALE

MINIATURE PISTOL really shoots, 75c. Miniature Aztec basket, 15c. Many miniatures. Catalogue, 5c.—Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kansas. tfo

MINIATURES—Fetish figures in carved ivory. \$1.00 each, twelve all different, \$10.00.—The Whatnot Exchange, P. O. Station B, Seattle, Wash. sl001

### Ivory Nut Miniatures

Made from the Tonga nut by South American Indians. Look and last like ivory. Made in the forms of strawberries and vases. Colored by vegetable dyes. Contain miniatures within miniatures.

A limited number of these have been sent to me to sell by friends in South America.

75c EACH, plus 5c POSTAGE  
Worth much more.

Publisher

HOBBIES MAGAZINE

2810 South Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

## LINCOLNIANA

By BLAINE BROOKS GERNON

### Books

"Lincoln in Portraiture," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson (1935), Press of Pioneers, Inc., single volume, \$6.

This delightful book presents sixty-two portraits of Lincoln with notes. It is a distinct contribution to the field of Lincolniana and will be a welcome addition to the lore of both collectors and students.

### Washington, D. C.

Our recent visit to the nation's capital was full of interest for everywhere one sees reminders of Lincoln. Cab drivers somewhat hesitatingly point out the new Supreme Court building as the site of Duff Green's Row, the location of Mrs. Sprigg's boarding house where Lincoln lived from 1847 to 1849 while a member of Congress. A search is now being made to determine accurately this site, as well as that of Gaspari's bowling alleys and other spots connected with Lincoln.

Prejudice does not wear away in a day. Although bus drivers point out that Colonel Elmer Ellsworth was killed at the Marshall House in Alexandria, Virginia, no tablet marks the place where the first Union soldier fell, despite the fact that a tablet has thoughtfully been placed on the same building for the owner, Jackson, a southerner. Lincolnites are particularly interested in the spot because Ellsworth was close to Lincoln and spent several months in the Springfield law office in 1860, as a student.

Residents in Washington who desire to join the Lincoln group should contact Fred C. Dewart at the Racquette Club.

The Library of Congress is always of interest, and its store of Lincoln items is amazing. Hence, it is a mecca of both collectors and students.

### San Diego

The Lincoln exhibit at the California Pacific International Exhibit

is in charge of Florence J. Youngblood and John J. Manson, both of whom were connected with a similar exhibit at the Century of Progress in Chicago, 1933-34.

### In the Mail

King Hostick of Springfield, Ill., sends a 10 by 12 reproduction of the Lincoln statue in the Washington memorial. It is done in black and white, and excellent for framing.

Harry Pratt of Bloomington, Ill., sends a souvenir of the dinner for the 79th birthday of the Republican party held in Bloomington, May 20, 1935, filled with Lincoln quotations and containing several beautiful historical cuts.

A friend sent the speech of Hon. Philip Lutz Jr., attorney general of Indiana, delivered at the dedication of the Lincoln Pioneer Village at Rockport, July 4, 1935, which contains important data on such celebrations since 1810.

### Groups

The Abraham Lincoln Society of Northern California held its quarterly meeting in the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, August 29, with Dr. S. H. Babington as leader of a symposium.

The Lincoln Group of Chicago will hold its monthly meeting at the Brevoort on Wednesday, September 18, noon, with M. L. Houser of Peoria as speaker.

### Alton, Illinois

McPike's Island, where in 1842 Lincoln almost fought a duel with James Shields, long since joined to the mainland of Missouri by the changing currents of the Mississippi River, is being removed by federal engineers to make way for a new dam. Again history gives way to progress, but Lincoln students will bear the loss with a pang of regret.

The City of Alton will shortly erect a new monument to commemorate the scene of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

### Collectors and Students

Linn R. Blanchard of the Library of Congress uses *HOBBIES* as a ready reference book. To save time in making trades and swaps, we suggest that such persons use a small ad, at low cost. News items should be sent direct to the conductor not later than the tenth of the month preceeding the issue. Address: 111 West Washington street, Chicago.



Louis A. Warren

Louis A. Warren was born in Holden, Mass., April 23, 1885; educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., B. P. T. (1916); Litt. D. Lincoln Memorial University (1929). Married Ellen Augusta Moore, November 30, 1916, by whom he has five children. In 1918, he became editor of "Larue County Herald" of Hodgenville, Ky.; and since 1928 he has been the director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind. He is the author of "Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood" (1926), and other works, and is the editor of *Lincoln Lore*, published weekly. Recently Dr. Warren traveled through twelve states, making 155 addresses to a total of more than 70,000 people. He is a hard, steady worker, and a well known figure in the Lincoln field.

### Lincoln 100 Years Ago

By September, 1835, Lincoln, studying law under the watchful eye of John Todd Stuart, was trying occasional cases before the local justices in and around New Salem and drafting legal papers. On the 12th, the Sangamon Journal announced that the new county surveyor, Thomas M. Neale, had re-appointed Lincoln as a deputy. On the 22nd, the young postmaster was franking the letter of Matthew S. Marsh to his brother George, in which (unknown to Lincoln) was stated: "The postmaster is a very careless fellow, leaving his office open and unlocked during the day . . . luckily he is a very clever fellow and a particular friend of mine. . . ."

### Personal

R. Gerald McMurtry, librarian of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind., has resigned, effective September 1, to enter the life insurance field in his home town, Elizabethtown, Ky. We know that his interest in Lincoln will continue and wish him happiness and success in his new work.

Harry Pratt, frequent writer in this field, reports that he is collecting copies of books that Lincoln used.

Bert Sheldon of Washington sends interesting clippings relating to the Lincoln-Booth treasures housed in the basement of the War Department.

Allen Henry Wright of San Diego, press correspondent, is busy collecting data on many historical characters, especially on Lincoln.

### "Lincoln in Springfield"

A concise 32 page booklet on Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield, Illinois. A souvenir of the recent Midwest Republican "Grass Roots" Conference held in Springfield. Each booklet accompanied by an alternate delegate's credentials to the convention, printed on parchment paper. Supply is limited. Both items only 50c. sc

KING HOSTICK  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

## LINCOLNIANA

LINCOLNIANA Medals, Silk Badges, Newspapers, Engravings, Letters and Documents, Books, Paintings, Bronzes. Lists free.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Penna. s1501

BOOKS — All subjects. List me your wants. I have extensive correspondence. Attractive prices. — Nathaniel Anderson, 641 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif. ja12054

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Wanted Books, Pictures, Medals, Documents, etc. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. d12613

WANTED — Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln.—A. H. Griffith, Fisk, Wis. jly12231

PHOTOS OF LINCOLN — Lincoln's funeral car; Booth his slayer. All 25c. Catalogue, 5c. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. ttc

"LINCOLNIANA" — Louis G. Fischel, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Wants Lincoln and Indian articles. jly63

Lackey, H. W., 858 E. 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Wants to buy or exchange. mh63

Lincolnia Publishers, Box 1110, Fort Wayne, Ind. Dealers—Lincoln Literature, Photographs, Photostats, and Sculptures. mh63

Dickmann, L. H., Box 263, Covington, Ky. Wants anything pertaining to Lincoln. Highest prices paid. o63

Lemmon, Lincolniana Sales Exchange, Chester, N. J. Buy, Sells, Everything interpreting Lincoln. my63

## WASHINGTONIA

By CHARLES J. BUCKSTEIN

THE continued interest displayed in this new department is very gratifying to the writer and he hopes that the readers will do their part by sending in items on the subject of Washingtonia that will be of interest to all collectors.

—o—

## Valley Forge Hut Rebuilt

There was recently dedicated at Valley Forge a reproduction of one of the original log huts used by Washington's soldiers during the terrible winter of 1777-78 when the army was freezing and starving most of the time. This replica is perfect in every detail and was the result of much research and patient work on the part of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. The hut is located about one hundred and fifty yards from the statue of General Anthony Wayne. The log hut measures twelve by fourteen feet and was designed in accordance with the original specifications of General Washington. It is built upon the site of one of the original huts and provides bunks for twelve soldiers in keeping with the original accommodations.

After removing the top soil from the depression in the ground on which the reproduced hut stands there was found what chemical analysis proved to be wood ashes from the fire that the soldiers built during that winter at Valley Forge to try to keep themselves warm.

The hut and the bronze tablet were designed, after careful historical research, by D. Knickerbocker Boyd, well-known architect and a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.—By C. H. Thomas.

—o—

## Post Card Views

Arthur Machemer writes that he collects post card views of scenes and places connected with the life

of Washington. This should prove an interesting and inexpensive branch of Washingtonia and is a good suggestion for those beginning such a collection. He also says that he collects books on Washington.

—o—

## Washington and the Constitution

On September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia. George Washington was the presiding officer of this Convention.

The need for some sort of a stronger government was seen by the colonies after the Revolution. During the Revolution they were governed by the Continental Congress which had little power. Later a plan of union and of government defined by the Articles of Confederation went into effect. This also provided for a weak central government as Congress was again given little power. It could not levy taxes to carry on the central government, regulate commerce, or levy duties. It could only advise what ought to be done. Each state tried to manage its own commerce and kept changing its duties to compete with the other states. As the imports were greater than the exports, they had to be paid for in specie and this took most of the precious metals out of the country.

This caused financial distress throughout the country. All of these financial and commercial difficulties showed the failure of the Confederation. Finally after several preliminary conferences between the states, it was decided to hold a meeting for the purpose of amending and strengthening the Articles of Confederation.

The Delegates met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, and continued in session for about four months.

George Washington was chairman

of the Virginia delegation to the Convention. When the Convention was organized, George Washington was unanimously elected its President. As the delegates were the leading men of the colonies, this again demonstrated their confidence and trust in Washington. In doing this they carried out the evident wish of all the people. One of the great questions before the Convention was the division of power between the states and the federal government. Many compromises were made to reconcile the views of the various delegates and the states they represented. Washington believed in a strong central government to have jurisdiction over matters of national concern.

Finally the draft of the Constitution was finished and signed by the delegates on September 17, 1787. The completed Constitution with a letter of explanation was forwarded to the Continental Congress by the Convention. Congress submitted it to the states. Upon ratification by the necessary nine states it went into effect on June 21, 1788.

Washington did much to secure its ratification by every means in his power, and thus again aided his country by securing the adoption of the supreme law of the land which has served us so well ever since.

—o—

## Washington Paintings

One of the many interesting things about the life of Washington uncovered by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission was that he sacrificed much of his time sitting for painters. It was noted by the Commission that there have been some 150 portraits of Washington, taken from life and replicas made by the original artists. Some nineteen artists worked on this subject. In those days, photography was an unknown art. An artist had to produce quantity as well as quality. If a man made a good picture of a distinguished person, requests were made for likenesses or replicas from that person's friends. The rates varied with the eminence of the artist. For in those days, portraiture combined the commercial with the artistic. It is alleged that Rembrandt Peale made 39 copies of his father's (Charles Willson Peale) pictures, and 79 of his own. The heretofore most popular painting of Washington, cites the Commission report, is the one known as the "Athenaeum Portrait" executed by Gilbert Stuart in 1796, only three years before the General's death.

Stuart made three, now famous, pictures of Washington. The first was executed in September of 1795. This picture, however, was not to Stuart's liking.





## Etchings and How to Collect Them

*As told by Anton Nieburg, a collector,  
An Interview with Jean E. Rosinos*

ONE of the most interesting and at the same time educational hobbies is collecting etchings. In the pursuit of this hobby the collector comes in touch with most of the old masters of painting as well as with the art of etching, wood cut printing, engraving, and other affiliated branches of the arts.

William D. Cox in the introduction to his book, "The Etching Hobby," says, "A good etching is as individual a work of art as a fine painting and requires a finesse of touch and delicacy and accuracy of execution even greater than that necessary in the handling of the palette and the brush. The layman has been awakening more and more to these facts and the collecting of prints has become to many the most fascinating hobby."

There are many collectors of etchings but this interview concerns itself with one of the foremost collectors of etchings in St. Louis. He is Anton Nieburg, who has accumulated several hundreds of prints, many of which are by masters dating from the fifteenth century. Mr. Nieburg's collection, which he began in his home town of The Hague, Holland, includes landscapes, illustrations, legal executions, and several portraits which are so well executed that they appear as actual paintings.

"The first thing in the collection of etchings as a hobby," said Mr. Nieburg in an interview with the writer recently, "is to become familiar with the many different processes by which etchings are made."

"In the first place, the English word, 'etchings' comes from one of the words of my own country, Holland, 'etzen,' which means 'to eat.' This is applied to the etching process because to produce an etching it is necessary to make use of an eating away, or technically, a 'biting' process."

"The material commonly used in

etching today is copper, although any solid material may be used if it reacts to a mordant. Iron was first used in the earliest etchings but was followed by the use of brass, pewter, aluminum, and zinc.

"To make an etching the worker takes a fine copper plate which is carefully polished and heated to the

desired temperature. It is then covered with an acid-resisting coat of melted wax. The plate is then smoked over a candle until it is jet black. Next the etcher takes a steel needle and working agilely he draws the design through the wax but not scratching the copper. The plate is then submerged in an acid bath until the copper is eaten to the desired depth. The longer the plate is submerged, the deeper is the design etched resulting in darker lines in the final print.

"If the design contains fine and delicate lines, the etcher 'stops out' the light lines with an asphaltum preparation and re-immerses the plate so that the other lines are eaten more deeply. When the process of eating away is completed the plate is thoroughly cleansed, heated, and inked, and an impression is made of it on paper.

"When the design is completed to the etcher's satisfaction, the desired number of prints is made and then the plate is destroyed by drawing cross lines through its face. The destruction of the plates increases the value of existing prints and thus determines the worth of a print to a collector.

### WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED — RAILROAD PRINTS** Advertisements of locomotive works picturing early engines. American town views prior to 1875. Early views of American colleges. Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tiebout, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries. Advice us about all Currier & Ives. **THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC.**, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York. tfe391

**WANTED**—Old prints of Boston and vicinity. State price, size, condition in first letter.—Joseph Makanna, 416 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. je12252

**WANTED TO BUY**—Large and small Currier prints of rare subjects and also Views of Cities, by W. J. Bennett, H. I. Megarey, Louis Clover and others. Also old prints by any publisher, either colored or uncolored. Highest current prices paid.—James J. O'Hanlon, 1920 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y. a3691

**WILL PAY GOOD PRICES** for old Baltimore prints.—R. G. Merrick, Post Office Box 1556, Baltimore, Md. my12291

**WANTED**—Drawing books and prints of A. B. Frost and Frederic Remington.—Kenneth D. Hall, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y. ja1246

**EARLY AMERICAN MINIATURES** and portraits, oil, watercolor, pastel, purchased. Send full particulars.—F. Sherman, Box 524, Westport, Conn. mh12612

**WANTED**—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroads, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views, Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12846

### FOR SALE

**BAXTER'S, CURRIERS** and other old prints. Send stamp for lists.—Sturtevant's Antique and Curio Shop, 3320 Waters, Seattle, Wash. s12544

**ANTIQUE LITHOGRAPHS**, \$1.00; Large Colored Folios, by Kurz and Allison; War of 1812 and Civil War Naval and Army scenes, fine condition; American Antiques.—1219 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. o12276

**BEAUTIFUL PICTURES**, old engravings, etchings, gravures, lithographs, pioneer, historical, scenic, famous people, old colleges, great battles, fashions, flowers, birds, old trains, hunting, ship pictures. Year 1492 to date. Art List, 10c.—Universal Art Bureau, 4344½ N. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill. d12039

**OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS** San Francisco Fair, 8 x 10, buildings, statuary, 15c each; 8 for \$1.00, postpaid.—Darvill, 54 McAllister, San Francisco, Calif. n12825

**CURRIER & IVES PRINTS**—Large illustrated price list, 15 cents in stamps. 693 items.—Paul Voorhees, 452 Elm St., Reading, Pa. je12406

**OLD ENGLISH PRINT**, 10c. 10 copies of very rare prints, 10c each; Indian prints, 25c each. Catalogue, 5c.—Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kansas. tfe

**GENUINE OLD ENGRAVINGS** of New England, originals, dated 1837. Charming views, towns, villages, beauty spots of 100 years ago. Size 11" x 8". Interesting and quaint. Make splendid gifts. 50c each, or colored, \$1.00. Post free. Dollar Bills or money orders.—Hughes, 14, Church Street, Peterborough, England. np

**SOMETHING NEW**—We hand-color your Steel Engravings, Gravures, etc., in the old-fashioned colors. Big demand at a good price for colored Godey and Peterson pictures of children. Work beautifully done. Guarantee you will be pleased. Price 25c apiece, return postage paid. Enclose cash or money order.—Address Jeanne Robertson, Box 216, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. n3636



"Sometimes the artist wishes to make changes in his plate and each 'state' as the change is called, is given a number and the number of prints are recorded with the plate number on the copper. It happens that at times the first execution is the more valuable but at other times succeeding states are worth more.

"When an amateur or collector is considering the purchase of a print he should be sure that the plate from which it was made was destroyed after the designated number of prints was made.

"Besides the straight etching prints, there are those made by other processes such as aquatinting, dry pointing, and mezzotinting.

"The aquatint process was invented by LePrince. It gives the appearance of a pastel painting and is made by covering the plate with rosin dust and heating it over a gas stove to a melting point. When the plate is put in the acid it will be etched with a fine grain or screen. When printed on paper it makes a tinted effect, the depth of color depending upon how long the plate has been etched.

"To make a dry point etching the design is scratched on the copper plate with a steel needle. The line which is cut into the copper plate leaves a 'burr', a ridge raised by the tool used as it ploughs the copper. Dry point is not true etching but is a process used by etchers. The ink goes under the 'burr' and gives the lines a velvety effect.

"mezzotinting is a process which gives a rich, velvety, soft black finish with mellow lights, soft transitions, and clear shadows. This process is very suitable for reproducing paintings. The late eighteenth century painters like Reynolds and Gainsborough used it very often to reproduce their paintings.

"A very simple test to determine whether a print is an etching," continued Mr. Nieburg, "is to observe whether the design is raised on the paper. When the lines have the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper then the print is an etching. The irregularity of outline is caused by the process of taking the impression which has driven the paper into the inked spaces cut by the acid, thus leaving them rough edged although they appear to be well defined to the naked eye. If the print is not an etching it will appear flat and undisturbed under the microscope. An etching plate also leaves an impression around the print caused by the beveled edge of the plate. A good etching is one which expresses the meaning of the artist in as few lines as possible.

"The beauty of any etching is in its velvety, simple expressive lines, and the skill in printing, which is an art by itself.



COPY OF AN ETCHING BY REMBRANDT

The Boy in Go-cart is "Titus," son of Rembrandt, with his housekeeper. The background sketch has no connection with the foreground sketch. Notice the delicacy of line in the face of the child and the expressive hands of the housekeeper. It is in dry point. Many of Rembrandt's etchings have irrelevant figures in the backgrounds such as hats, showing that in practice he sketched whatever came to his mind.

"The scope of collecting etchings, is enormous for we have a field of old prints telling stories of long abandoned customs, and modern prints which are strong and forceful, with a vibrant quality which is characteristic of the modern art.

"If one studies the old etchings carefully one can learn much of human nature and of the manner of old trade processes, for etchings were used to illustrate informative books in early times.

"Many of the artists represented in my own collection developed processes of their own which they kept secret. When we know what a slow

and tedious process etching is, we can appreciate the patience of the early artists who undertook the exacting art. Practically all of the artists were compelled to sketch their subjects in reverse in order that when the plate was printed the impression would be as the original was. Some did self-portraits, among these Rembrandt was prominent. In order to save work some of them used mirrors and thus sketched the subjects."

There are several advantages of collecting etchings over other departments of the arts. In the first place many prints may be purchased for the price of one painting or sculp-

tured work. The prints require only a small case in which to be kept while the large art works require a room or suite of rooms in which to be housed. Another advantage is that prints are easily transported. Prints are also susceptible to a just appreciation in quality and price because of the fact that there are usually many of the same plate, a factor in the fixing of a suitable price. The collecting of etchings has still another advantage over other objects of collections in that there is a gratification to the collector in knowing that there is a comparative certainty of ascertaining the genuineness of the impression which fact adds to the enjoyment of the hobby.

There is, naturally, some possibility of deception in the collection of etchings. An amusing example of a case of this kind is that of Hudson, the portrait painter, who was fortunate in gaining possession of a very rare impression of Rembrandt's "Coach Landscape". Wishing to exhibit it to his friends, he invited them to a supper. Benjamin Wilson, also a painter, who had good judgment in the field of etchings and who knew that Hudson had very little though he affected interest and enthusiasm, amused himself at Hudson's expense. He etched a plate in the Rembrandt style, sent an impression of it to Paris, and circulated the report that a print by Rembrandt had been discovered in France. Hudson hurried to France and purchased the print. He invited his friends to a second supper upon his return. Soon after, the party and Hudson were invited to Wilson's. Every plate was turned down and under each was an impression of the companion of the coach landscape. Under Hudson's plate there lay the money he had paid to Wilson's confederate in Paris. His resulting consternation can easily be imagined.

"To get the most joy out of collecting one should follow his own inclinations," said Mr. Nieburg. "What is collected must be lived with. Collecting contemporary prints is probably the most practicable for an amateur for he knows that in later years his prints may be exhibited as the work of some extraordinarily valued artist? It is advisable also to collect the works of various men and not confine the collection to any one individual.

"Old prints, before 1530 are becoming rare. I have a few in my own collection. Some collectors are particularly interested in prints of vehicles and horses, American history, portraits, landscapes, and bookplates.

"The collector of etchings having moderate means may begin his collection by purchasing prints at the price of two theatre admissions. In

the main the object of a collection should not be its intrinsic value but its aesthetic worth."

As Weintenkampf says in his book, *The Quest of the Print*, "No matter what medium, or country, or group of artists, or individuals artists may particularly hold the attention of the collector, there will always be related movements, impulses, and achievements, in prints, in art in general, and in the general mental life of the time, to illuminate the specialty chosen, to throw light on its relation to the world of its day. That, after all, is an element of absorbing interest and vital importance. To strive to understand it quite naturally means to strive to approach the state of mind that governed the inception of these works of art which attracted the collector or amateur and started him on this whole business."

To aid the novice in collecting etchings, Mr. Nieburg gives the following suggestions:

"Learn how to refuse as well as to acquire and buy what you like when you are sure you like it.

"Learn how to want prints by reading some books and seeing many prints.

"Buy for quality and not for quantity. Do not buy high priced prints about which you are ignorant or which you do not admire and do not buy just to follow a fad.

"Do not buy without investigating prints which are pasted down on paper cardboard or have been mended, touched up by hand with ink or color.

"Buy only from reliable dealers until you are sure of your own knowledge and do not bid at an auction above the limit you have set for any given print.

"Learn about prints by studying exhibitions in museums, libraries, and dealers' shops, and in portfolios in print rooms and private houses upon opportunity.

"Read good books on processes and the history of etchings. A few are Hamerton's 'Etchings and Etchers'; Cox, 'The Etching Hobby'; Eittenkamp, 'The Quest of the Print'; and Weintenkampf, 'American Graphic Art', besides authoritative art journals.

"I, myself, have collected etchings," Mr. Nieburg explained, "because I can see in them a certain beauty and having done some of this work myself, I can well appreciate their artistic value because I know what was required to make them and realize the tremendous work in them. Some required but a few days—others years in the making, the artist sometimes working on one piece for several months.

"I would like to have the finest collection in the world. I have promised

myself to have a real one some day. I have no way of knowing just how valuable any of these pieces I have really are. Indeed I do not care about what they would bring at a sale. Perhaps they would bring nothing.

"I should advise others who wish to begin a collection of etchings to go about the pursuit of his hobby intelligently, finding in time that if he permits his brain and common sense to rule his impulses, and if he uses his own eyes, he will have a collection that is satisfying to him personally, which is after all the object of any collections."

## Found Among The Dedications

By WILSON STRALEY

To my mother and the memory of my grandmother, Annie Maria Neville—the one for nearly and the other for upward of half a century loyal followers of the faith known as Methodism—this little volume, illustrative of the sufferings and the heroism of its early founders, is lovingly inscribed by the Author. ("Scenes in Pioneer Methodism," by Annie Maria Barnes, 1891.)

---:---  
"To my wife." ("Alkali Trails," by William Curry Holden, 1930.)

---:---  
"To Tony Coffat just turned twelve." ("The Road to Oregon," by W. J. Ghent, 1929.)

---:---  
"To my husband, who has taught me that life may be made happier by service and sacrifice." ("I Am a Rabbi's Wife," by Esther Bengis.)

---:---  
"To my father, William G. Brown." ("Indian Tribes of the Southwest," by Mrs. White Mountain Smith, 1933.)

---:---  
"To the memory of my mother's eldest brother, Eligah Aloor Rockwell, who played a man's part in the winning of the Farthest West." ("Out of the West," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson, 1933.)

---:---  
"When back into the alphabet the critic's satires shall have crumbled when into dust his hand is humbled, one verse of mine may linger yet." ("Rhymes of Ironquill," 1899.)

---:---  
"To David for his instruction in the old ways of the merchant's service." ("Capstan Bars," by David W. Bone, 1932.)

---:---  
"It is with sincere pleasure that I dedicate this book to my first teacher, Peter Moran, as an acknowledgement to the interest he inspired in this important subject." ("Pictorial Composition," by H. R. Poore, 1903.)

# Paintings

## Old New York Art

Edward W. C. Arnold, New York collector, is another who has specialized in his collecting activities. He has more than 550 rare valuable art works relating to old New York. Included in this interesting assembly is a set of twenty-seven small oil paintings on cardboard made from 1806 to 1813 by William Chappell, giving a view of New York of that period, and an interesting group of paintings of early street scenes.

## Exhibits Famous Paintings

A collection of 400 famous United States paintings was jointly exhibited by the de Young Museum and the Palace of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco recently. The paintings were lent by important museums and discriminating private collectors throughout the country. Several examples of Gilbert Stuart, who was born in Rhode Island in 1755, and who first gained distinction as an artist by painting three remarkable portraits of George Washington, were included in the exhibit.

## Portraits at Good Prices

Portrait collectors can add this auction price to their files. A portrait by John Hoppner, British eighteenth century artist, of Mary Elizabeth Johnson brought \$8,500 at auction in New York during the past season.

A portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds of Sir Thomas Mills went to an agent for \$5,000. The same buyer gave \$5,900 for a portrait by Reynolds of Anne Dutton. He also gave \$3,900 for Allan Ramsay's painting of the Countess of Dysart and Lady Laura Keppel, and gave \$3,600 for Gainsborough's portrait of Christopher Anstey.

## Portraiture

Portrait collecting extensively is not so popular with the individual collector but art museums can indulge in this pursuit to show either the individuality of a country or period, or schools of painting. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, according to A. Holliday Webb, supervisor of the museum's extension activities, has placed on display in addition to its permanent collection of portraits, a

group of fifty-two of the 18th century painters.

Many of these paintings are loans from descendants of the sitters, and the Exhibition is an aid in visualizing the personalities which dominated New England in the 18th and early 19th centuries, many of them carrying national weight as well. John Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Sir John Temple and Lady Temple, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Mrs. Thomas Handasyd Perkins appear as well as George and Martha Washington, the Adamses, and General Knox in the permanent collection. For the most part, Boston painters are represented, Vanderlyn of New York being only one of many artists who were flourishing contemporaneously elsewhere along the Eastern Seaboard.

In comparison to the contemporary school of British portraiture, that of America has little grace and suppleness but other qualities give it character and stamp it as indubitably of this new country. Even the artist was seriously concerned with the individuality or personality of the sitter; he posed his subjects naturally; and his painting was highly personal. Many artists were often driven by an insatiable desire to paint as were Copley and Trumbull, Morse and Chester Harding and with little or no training, they were forced to rely upon sincerity of effort and purpose. Thus one finds widely differing personalities among the early painters.

Badger was little more than a sign painter but his naive sincerity infuses his canvases with not a little aesthetic virtue. Smibert, Scotch born and trained, links America with the early Italian and Byzantine tradition in his use of green underpainting for flesh tones and of enlarged eyes to give an impression of spirit in the sitter. He understood little about painting the figure and in most of his canvases the subject is statuesque and wooden.

Copley, largely self-taught, had won a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic before he was thirty-five. He had more facility in drawing and brushwork than his older contemporaries and dazzled his followers by the richness of his costumes and the accurate rendering of textures. He was the delineator of the fashionable world of his day and of those prominent in affairs of the young nation. At that time Copley was living at his farm on Beacon Hill, Boston. He enjoyed wide popularity and a stream of visitors climbed the steep hill to his door that they might sit for a

likeness. During the twenty years before he left for England in 1774, he is said to have painted over three hundred portraits.

Had Gilbert Stuart not lived, Copley might have headed the list of American painters of the early period. But Gilbert Stuart was animated by a fire of perception which gave to even the least of his works a quality of life and authority. The clear tones of the flesh, his lustrous blacks, his rich color harmonies, and a sense of painting textures not unlike that of Velazquez, all belong to a man who ranks among the masters of painting. He, too, painted many people of prominence.

Next in honor comes John Trumbull, patriot, statesman, and painter. A rare portrait of Alexander Hamilton by him is shown and a likeness of Sir John Temple. He has a clear fresh style, somewhat akin to Stuart's, but he relies on conventions, thus hampering a natural spontaneity and preventing him from achieving the freedom and variety of his able contemporary. The sound but less inspired work of Chester Harding appears in a portrait of French John Gray. A painting of Mrs. Griffiths by Samuel Finley Breese Morse is a reminder that Morse of "code" fame was primarily an artist and one of exceptional ability. Greenwood, Blackburn, Francis Alexander, and Gilbert Stuart Newton are also represented. This selection of portraits indicates New England's contribution to American painting at a critical time; and here in the museum's galleries one may study the fine points of technique with ease.—A. H. W.

## Paintings Bring \$25,470

Eight Corot landscapes in the art collection of Maj. J. A. Coates of the famous thread-manufacturing firm were sold recently in London for \$25,470.

## London's Art Market

According to Londoners their city is supplanting Paris as the central market for French nineteenth century pictures.

Never before this season have so many first-class French pictures been shown in London. Never before, they say, have so many French collectors come over to inspect and buy.

Further, it is stated, they find the pictures better and the prices lower than in Paris. A number of Renoirs in a recent exhibition of his works were sold to French collectors.

**PRESERVO FOR OIL PAINTINGS.**  
Cleans, prevents cracking and preserves original varnish. Send 50 cents in stamps for trial bottle.—M. Grieve Co., Inc., 284 East 59th St., New York City. f12696



# - Autographs -

KING HOSTICK, *Department Conductor*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *King Hostick, is a young newspaper man of Springfield, Ill. In bringing you autograph notes each month he is performing a labor of love for autograph collecting is one of his hobby pursuits.*

## In the Files

WOULDN'T this make the fingers of any enthusiastic autograph collector itch?

Safely deposited in the vaults of the United States District Clerk's offices in Springfield, Ill., are two letter files filled with documents written by that one-time humble Illinois lawyer, Abraham Lincoln.

The writer recently had the privilege of examining these files and found they contained nearly 300 pages in Lincoln's hand and valued in the thousands of dollars on any market.

Among this huge assortment of papers one can find such rare specimens as:

The Answer to the Bill in Chancery filed against David Davis by Smith, et al, in which Abraham Lincoln appeared as legal counsel for Davis, whom Lincoln was later to appoint justice of the Supreme Court. This particular document consists of three legal size pages in Lincoln's hand, and is signed by David Davis. A rare autograph item, indeed, because to those who know, the name of David Davis bears great significance. Judge Davis is credited as being the influence which gave Lincoln the culture and polished refinement necessary to carry him through his later career which was to cul-

minate in the presidency. Lincoln rode the 8th Judicial Circuit of Illinois and was in constant association with Davis, who at that time was the Circuit Judge. It was this contact with Davis that later developed to be so worthy.

Another interesting file is the case of McCallum et al. vs. Illinois River Railroad Co. In this file appears the praecipe order signed in the firm name of "Lincoln and Herndon." Likewise an order for subpoena and a seven page plea are all in the Emancipator's hand, and signed in the famous law firm of Lincoln and Herndon.

In the case of Clark vs. Jones appears a beautiful one-page affidavit signed and sworn to by Abraham Lincoln. The signature is a beautiful autograph.

Perhaps the most interesting in all the file is the suit of Rice vs. Irving, in which there appears a ten-page demurrer written by Lincoln and signed by the firm name of "Lincoln, Logan and Gillespie." This signature was written by Gillespie, one of Lincoln's contemporaries on the circuit.

Another one-page plea written by Gillespie is signed "Lincoln and Gillespie," while a plea of the general issue, written by Lincoln, is signed by the name "Gillespie and Lincoln." You will note each used the other's name first in the title of the firm. No such firm actually ever existed, but it was Lincoln's habit to associate himself with other counsel. This explains the many variations of the firm names, incorporating the name of Lincoln, appearing in the files of

the old 8th Judicial Circuit. Lincoln merely associated himself with local counsel and adopted a name, perchance for only one particular case.

Occasionally, as in the case of Taylor et al. vs. Butler et al., one will find a pleading signed with simply "Lincoln." Rather informal, but it seems to have been practiced in that day.

Besides the items herein named, there are in the safe of the United States District Clerk's offices at Springfield numerous other bills in chancery, extending over seven or eight pages in Lincoln's hand; answers in chancery comprising like number of pages; numerous praecipes, hastily scribbled on odd sized pieces of paper, signed variously Lincoln and Herndon, and Logan and Lincoln, his two principal law partnerships in Springfield. It seemed that an earlier firm with which Lincoln was associated didn't enjoy a Federal Court practice, as the firm name of Stuart and Lincoln does not appear in this file.

The writer particularly noted several instances where vandals had cut the signature neatly off a particular document, thereby greatly depreciating the value of the document. In the opinion of the writer no greater offense would have been committed on the part of the vandal had he taken the entire document in each instance, rather than rendering it valueless as an historic document.

## Turning the Album

CHARMING—If collectors set out to collect only the charming autograph letters of celebrities they would want to include such as the following by Kipling, one of the greatest masters of the short story, in which he gives a letter of literary criticism.

"As to the Colonel's guest—it's all right in one way but all wrong in the other. It isn't 'good enough.' It might do for a one-act farce, but it's cutting grindstones with razors for your husband to put his time and talents on that kind of thing, or, to put it more seriously, it's good enough practice work and it's good construction but—it doesn't lead anywhere except to the 'Black Cat' and similar magazines of no caste. He has so many good stories to tell that he mustn't yarn about the commonplace. Please tell him so. I did just the same thing myself when I began. . . . Twins must be easier to manage than small children of separated ages. I speak feelingly on this point; my eldest daughter being now engaged (at 4½ years) in educating my younger (aged 17 months). They make things lively." Etc.

The dealer-owner of this letter prices it at \$35.

FORGERS—One of the most notorious autograph forgers was Robert Spring, whose name is well known to the older and experienced autograph collector. He was born in England in 1813. In 1858 he arrived in Philadelphia to open a book-

## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT AND SOLD

CIVIL WAR	
Ayres, Gen. R. B., A.L.S.	\$2.00
Barnard, Gen. J. G., A.L.S.	3.00
Beauregard, Gen. G. T., A.L.S.	3.00
Bonham, Gen. M. L., A.L.S.	4.00
Brice, Gen. B. W., A.L.S.	2.00
Buell, Gen. D. C., A.L.S.	2.00
Butler, Gen. B. F., L.S.	2.00
Butterfield, Gen. Dan., A.L.S.	2.00
Cadwalader, Gen. Geo., A.L.S.	2.00
Canby, Gen. E. R. S., D.S.	3.00
Cocke, Gen. P. St. Geo., L.S.	6.00
Cooke, Gen. P. St. Geo., A.L.S.	3.00

Cooper, Gen. Samuel, L.S.	2.00
Couch, Gen. D. W., A.L.S.	2.00
Curtis, Gen. S. R., A.L.S.	3.00
Cutler, Gen. Lyander, A.L.S.	3.00
And many other letters, also photos and prints and broadsides of Civil War.	
Original Manuscript, "Life in Confederate Prisons"	\$35.00
Original Manuscript Poem, "Veritas Vincit" on death of Lincoln	15.00
Original Manuscript, Sermon on Death of Lincoln	10.00

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BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

shop. He started to prosper when he sold a small but genuine collection of American autographs. Discovering that he could make a good imitation of signatures, he started by putting the names of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin on the fly leaves of books. Usually he shipped such forgeries to England or Canada for sale and circulation where detection was not so likely. One of his own inventions was a character known as Miss Fanny Jackson, supposed to be the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. Mr. Spring invented a story about his invented character. She was supposed to be selling the personal literary effects and mementoes of her illustrious father. The demand was terrific and historians say that he worked hard to keep up with the demand. Another Washington ruse concerned itself with a pass note which Washington is supposed to have issued to one Mr. Ryerson and his man Dick. It read:

"Permission is granted to Mr. Ryerson, with his negro man, Dick, to pass and repass the picket at Ramapo, Geo. Washington."

There were many of these issued, enough, one commentator says, to keep the said Mr. Ryerson and his servant going back and forth for years.

Robert Spring died in poverty. He was arrested many times.

SHOES bearing the autographs of movie stars are catching the popular fancy in England, says a report from London. It seems the autograph is placed on a piece of silk which is attached inside the shoe. Such shoes are being produced in a number of colors and styles.

BASEBALL—This being the season when this subject is most in the limelight, it seems an opportune time to tell about an Iowan's hobby. Garrett Lenhart of Fort Dodge has a collection of signatures of baseball players that any ball fan would envy. The story of his signatures began in 1929. However, he began collecting baseball data about 1921, which comprised scrapbooks, baseball guides and other data pertaining to this sport.

From the first his attempts to get signatures of the big league players

was successful. He read that Grover Cleveland Alexander had gone to his home in St. Paul, Neb., for a week or two. So off went a letter to Mr. Alexander there, and back came Alexander's signature. A few days later he read of a celebration to be given at Vinton, Ia., for "Bing" Miller, then with the Athletics. Mr. Miller also received a request which he immediately complied with.

Collector Lenhart has found that the players respond in various fashion to his requests. Some of them write letters and send pictures or clippings with their autographs. Others, particularly the younger players, send signatures also of their teammates.

Here is a classification of some of his signatures that, he believes, will appeal to the younger fan:

Lefty Grove, Al Simmons, Mickey Cochran, Pat Malone, Chuck Klein, Joe McCarthy, the Wander brothers, Jimmie Fox, Lou Gehrig, Travis Jackson, Heinie Manush, Kiki Cuyler, Bill Hallahan, Joe Hauser, Babe Ruth, Tony Lazzeri, Rogers Hornsby, Frank Frisch, Paul Dean, Dizzy Dean, Jimmie Dykes, Sam Jones, Earl Combs, Waite Hoyt, Babe Herman, Carl Hubbell, George Selkirk, Mel Ott and Ted Lyons.

And these will, perhaps, be most familiar to the older fan:

Jack Quinn, Stanley Coveleski, Ray Shalk, Everett Scott, George Tyler, Dick Kerr, Jim Bagby, Bob Shawkey, Jesse Haines, Jim Austin, Muddy Ruel, Mike Gonzales, Connie Mack, Herb Pennock, Heinie Groh, Donnie Bush, Ty Cobb, Wilcy Moore, Bill Doak, Bill Wambach, Zach Wheat, Fred Williams, Tris Speaker, Hank Gowdy, Home Run Baker, Sam Rice, Ping Bodie, Stuffy McInnis, Rabbit Maranville, Carl Mays, Art Nehf, Long George Kelly, Joe Oeschger, Gabby Street, Roger Peckinbaugh, George Sisler, Harry Hooper, Walter Johnson, Howard Ehmke, Red Faber, Eddie Collins, Bing Miller, Grover Alexander and Johnny Evers.

DO YOU remember what started you on the trail of the autograph? Ellis D. Robb, collector of Atlanta, Ga., recalls that as a lad during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, he obtained a signature of the latter which started him on the quest of the names of other celebrities.

Now Mr. Robb has more than five thousand different signatures including a complete set of the presidents of the United States, two to three hundred original cartoons drawn and signed by famous cartoonists, and several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

## Ban Extended to Autographs

The ban which has been placed on art treasures by some European governments has been extended to autographs too, it seems. Thomas F. Madigan, autograph dealer of New York, bought autograph items by the French war pilot, Captain Georges Guynemer, and Hubert Latham, aviation pioneer, in Paris recently. After the sale the French Government exercised its legal prerogative to purchase the items for the French archives at the price brought at the auction. Other aviation items which Mr. Madigan bought were permitted to leave France, including several autographs of the French war aviator Roland Garros. One of these is an article written before the World War on the "Possibilities of Aviation". Another is his letter offering to the French Government the Bleriot monoplane in which he won the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France in 1912.

The letter by Captain Guynemer which France would not give up had to do with aviation and was written during the world war. Captain Guynemer whose career looked most brilliant was only twenty at the time of his death, and naturally his autographs are extremely rare, and probably none have ever been on the American market.

### WANTED

LINCOLN, Wanted — Autographs, documents, photographs pertaining to Lincoln and Civil War. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. my12042

WANTED — AUTOGRAPHS of Presidents, Statesmen and Celebrities. Cash.—Hoag Book Co., Box No. 9, Pratt Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. my12042

WANTED—Autograph letters or documents signed by Washington, Lincoln, Lee.—James Hardy, Box No. 206, Glencoe, Ill. aul2291

### FOR SALE

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# ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT

## Beasts, Birds and Fish in Chinese and Japanese Art

By ALLIS M. HUTCHINGS

(Continued from August issue)

**T**HE bear is symbolic of sagacity and benevolence. In Chinese art it is shown in hunting parties and mythological scenes as an aid or messenger. It would never kill a good man, and often rescued hunters. In Japanese art, Kintaro, the Golden Boy, is associated with the bear and is a common subject for drawings and paintings.

The hare or rabbit in the Orient as well as in other parts of the world is the embodiment of fear and timidity on account of its being continually hunted. It is associated with the moon. The white hare, who has had to live one thousand years to acquire its unsullied coat, is considered divine, and its appearance is regarded as an auspicious omen. Even today many people think a rabbit's foot brings good luck.

The squirrel is often pictured and usually with the grape vine. The reason for this combination, the Chinese say, is that as the vine is able to creep all over and cover everything in its course, so the squirrel in his perpetual scampering about can go over every available surface.

The rat, the pest of every part of the globe, appears to have been highly respected in the Orient, and was considered the symbol of industry and prosperity. He is often shown with Daikoku, the Japanese god of wealth, and assists him in storing and handling his rice bales. The white rat is also favored above his brothers of colored skins. The legend concerning an episode in the life of Sesshu, one of Japan's greatest artists is a favorite subject, and still charms its readers. The painter, when a child of twelve, was sent to a temple school, where his artistic tendency led him to neglect his religious duties. One day the abbot discovered him drawing, when he

should have been studying, and for punishment tied him by his hands to a tree. He wept most profusely, but seeing the ground moistened by his tears, consoled himself by moulding it with his toes into mud mice. So realistic were they that they came to life and in gratitude to their maker gnawed his bonds and set him free. When the abbot returned they scampered away. Very much impressed by the miracle he allowed little Sesshu to draw as he wished, and to follow the bent of his genius.

The serpent or snake is entirely distinct from the dragon, which typifies benevolent force, while the serpent, a malevolent and destructive one. Women have in all ages and countries for some unaccountable reason been associated with the serpent. In Japan the goddess Benzaiten is often pictured with a serpent, which she subdued. She is the goddess of beauty and music, to whose shines the women of Japan make pilgrimages in the month of July to supplicate the diety for all feminine attractions and virtues.

Another reptile of mythical characteristics is the toad, who sometimes dwelt in the moon, as well as on earth's land and water. The three legged toad, who habitually exhaled poisons, is often found in paintings. Tradition associates it with witches. The frog, quite in contrast to the toad, is regarded as clean, wholesome, and innocent of evil. In art it is seldom seen except in the picturesque combinations with water plants. It is sometimes shown with the sacred lotus lily.

The lobster is rarely seen in Chinese art, but in Japanese it is popular. It symbolizes long life, and is used as a New Year decoration, or as a congratulatory symbol for anniversaries. As especially fine works of art, there are jointed examples of it in bronze. The crab is also found in the art of Japan with very little symbolism attached to it.

The fish is one of the most popular

motifs in Oriental art, particularly in Japan, where it is found in both painting and sculpture as well as weaving and needlework. The beauty of form and grace of motion have been wonderfully interpreted. The fish most commonly used for decorative purposes is the carp, which symbolizes vigor, endurance, perseverance, and power, and has for centuries been held before the youth of the Orient as an example of emulation. The carp is the special symbol of the Boys' Festival, held each May fifth in Japan. At this time the landscape is alive with carp flags flown at each house where there is a boy. Japanese artists delight to picture Kintaro, the Golden Boy, astride the Red Carp, which he vanquished. Carp, jumping the water fall, is also a favorite theme. In Chinese legends the carp is associated with sages, who ride them as steeds. The tai fish is shown with Ebisu, one of the Japanese Seven Gods of Happiness, and is a great table delicacy. The catfish is also popular in art. It is called the Earthquake fish, whose contortions are supposed to shake the earth.

The trout and bonito, and the globe fish also are art motifs. A fish is usually seen in the basket of Kwanon, a Buddhist diety, who saved the life of a son of the Dragon King. The grampus resemble a dolphin, and symbolizes a warrior on account of its agility in jumping out of the water and its fighting propensities. It is known to attack a man eating shark, which fish also is pictured in Japanese art. The grampus was used on the palaces of shoguns. The decorative grampus at Nagoya are of gold, and form picturesque motifs against the sky. The octopus is another marine creature represented in art, sometimes in jocular form.

Twin fish are one of the symbols of Buddha, and the fish form also appears in Buddhist temples in the shape of drums and gongs. In the Mission Inn collection is a most interesting drum of this sort in fish head shape. It is of carved wood and opens, showing inside carvings of the phoenix bird and Buddha with other dieties.

The crane, next to the phoenix bird, is the most distinguished bird of oriental lore. It has always been regarded as one of auspicious import,



principally due to the fact that the character by which it is written has the same sound as have the characters for happiness and prosperity.

China bestowed upon the crane the title of "The Patriarch of the Feathered Tribes", and in Japan it was referred to as "Honourable Lord Crane". A favorite garden piece is a bronze crane, often placed near a dwarfed pine. In paintings the Hundred Cranes are often shown in flight with Fujiyama in the background.

As a symbol of long life, meaning the eternal life beyond, as well as the physical life, the crane was commonly found on articles provided for burial and on grave clothes. It was also a design used on clothes worn by elderly people. The idea being that they would absorb some of the vitality the symbol possessed. The crane is seen also on bridal attire and as a wedding decoration, is associated with the tortoise and combined with the three happy trees, the pine, bamboo, and plum. The tortoise is the attribute of Kōmpira, the special diety of sea faring men. Its use as a decoration for saké cups at marriage ceremonies comes from the custom that when a fisherman catches a tortoise, he devoutly returns it to the sea, after giving it a drink of saké and inscribing on its shell "attendant of Kōmpira".

The combination of tortoise and crane is common to all arts, and particularly used for candlesticks, where the crane stands on the tortoise, using it for a support, symbolizing the ancient belief that it was the Base of the Beginning of Things. The artistic appearance of the tortoise is often enhanced by a long feather tail, which tradition affirms it acquired upon reaching the age of ten thousand years.

One of the most popular legends of Japan, very frequently illustrated, is of Urashima Taro, the Japanese Rip Van Winkle. He was a fisherboy, who one day caught a tortoise and mercifully returned it to the sea. Shortly after he rescued a beautiful maiden from shipwreck, and upon returning her to her home was astonished to find that she was the daughter of the Dragon King of the Sea. The king in gratitude gave his daughter to Urashima as his wife. For three years they lived in great happiness, until he realized that in his blissful state he had completely neglected his parents. He resolved to make them a visit. His wife then told him she was not mortal but the tortoise he had mercifully freed. In order that he might return to her, she gave him a box, which was not to be opened if he ever expected to return to her. Journeying on a tortoise, he finally reached his home and found that he knew no one, and that

three hundred years before a family of his name had been known. In dismay he opened the box and very soon was changed from a young man to one of decrepit years, who then assumed the form of a crane. At the same time, his wife, in the form of a tortoise, appeared on the shore, and together they journeyed to the mountain of the Immortals, where they entered into a life of perpetual bliss.

Falconry originated in the Orient, and was brought by the Crusaders to the courts of Europe. The falcon in China, as well as in Japan, has been a popular theme for sculptors and painters. It has been regarded as a symbol of courage, power, and heroism.

The peacock is usually seen in combination with the peony in both painting and carving. Its beauty of plumage has given it the title of "King of Birds".

The cock, of all the birds, the most pugnacious and fearless, was the symbol of valor. On account of its habit of lustily crowing at sunrise, it was regarded as an auspicious herald, as the denizens of darkness and evil, who prowled at night, were put to flight by his shrill cry.

It was believed that the forces of evil regarded the cock with perpetual dread and fear, so that it was used as an antidote against all forms of disease, adversity, and disaster. In times of epidemics earthen cocks were placed on the roofs, which accounts for the quaint architectural decorations of tile cocks.

In China it is associated with the dead, and is also used as a happy symbol at marriages, when the bride and groom eat a cock made of sugar. The Japanese held the cock in great esteem, not only on account of its symbolic significance, but for the beauty of its plumage. It is a common motif in bronze and ivory, as well as paintings and embroidery. A favorite subject is fighting by two cocks, and also the peaceful combination of cock and hen, typifying the married couple. A very picturesque species is the long tailed cock, whose feathers range from twenty to thirty feet in length. When the feathers are pure white, the cock is most highly prized. Cocks are kept about the

precincts of Shinto temples, the custom arising from the legend in which these birds, "the long-singing birds of the eternal land", took a noisy part in restoring the Sun Goddess Amaterasu to the world.

The cock and the drum, typifying the drum of peace, is a subject artists delights to represent. The drum is that of the famous Chinese emperor Yao, who had one at his palace gates to assemble troops, but under his benign rule there was no war, so the drum falling into disuse became the resting place for fowl. In Japan there is a similar legend concerning Emperor Kotoku Tenno, who had a drum outside the palace for his subjects to beat when they wished to voice their grievances. The people were so contented and happy that the drum, as in China, became a roosting place for the cock and hen, and this combination is regarded as a symbol of peace.

Among the aquatic birds of the Far East, both the duck and the goose have for centuries been extensively used as art motifs. The cormorant, so useful in catching fish, is occasionally seen, but rarely the swan. The duck symbolizes connubial affection, mutual consideration, and fidelity, on account of when paired, remaining true to each other for life, and their gentle and kindly manners. The favorite portrayal of wild geese is in flight across the moon. They are also shown among rushes, and flying with reeds in their beaks, or in quick descent.

The crow and the snowy heron are often shown together in contrasting black and white. The Chinese regarded the crow as a bird of ill omen, although there is a legendary pure white crow that was held in high esteem. A three legged crow was associated with the sun and used on court banners. The wisdom and intelligence of the crow is proverbial, but among the feathery tribe it is an outcast for in addition to being a scavenger, it steals and hides its loot. A mythical creature, often seen in drawings, is the tengu, allied to the crow in that it has a crow head and feathers on a human body.

The heron has been called "The Thinker" on account of its absorbed

Monkeys are seen frequently in oriental art. These Three Wise Monkeys are a wood carving product of Nikko, Japan.



expression when standing mute and still among the grasses of some shallow lake. It is often combined with snow scenes. The heron is also regarded as a symbol of delicacy and tact, because it is said to "ever rise from the stream without stirring up the mud".

The cuckoo bird is a favorite theme in Japan, and invested with mysticism. Befitting its nocturnal habits, it is often shown with the moon. Its cry, which is continuous during its flight, is a distinguishing feature, and one dwelt upon by oriental poets.

The nightingale with its lovely song is much beloved by the Japanese, and often represented in art with the plum blossom, as they both appear in the early spring.

The sparrow, although restless and quarrelsome, is esteemed as a symbol of loyalty. Its song of *chu chu* has the same sound as the word for loyal, so has been interpreted "be loyal".

The story of the Tongue-Cut-Sparrow is a favorite theme in painting. The sparrow is associated with many seasons, in winter subjects with the moon and bamboo, in spring with the plum, and in summer and autumn with the peach and chrysanthemum.

The sea shore plover is portrayed with the wave, as is also the swallow, although the swallow is more commonly associated with the willow tree. In contrast to the sparrow, the swallow is the symbol of unfaithfulness, for it is never true to a mate. The pigeon or dove from time immemorial has been regarded as a model of conjugal affection and symbol of peace. It is noted for its constancy and reliability, as exemplified in its carrier activities. Its remarkable health, great endurance, and intelligence, in ancient times made it a most valuable vehicle of communication. In China it was used as a carrier by merchants, and was protected from attacks of falcons and hawks by having a shrill whistle attached to its tail.

In Japan the dove is sacred to Hachiman, the oriental Mars, who carries it on his two edged sword. However even with him it is still the dove of peace, for it is only kept by the god to announce the end of a war, when it is liberated by him.

The owl, a truly picturesque bird, is usually pictured with the moon, and its mystic qualities are emphasized in art. The kingfisher is often shown with the iris, and sometimes with the lotus. The bull-finch with the morning glory, or the bamboo tree, forms an artistic combination. The quail is often seen with autumn plants and the moon.

In China the bat is called the "flying rat". It symbolizes happiness and longevity, and in the Orient is

widely used to decorate gifts of all kinds. In Japan it has not been regarded as a symbol of happiness, but, as it flutters about in senseless fashion, is believed to typify the unsettled and chaotic state of the unhappy human soul. As a subject for painters it is represented as flying against the moon, or under willow branches, with sometimes a woman's figure in the picture, on account of her association with the willow.

In China the butterfly serves as a most graceful and beautiful motif for decorating wares of all kinds. It is associated with maidens as both have the reputation of being fair and fickle, frail and frivolous, and light hearted and given to dreaming. Hair ornaments worn by girls are often butterfly shape, and their sashes are tied to resemble it. Two large paper butterflies are used at the marriage ceremony, and are significant of a happy union. The butterfly is also regarded as a symbol of the immortal soul on account of its metamorphosis from a caterpillar. In painting it is associated with the flowers, often those representing the four seasons.

The dragon fly, very common in Japan, where there are over thirty varieties, is a favorite subject for artists. It is often shown with water plants and iris blooms. The cricket is also shown with melon and pumpkin vines, and with other insects, such as cicadas, locusts, and grasshoppers, is referred to as a songster. In reality they are instrumentalists, being drummers and fiddlers, as they do not use vocal cords to produce their various songs. They are often pictured with grasses and autumn leaves, serenading the moon. The praying mantis is another insect familiar in Oriental art. It is equipped with the power of disguising itself through protective resemblance to twigs and leaves. It is often shown in combat with other insects. The firefly has won much appreciation in the Orient but is rarely seen in art, probably due to its size. There are many legends about it, and it is a delight to behold. The spider web offers more artistic possibilities than the spider, which sometimes is portrayed as a demon.

Beasts, birds, fish, and insects are an important part of oriental art, not only on account of the interest added to the compositions of which they are a part, but also on account of their symbolism and subtle meanings expressed by them. Many lessons of virtue and piety are in this way unfolded to the art lover and critic, whose appreciation is enriched along other lines outside of art.

J. Kire Keller, the noted taxidermist, is dead, aged 90 years.

## It's Odd Isn't It?

For those inclined toward advertising design we pass along a hobby suggestion sent in by Charles Baldwin White of Summit, N. J. A photograph which he sends shows approximately forty different types of bottle caps, each depicting various innovations of the advertising art to call attention to the buyer. There are for instance, "Coffee Blossoms," "Old Monk Olive Oil," various salad dressings and other products used daily by the homemaker. They are, of course, not especially ornate, except that they provide an interesting study in typography, color and design.

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One collector, Aaron Ramsey, has a 600 pound bell that is the envy of bell collectors who have seen it. At the time the bell was fabricated the pioneer Ramsey family gathered up 100 silver dollars and had them added to the materials to give a "silver tone" to the bell.

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A teetotaler and a woman at that, Miss L. Lunch, of Washington, D. C., has a hobby that would not be wise for the thirstily inclined. She collects miniature liquor bottles. She says that she has 350 bottles, and nary a one of them has its seal broken. This is not what one would call an inexpensive hobby for her account book tells a different story, but it is not too much she says to pay for the sidelights on the romance of wines and liquors over the world. She has acquired tales of bottles that are as thrilling as books, as lovely as old furniture and as fragile as lace. There are, she adds, stories of the Spanish Main and the Conquistadors, stories of the Kings and Queens of Royalty and their champagnes, stories of the Old Frontier and its raw brandies and ryes. They lead one back to the days of the Benedictine Monks, who first produced Benedictine Wine, in 1650, to the latest distilleries of gleaming copper and steel. It is a fascinating hobby, but safe only for a teetotaler.

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Jimmy Collins, of the St. Louis Cardinals, probably smiles inwardly each time he sees a broken baseball bat, for eventually it will probably go into his collection. He has a large collection of splintered bludgeons at his home in Rochester, N. Y., which he is planning to use for a fence around his backyard.

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Books, when first printed, had their leaves printed on one side only, the blank sides being pasted together.

# STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

## Jottings of the Month

**I**F IT is postmarks or railroads that you are interested in you will appreciate these comments from R. E. White of Drayton Plains, Mich. Mr. White says:

"Railroad, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania Railroad is the only Railroad town in the World. It is on a railroad, yet has no railroad station. Shrewsburg, York County, is the station. Railroad is a post office. Yet Shrewsburg which is 1 1/4 miles from the railroad named this town. In the olden days (Shrewsburg is over 100 years old) the people of this town would say, 'let's go over to the railroad' or 'I'm going over to the railroad.' Later when a few buildings were erected at the railroad they 'dubbed' it Railroad and it still carries that name. The post office at Railroad is in charge of Hoover. (Frances R.)

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Mrs. A. G. Hammersmith of New York City, writes that she would be justified in getting a divorce from her philatelic postmark minded husband. She says that he has coldly announced that they are to motor to Ice and Snow, Kentucky, and Winter, Wis., for their early September vacation. Wouldn't that freeze any woman, even on a hot day in early September?

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There is no further news at this writing on the three-cent commemorative stamp which is promised for the centennial celebration of Michigan, except that Lansing is the city designated for first day sales on November 1, and that the stamp will be the size of the current special delivery and will be purple. Unofficial reports state that there will be an initial printing of 65 millions. Arkansas has a request on file at Washington, for a commemorative for its centennial of statehood which falls on June 15, 1936. Texas hopes to have one or a set of stamps to be issued late in 1935 or early in 1936 in honor of its 250 years of settlement. Other states due for early consideration are: a centennial cele-

bration for Oregon in 1938; and in 1936 Rhode Island will have a tercentenary, and in 1937 New Mexico.

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Postmark collectors, and those interested in things bearing the name Lincoln, are rejoicing that the little town of Lincoln, Indiana, is to continue to have a post office. The post office has been saved from abandonment through the efforts of some of the local townspeople and newspaper men of Indianapolis.

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James Spohn, Janesville, Wis., collector, calls our attention to one of his curios in air mail stamps. It is a freak perforation in a few sheets of the six-cent orange of the July 1, 1934 issue. Both right upper blox have perforation circles missing. Mr. Spohn says:

"Do not believe these are common because I have looked over thousands of sheets and have found only a few such errors."

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A new stamp magazine to make its recent debut is *The Stamp Auction Reporter*. S. Bruce Somervell, Buffalo, is the editor and publisher. The magazine is to be issued twice a month, and it will concern itself chiefly with reports in detail of all the important stamp auctions in the United States and abroad.

### Illinois Club

#### Wants G. A. R. Commemorative

The Lincoln Home Collectors Club of Springfield, Illinois, in cooperation with collectors living in Decatur, Ill., and Petersburg, Ill., are urging upon the Postoffice Department the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp on April 6, 1936, commemorating the 70th anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Their purpose in proposing this stamp at this time is to have it issued while there is still a remnant of the Grand Army living to know and appreciate the gratitude of their coun-

trymen for their service to the nation.

Congressman Donald C. Dobbins has introduced House Joint Resolution 352 providing for the issuance of this stamp. The cooperation of all collectors is invited, to the end that this stamp may be issued, and it is suggested that collectors write their congressmen and senators urging support of the above mentioned Joint Resolution. Likewise, a letter to Postmaster General Farley would be of assistance.

In case of authorization, it is proposed to make Springfield, Illinois, where B. F. Stephenson organized the Grand Army; Decatur, Illinois, where Post No. 1 was established, and Petersburg, Illinois, where B. F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army is buried, as places of first day of sale.

### National Plate Block Society

A few months ago a group of collectors of United States plate numbers formulated the National Plate Block Society. According to information recently forwarded to *HOBBIES* from the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph H. Miller, Chilton, Wis., the membership already has reached the hundred mark, and includes a number of widely known collectors in the plate number field. Among the services offered by this group is a Sales and Exchange Department.

Pathfinder recently reminded its readers that, "It is seldom that one country goes to another for designs for stamps. But the Statue of Liberty has been pictured on the stamps of four foreign countries—Spain, France, Uruguay and Paraguay. In the case of the two South American countries the structure is the main object of the design. It is also pictured on the 15-cent United States stamp of the 1922 series."

"You're good at conundrums. Try this one."

"Sure, go ahead."

"Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters and I am still the same. What am I?"

"That's easy. You're a mail carrier."—*Clipped.*



# MARKET NOTES AND NEWS

By T. E. GOOTEE

Readers desiring information concerning the philatelic markets may address their questions to: T. E. Gootée, c/o HOBBIES MAGAZINE, Chicago. If a personal reply is desired, enclose return postage.

**T**HE market outlook for the United States during the coming season shows promise of being the best in the last five years. Prices on most stamps have risen during the summer, and dealers are buying better class material at high figures. Abroad the general trend of business is passing fair, with interest in all issues about the same as during the last season. Reports from Paris indicate a rise in British Colonials; from London comes word that interest in the Colonies has never been as high before.

The seller in the U. S. has found a ready market for all types of the better grade stamps, especially fine condition U. S. Dealers, and their agents, have been scurrying about the country during the hot months in search of elusive items. Unconfirmed reports from Nassau indicate that several important finds were made during July. I will endeavor to have more information concerning these for the next issue.

Covers, especially old covers, are finding a ready market in New York. Collectors who heretofore shunned these bits of postal history are now turning toward cover-collecting, both as a complete specialization, and as a suitable supplement to a stamp collection. The buyer will now no longer find the low prices which were customary in the past.

Recent news items in the philatelic press have brought to light a comparatively new method of gypping the well-known Unsuspecting Collector. It consists of drawing center, guide, and arrow lines on blocks

of the recent imperforate issue of this country. According to reports a Detroit dentist was arrested as the guilty party, but it should be noted that there are undoubtedly many other wayward gentlemen who will, and have, practised this method of swindling. To collectors: In purchasing any kind of line blocks, for any U. S. Imperforate issue, examine the lines closely, and compare the ink with that of the stamp. It is almost impossible to duplicate the exact color. Also look for an unevenness of the lines; hand-drawn lines will usually have faintly traceable ragged edges. But most important of all: Buy from reputable dealers.

Reports from Washington indicate that the 50c Zeppelin stamp can no longer be purchased. This singular stamp, often referred to as Mr. Farley's White Elephant, found little favor at the time of issuance. Collectors seemingly had little faith in the item. Someone, it is reported, purchased several thousand dollars worth a few days before they went off sale. This stamp may possibly prove to be an excellent investment. Prices have risen in New York, for mint copies. It should be noted that there is a marked scarcity of these stamps in used condition. They will probably be worth a great deal more in postally used condition.

More troubles for the well-meaning collectors: Many firms, and individuals, make a practice of insisting on stamped return envelopes with inquiries. Most collectors usually affix a special stamp to their return envelope. Three times out of five the letter will come back with a meter stamp, another (cheaper) stamp, or possibly a reply postal card. Many firms and people practice this method, and consequently many collectors seldom remit return postage. There seems to be no fruit for their labor, yet nothing can be done about it.

Three well-known Swiss firms are soaking up huge quantities of foreign stamps, from the foreign markets. Most of the stamps catalogue below ten cents. As to the final disposition of the stamps, the information obtainable is very vague. All three firms cater especially to Americans, which may, or may not, give you food for thought.

Collectors of U. S. are slated to receive some more large pictorials, if present plans by the government are completed. Several sets are being considered, and collectors can be on the look-out for the sets, which may appear at any time.

I wonder what the P.O.D. will do with their little nest egg of \$2,340,-484.21 which the Agency took in during the last fiscal year? It will undoubtedly be their biggest year, unless they launch a new set of Imperfs, and other oddities during the coming season. To hear some collectors squawk about paying high prices, I didn't think there was that much collectors money in the world!

The 16c Special Delivery-Air Mail is one of the saddest of our late stamps. There is practically no demand for it. Government officials depended somewhat on the large business houses to soak up a large portion of them, but to all intents it seems to be destined for an indefinite stay.

The 16c Special-Air of the Farley Imperfs will probably be the best stamp of the entire imperf issue. Collectors, and speculators, unloaded their holdings of this item almost immediately after issuance. Prices, in general, on the Special Imperf Issue have not settled down as yet, but it is generally believed that the 16c will have the greatest rarity. Next in line will be the 9c, 7c, 8c, 10c, and 5c Parks, in order of the probable rarity.

A very choice lot of Egyptian stamps came into the London market about eight weeks ago, and some of the items have already found their way over here. Among the huge lot were some 20,000 mint officials, and large numbers of the familiar "short sets" for which Egypt is somewhat famous. The sudden offering of such large quantities, even in London, has forced our own wholesale prices to skid down on these items.

Last season this column was active in exposing crooked dealers in all parts of the world. If you would like to have this service continued I would appreciate hearing from you. It necessitates quite a bit of trouble to assemble the correct, and accurate data, and I want to be assured of a demand for such material. I am also interested in having questions concerning specialized markets sent to me. See heading for address. I will endeavor to answer any type of problem concerning philately.

## GUMMED STICKERS

Urging John Adams Stamp Bicentennial, October 30, 1935, supplied, 100 for 10c, postpaid. "The Adams Family," by J. T. Adams, 350 pp., indexed, \$1.20, postpaid.

EDITH ADAMS BROWN

1 Marble Hill Avenue NEW YORK  
Jc63

### Exchange Art Covers

Among the unique cover clubs of the country is one whose members have talent for drawing and painting and who use the talent in their spare moments to make novel cachets to exchange with their fellow collector who have the same inclinations. The membership is comprised of forty members which includes, it is reported, a few professional artists.

### New Publications from Harris

H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass., has recently issued *The Stamp Collector's Annual Catalog*, and a catalog of stamps of "United States, British North America and Better Grade Foreign Stamps."

Ever cognizant of the value of good will and the opportunity to pass along the virus of collecting, the frontispiece is a message to collectors which says:

"Under separate cover we are sending you with our compliments, two free sets of stamps for your collection."

The foreword in the general catalog gives recollections of the growth of philately during the past year. Further comments are optimistic for the hobby:

"Newspaper feature columns devoted to stamp collecting (an unmistakable index of public interest) increased during 1934 from 67 to almost 200. Numerous articles about stamps and stamp collecting appeared in such national publications as *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The American Magazine*. Stamps went on the air in two great network radio programs, as well as on numerous local broadcasts. A number of books on stamp collecting were published. Hundreds of stamp clubs were formed and countless thousands of new collectors joined the far-flung brotherhood of philately.

"To old-time collectors it is gratifying to see stamp collecting come into its own, winning universal rec-

ognition and acclaim as the fascinating hobby they have long known it to be. And to all collectors, new and old alike, the triumphant march of the Great Hobby is a matter for rejoicing. For it means many benefits: a larger number of kindred spirits with whom to trade and talk stamps; rising values of stamp collections; livelier times at club meetings—or, in a word, still more pleasure from an already delightful hobby."

Both these publications afford delightful browsing.

The general catalog has the added feature of "The Stamp Finder," which is set apart by being printed on a varying shade of paper. It readily identifies many stamps.

*Paul W. Rodgers, alias James H. Clinton, alias George F. Barrie, who operated recently from Hollywood, California, has been arrested by the post office inspectors and is awaiting trial at his home in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he formerly lived and committed some of the acts complained of. He advertised Zeppelin stamps in various magazines and is charged with using the mails to defraud.*

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## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

*The Capital City*

By WILLIAM T. RALEY

### A. P. S. Convention

THE Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Philatelic Society was in convention at the Carleton Hotel from August 12 to 16. While the paid registration totaled but 263, a large number of additional collectors were present and attended the sessions of the convention.

The traditional reception to the national officers, held at the National Museum, Constitution avenue, the evening of the opening day, brought out a crowd estimated at 500. In the receiving line were Roscoe B. Martin, president; Carter Glass Jr., vice president; Dr. Holland A. Davis, secretary; Howard H. Elliott, treasurer; Eugene Klein, international secretary; A. H. Wilhelm, director at large; Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, philatelic curator, Smithsonian Institution; Philip Simms Warren, chairman, general committee; Albert F. Kunze, chairman, exhibition committee; Dr. Ellis Haworth, president, Washington Philatelic Society, and, representing the Smithsonian regents, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary.

Formal proceedings began on the 13th when the first business session was called to order by Mr. Martin. Visitors were welcomed in the name of the district commissioners by Capt. Howard F. Clark and in that of the

host society by Dr. Haworth. President Roosevelt's message was read and prolonged applause greeted the announcement that former President Herbert Hoover had applied for active membership in both the national and the local bodies.

But it was the keynote address of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, A. P. S. 9529, which was the most notable contribution to the initial meeting. Introduced by Gerard Ten Eyck Beeckman, he described himself as "a barnyard variety of stamp collector who has had lots of fun collecting and not a philatelist, whose pleasure it is to study stamps for little cracks and other minor faults."

The report of A. H. Wilhelm of the victory of the society in the Claiborne case was received with much interest.

The by-laws committee submitted a report which was the subject of discussion on many suggested changes in procedure.

The result of the mail ballot for the annual election of officers was announced as follows:

For President—Eugene Klein, Philadelphia, 1,795; Harry S. Swensen, 269.  
For Vice Presidents—P. S. Warren, Mrs. Catherine L. Manning and H. M. Southgate, Washington, D. C., 1,806; Adolph F. Boehm, James A. Zalud and Dr. Iver R. Johnson, 278.  
For Secretary—Dr. Holland A. Davis, 1,787; Palmer H. Stillson, 269.  
For Treasurer—Howard A. Elliott, 1,983.  
For International Secretary—Adolph Steeg, 1,884; Clifford W. Kissinger, 133.  
For Directors—Dr. C. W. Hennan, 1,850; A. H. Wilhelm, 1,836; George E. Higgins, 134; William G. Windhurst, 142.

The usual addresses and reports by the officers, including President Martin, Vice President Carter Glass Jr., Eugene Klein, international secretary; Howard H. Elliott, treasurer, were presented.

Tuesday afternoon a visit was paid to the Bureau of Engraving and

Printing, and the taking of the official photograph; Wednesday, to Mt. Vernon and Arlington. Tuesday evening the meeting of the Collectors' Club was attended, also the Philatelic Journalists' dinner. Albert F. Kunze was toastmaster and 57 press writers attended.

Omaha, Nebr., was selected as the 1936 convention city by a unanimous vote.

### Collectors Club

The Collectors Club, Branch No. 5, S. P. A., gave a reception to members of the A. P. S. attending the convention. Over 150 attended. They were greeted by F. A. Bickert, president. A superb copy \$1.00 Omaha, used, was offered as a door prize and was won by Mrs. Carrièreau.

The new frames of the club were dedicated. M. O. Cooper, S. P. A. and A. P. S., exhibited a portion of his United States collection, using 15 frames. This exhibition was most unusual, for Mr. Cooper had arranged many of the common varieties in such manner as to cause minute examination. By colors, shades and minor variations a display can be so made to command attention. Mr. Cooper gave a short talk on his United States stamps.

Addresses were made by the following: Dr. Ellis Haworth, president of the Washington Philatelic Society; M. Donald Martin and Vance Holden, of Cleveland, Ohio; L. M. McDaniel, Beaver Falls, Pa.; J. G. Gautner and Floyd Harrington, Utica, N. Y.; Houghton Sanguinetti, stamp editor, Transcript, Boston, Mass.; H. James, Petersburg, Pa., and Al Schadzki, Peoria, Ill.

### Whitney in New Location

Alden H. Whitney is now located at 402 Eleventh street, a desirable first floor store in the downtown section.

### American Air Mail Society

The sixth annual convention of the American Air Mail Society was held at the Hotel Lafayette, from August 15 to 17. About 50 delegates and friends attended.

Visits were paid to the Crime Bureau of the Department of Justice, the National Museum and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The reports submitted showed the society to be in a most prosperous condition.

At the annual banquet held Louis J. Heath was toastmaster, and informal addresses were made by President Leech; Director A. W. Hall of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, R. M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General; Superintendent Cissler of the Rail-

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way Mail Service: Charles P. Graddick of the Air Mail Service, and Herbert S. Chamberlain, philatelic agent. Superintendent Robert E. Fellers of the Division of Stamps. A letter was read from President Roosevelt.

Among the delegates present were the following: George W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.; William H. Beck, Baltimore, Leon Berman, Detroit; C. F. Blackenburg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Walter J. Conrath, Albion, Pa.; Jacques Creed, Philadelphia; L. B. Gatchell, H. E. Goudket, Daniel Newman, and S. Rodviem, New York City; H. H. Griffin, Euclid, Ohio; F. W. Kessler, Brooklyn; Charles G. Reiss, Albany; R. L. Singley, Lancaster, Pa.; H. A. Truby, Pittsburgh; Frank A. Costanzo, Punxsutawney, Pa., and Louis J. Heath, Francis B. Leech, E. W. Beltzell, Miss Alice B. Cilley, James O. Peavey, Maurice S. Petty, Miss Irene M. Pistorio, Claude W. Parker, Miss Helen E. Vorhees and William M. Stuart, Washington.

The following officers were elected: President, Francis B. Leech, Washington, D. C.; vice presidents, Walter J. Conrath, Albion, Pa.; Erik Hildesheim, New York City; W. R. Winnipeg, Manitoba; Richard L. Singley, Lancaster, Pa.; secretary, George W. Angers, Springfield, Mass.; treasurer, Frank A. Costanzo, Punxsutawney, Pa.; directors, Alton J. Black, L. B. Gatchell, Perham C. Nahl, Charles G. Riess, T. F. Southard, Dr. Leon G. Tedesche and Fred H. Wilde.

#### Smithsonian Exhibition

In the main foyer of the National Museum was an exhibition lasting the month of August, which was non-competitive and non-commercial, which reflects great credit upon Albert F. Kunze and his capable assistants.

The following were exhibited by President Roosevelt: Sheet of 100 Confederate 20-cent stamps, said to have been the last ever offered for sale at a Confederate post office; collection of stamps of Costa Rica presented by President Ricardo Jimenez, recent stamps of the Netherlands presented by the school children of Holland, German stamps of the inflation period in full sheets, current stamps of China given by the Chinese delegation in Washington, stamps of Soviet Russia presented by Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, six sheets of Roman states, six sheets of Haiti and four sheets of Hong Kong personally selected by Mr. Roosevelt from his own collection.

#### Viking Crew

Viking Crew, No. 8, American Naval Cancellation Society, has voted upon the national constitution and by-laws and appointed a committee consisting of George W. McDonald, Raymond J. Graves and Louis G. Nix to draft local by-laws. They will sponsor a cachet for the 90th anniversary of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. One cover to a collector. Send a self-addressed envelope and 1c forwarding. September 15 will be dead line. Send to Cachet Director, Raymond Graves, 1103

East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

#### F. R. Rice Appointed

F. R. Rice, past president of the Collector's Club, has been an associate editor of the new "American Stamp Digest."

#### The Philatelic Agency

The sales list is minus two stamps: the 3-cent Maryland Tercentenary, of which a printing of 42,092,700 was authorized. The other is the 5-cent Kosciusko, 41,429,200.

#### Michigan Stamp

While the design has not been decided, the stamp will be the size of the special delivery and purple in color.

While new stamps to honor Mark Twain, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Calvin Coolidge have been asked for, there is no evidence that they are being considered by department officials.

#### Trans-Pacific Air Mail

Bids were asked by the Postmaster General on August 12 for a contract to carry the mails from San Francisco by Honolulu and Manila to Canton and return. The bids will be closed October 21. The contract will be for ten years, subject to certain provisions.

August 10, 1935.

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers issued during the month of July, 1935.

Plate No.	Denom.	Class	Series	Sub-ject
21425	3c	Ordinary, curved	1932	400
21426	3c	"	"	"
21427	3c	"	"	"
21428	3c	"	"	"
21429	3c	"	"	"
21430	3c	"	"	"
21431	3c	"	"	"
21432	3c	"	"	"
21433	1c	"	1922	"
21434	1c	"	"	"
21435	1c	"	"	"
21436	1c	"	"	"
21437	2c	"	"	"
21438	2c	"	"	"

NOTE—Plates Nos. 21437 and 21438, Electric Eye series.

The following is a list of postage stamp plate numbers sent to press during the month of July, 1935:

Plate No. 21411; denomination, 2c; class, (Electric Eye) ordinary; series, 1922; subject, 400; date sent to press, July 23, 1935.

Plate No. 21416; denomination, 2c; class, (Electric Eye) ordinary; series, 1922; subject, 400; date sent to press, July 23, 1935.

#### Special Issue Sales

Final figures on sales of the special issue of imperforate and ungummed postage stamps at the Philatelic Agency and Washington, D. C., post office, from March 15 to June 15, 1935, were made public at the Post Office Department on August 3.

For the twenty varieties of stamps offered to the public and which were on sale for three months, both in blocks of four and in full sheets, the department received \$1,663,717.66. Of this sum, there were 184,347 full sheets sold valued at \$1,467,972.70, while there were 936,262 stamps in

(Continued on page 36)



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Only 10c pkg. at dealers' or 5 & 10c stores in U. S., or send us 10c (Canada 15c) for pkg. and samples.

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### 1936 CATALOGUES

Will command more than ordinary interest, because of the great number of new issues during the past year and the many expected price changes.

The new Standard Air Post Catalogue to be published by Nicholas Sanabria will be a necessity to Air Mail Collectors who have been without their handbook since the 1934 Edition.

Scott's Standard Catalogue...\$2.50  
Scott's U. S. Specialized ..... 2.50  
Standard Air Post Catalogue... 1.50

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#### R. A. Lynch

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## Naval Department



By RICHARD A. HARDIE

13 Roseville St., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Your Naval Editor to go Nautical

WHEN one continues for years to write about things nautical, even though he happens to be a landlubber, he naturally acquires the desire to "want to go to sea" himself. Most every person, at one time or another, gets the same ambitions. Your naval editor is not immune to such feelings and dreams . . . and dreams do come true. Yours truly will shortly "put to sea". He will be one of the fortunate ones to sail aboard the private auxiliary motor schooner "Philatelist". His travels will take him to places that most people dream of but few ever see,—the South Seas.

Sailing from San Francisco in late October the writer will start on a 15,000 mile cruise through the South Pacific Ocean in the good ship "Philatelist" that will take about half a year to complete. This great venture is to be in the interest of,—as the ship's name would indicate—philately; collectors' covers to be carried and mailed from out-of-the-way places.

To mention but a few of the more than a score of places to be visited; Fanning, Christmas, Puka Puka, Mangareva, Niuafoou (Tin Can),

Papeete, Pitcairn, Easter, Juan Fernandez (the Robinson Crusoe Island of fiction), Islands, also Valparaiso, Guayaquil, and the Galapagos, Cocos, Puntarenas and also possibly Clipperton Island which was taken over by the French early this year.

Friend John Coulthard, brother member of the USCS and one of the greatest cachet artists in the country is also going on this voyage. He will design the cachet to be mailed while in the various ports, and a special printing press is to be carried with which all the cachets are to be neatly and uniformly applied. This is the first cover service of this type ever offered collectors, and will undoubtedly gain the full approval of all cover collectors. This being the maiden voyage of the 156 foot schooner "Philatelist" it might be termed in the language of the Navy, as her shakedown cruise.

Your editor will endeavor to keep in contact with HOBBIES readers throughout this trip, but in his absence from the country this department shall be in the hands of a capable assistant who will substitute until his return. In the October number of HOBBIES, the new conductor will be introduced. However I shall be at the helm again for the next voyage of HOBBIES Naval Department, after which time I shall have to give all my attention to trying to sprout by "sea-legs".

—O—

### Naval Academy's 90th Anniversary

October 10 will mark the 90th birthday of Uncle Sam's great Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and this is of course an event worthy of a cachet. Same to be sponsored by Frances L. Browne, 1232 Bonaparte Ave., Baltimore, Md. Do not send covers though—only name and address along with a three cent stamp for mailing and one cent forwarding fee. The cachet is to be printed on special covers and will be mailed from either Annapolis or some naval

vessel that may be stationed there at the time. Suggest a couple covers for this event, as it is to be a good one. Covers should be in by September 10.

—O—

### From Lawrence in China

J. N. Lawrence's ship, the USS Monocacy, at this writing, is cruising in parts of northern China, and readers having covers aboard will be in for some nice cancels, not to mention the high-grade cachets that Mr. Lawrence always provides.

News in regards to the USS Augusta, Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet is also at hand. The USS Omaha, that the Navy Department had slated to relieve the Augusta as flagship (this reported here several departments ago) will not do so, due to the high cost of alterations necessary to convert the Omaha into a fleet flagship. However, those who send covers to the Augusta for this event and her homeward bound cruise need not be too disappointed for she has been ordered to far northern ports in China, many out of the way places from which cancels are very scarce.

Too, the USS Augusta will be official representative of the United States Government at Bangkok at the coronation affair of the Boy King early in October. Special cancel and possible cachet will be provided here and it indicates an event of outstanding importance. Those not having a supply of covers on the Augusta may possibly catch her upon her return to Shanghai before leaving for Bangkok if same are dispatched at once via Seattle, Washington, postmaster, marked "Urgent Delivery".

Readers have shown so great an interest in the USS Monocacy and its covers that I believe it advisable to review this ship's covers each month. All of them are of outstanding note. The latest three received at this writing are:

Flag Day: Has "Nanking China-Capital City" in the killers and a red and blue neat cachet with the wording "U.S.S. Monocacy celebrates Flag Day Nanking, China, June 14, 1935". Over this in large Chinese characters are "CHE UR," meaning flag day.

On June 24, the Monocacy became of voting age and in honor of the event a very fine cachet was sponsored. Showing a picture of the Buddha and Dragon of China with the wording "May good Buddha keep his watchful eyes on us and cause the dragon to devour our enemies". The dates 1914 and 1935 appear at the sides. For the Fourth of July the noted cachet artist C. W. Richell provided the cachet, which is one of the most striking this writer has seen in many a moon. It shows a huge fire cracker bursting with the three

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New 1936 indexed catalog, \$3.00 minus 55c for your old one.

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I also have over 500 First Day and Air Mail covers to swap for your duplicate stamps. Write for a complete list of covers and terms. oc

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famous marchers denoting the "Spirit of '76" emerging from the clearing smoke.

Mr. Lawrence advises that he had an extra small supply of these three events made up and will hold same for HOBBIES readers wishing them if they happened to miss out. Each will be sent for cost, ten cents. The Monocacy's address is via Seattle, Washington, also.

—o—

#### Navy Day Is Near

And don't forget to have some covers with your favorite ships for this October 27 event that is rarely rivaled by any other yearly naval event. You can always count on Uncle Sam's vessels for something good on this day, if not by way of a special cachet then an odd cancel. Suggest that you get them in as far in advance as possible.

Wayne Erwin, 503 West Grant St., Kelso, Washington, will sponsor a cachet that was designed by cachet artist, John Coulthard, for covers that he will mail from about twenty-five different ships. Forwarding postage of one cent per cover should be included and as many covers as you wish may be sent. All those sending in twenty-five will receive the cachets in four to six colors. Do not seal them. The cachet will picture a sailor, mermaid and lifebuoy with a ship as central figure, and you may be sure that it will be more than just good. It's a Coulthard design which means it's in a class all by itself. Closing date is October 20.

—o—

#### USS Fulton Is Gone

The USS Fulton, the vessel that almost met disaster in Chinese waters last year, is now definitely to be kept out of commission, and to be replaced by some new ship. Covers cancelled aboard her last year while she was in eastern waters will now, of course, be very desirable.

—o—

#### That USS Dale Commissioning

This mixing up arrangements for their first day cancels, seems to be a bad habit with new vessels. It has happened all too often, and the USS Dale was the latest offender.

This vessel was slated for commissioning June 17, but when the day rolled round no canceller had been received. The mail clerk was at that time holding more than a thousand covers and instead of providing an emergency stamp he decided to hold them until the official cancel arrived and then backdate them so that the cancellation date would jibe with that on the cachet. Which would have been the wiser move is debatable. As it happened the covers from the USS

Dale are now classed as semi-fakes. Had a special cancel for that one day been provided then an equally bad problem would have been met; this cancellation would be rare, due to its never being used again, and therefore a high price would have been set on it. The writer believes that the mail clerk performed the less of two evils, but it was a mess and should be avoided in the future. When the Navy Department schedules a ship for commissioning it should immediately make arrangements with the Post Office Department to provide a canceller as far in advance of that date as possible. Always better earlier than late, as the mail clerk would not have to use it before set commissioning day.

About four hundred covers did go out on June 17 for the official commissioning of the USS Dale, however, but they were cancelled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard post office. They were the covers originally held by the American Cover Club for the welcoming cachet for Admiral Byrd's return to New York City, which never materialized.

—o—

#### Navophilatelist, Paulson

This well known cachet sponsor, Leslie Paulson, 3 Nordlund Ave., Cromwell, Conn., advises that he will hold covers for HOBBIES readers for his future naval cachets. Many of his cachets are issued on but short notices therefore those taking advantage of this offer will be able to be in on any and all such unexpected events.

His next two cachets are to be:

From the USS Barracuda commemorating its 11th anniversary of commissioning on October 1. Closing date for covers, September 20.

And also one for the 26th anniversary of the commissioning of the USS Vestal that occurs on October 4. This is a real old timer from which very many more years of cancels will be available.

One cent forwarding postage required on all covers.

—o—

#### New Type Chart and Mailing List

Friends J. M. Hale, author of "Naval Postmarks", and L. E. Klotzbach are now engaged on work which

will shortly produce a new up-to-date chart and ship mailing list, for the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. When completed this work will be a valuable addition to the hobby and something that every navalist will want.

President D. C. Bartley of the USCS will mail a copy of both these items to HOBBIES readers as soon as completed upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address is Green Lake Station, Seattle, Wash.

—o—

#### Naval Cachet and Cancel Club

The Naval and Cachet and Cancel Club is sponsoring a pictorial cachet for Columbus Day, October 12, and another Navy Day, October 27. Covers to be mailed aboard five different naval vessels. One cent per cover forwarding fee, deadline October 11. Commemoratives on wrapper appreciated. Covers to T. J. Nicholson, 724 6th St., Portsmouth, Va. Limit, 20 covers per person.

—o—

#### Naval Shorts

FROM THROUGH THE PORT HOLE: . . . The submarine S-48 is slated for de-commissioning at the Philadelphia Yard about September 15. . . . Note where a national organization is making a great effort to get the Navy Department to assign Baltimore as the permanent station of the historic old USF Constellation. This vessel is a few days older than

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the Old Ironsides and she did have a post office aboard before her de-commissioning several years ago. The types she used were, 1, 2, 3, 3b. Her official duty was that of a training ship in later years. Covers from her are now quite scarce and therefore sell for good prices. . . . The earliest reported ship to use an official naval cancel is the USS Nebraska when in August 1908, she cancelled with type 1. If any readers know of any earlier cancel, let's hear from you. . . . When the USS MacFarland was de-commissioned the cancel used was an unofficial type, that of "the North Bay Stamp Club", the same that had previously been used for the first day of the USS San Francisco. It, too, has been used on various other vessels occasionally. . . . Both the USS Eagle 19 and the USS Wandank are now using fancy type cancels. . . . When Alfred Newman, long time secretary of the USCS recently resigned his place was ably filled by Dr. H. H. Kretzler, a naval leader in the northwest. . . . Here are a few new or different types vessels have recently used. USS Mississippi, type 3. USS Raleigh uses one that when summed up looks a lot like a China town's name, being T6rigjeu. USS Oklahoma now has a new clear type 3 cancel. Two other new ones are the US Rail, Type 3r, and USS Whipple, type 9dn. USS Cincinnati using a Type 6rej. . . . The Norfolk Cover Service, P. O. Box 57, De Bree Sta., Norfolk, Va., will hold covers for vessels in and about that city. Forwarding postage required. . . . Both the USS Overton and USS Sturtevant will start for the west coast the first of September. Covers from them should be interesting. Rush yours care of New York Postmaster, marked "Urgent". . . . The mine-sweeper USS Thrush is to be placed in commission at Pearl Harbor, T. H. . . . A few covers aboard the aircraft carriers, USS Lexington and Saratoga, would be wise and surely would get you some nice cancels. Address, San Diego, Calif. . . . The "Banana Fleet", popular nickname for the Special Service Squadron, is to have a new flagship soon. The USS Trenton, present flagship, will be relieved by the USS Memphis. A cancel or possibly a cachet may be in order here. . . . The new destroyer USS MacDonald will be back in this country after her shakedown cruise to European ports, September 22 at which time she will be tested at Newport and then from October until December 16 she will be at Boston until she leaves for San Diego. . . . These three ships were recently launched at Camden, Quincy and New York ship yards respectively. USS Porter, No. 356, August 1; USS Phelps, No. 360; and USS Cummings, No. 365. Their commissionings will

be announced in plenty of time. . . . No longer is the USS Semmes a destroyer, but by recent order is listed under the heading of Auxiliary Miscellaneous, where she will serve as an experimental vessel. Her canceller will be retained and collectors should be in for some treats. . . . After the USS Fairfax had definitely been slated for de-commissioning the Naval Appropriation Fund went through much to the benefit of the Navy and therefore this order revoked. The mail clerk had, however, already turned in his canceller and stopped business, so now the ship has a new cancel after being unofficially re-commissioned, insofar as postal service is concerned anyway. . . . Did you know that today there are over a hundred men, most all mail clerks, of the Navy who are members of the two leading naval societies? . . . Bob Ripley says this is so about John Barry, the man for whom collectors are trying to have Farley issue a special stamp. That Barry who was the father of our Navy was the first captain of the first warship named after the first land battle, captured the first British warship, appointed in the first entry of the first naval record book, fought the last battle and fired the last shot of the Revolutionary War and was the first to carry the American Flag to victory. Now that's a lot for any one man to be credited with. Mr. Farley, please take note! . . . A cover that is rather unique comes to me from aboard the USS Maryland. In the killer bars appears the wording, "1st Event—USCS Chap 29". When recognition is given to a society in the cancella-

tion of the U. S. Government, that's something! . . . Several cachets are being planned by the John Rodgers Chapter of the USCS which is in Hawaii, and covers will be held by James Chun, Box 1477, Honolulu, T. H., for same. Forwarding postage required. . . . Dean E. Dunn, mail clerk of the receiving ship, USS Seattle, from whom navalists received the greatest co-operation, will leave that ship the last of August for other duties. So in the future all covers to the Seattle should be addressed to the mail clerk who takes over Mr. Dunn's duties. . . . The USS Nitro will move about quite a bit for a while and a few covers with her mail clerk for holding would be a wise move. She will leave Puget Sound on October 7 for the east coast, going through the Panama Canal, stopping at Guantanamo and then on to Norfolk, Va. . . . Readers having covers on board the USS Trenton recently were in for a treat for this ship made an extensive cruise to South America and visited the Galapagos and other islands down that way. The location markings that emerged were gems. . . . Although mention can not be made each month of the host of co-operators that assist with the making up of this department, the editor wishes them to know that they all receive his grateful thanks. . . . Same may be said for the regular senders of all the complimentary covers, received each month, you may be certain that they are greatly appreciated. . . . And until next voyage, which shall be the last with myself at the wheel for some months, to you all, Mates,—Good Sailing!

## MERCHANT MARINE

By JAMES J. VLACH

AS I stated before, I have been requested many times to dwell on Merchant Marine cover collecting as applying to beginners, or to those who contemplate starting a collection of this nature, hence most of this article will be devoted to that phase. It is, of course, rather difficult to give all details of this form of cover collecting, and collectors will learn "as they go along." I will, however, try and give a few helpful hints.

The ships which have on board a branch of the U. S. seapost service are the best bids for beginners, inasmuch as very few, if any, failures result. Later on, when a representative collection of these covers has been secured, covers can be sent to ships which do not have a branch

seapost on board. Your letters to the ships at the Seapost Service are addressed to the Seapost Clerk, while to other ships, they are addressed to the purser. In case he does not handle the mail, he will refer your cover to someone who does.

I list below, with their addresses, a few ships with a branch of the U.S. seapost service aboard. Collectors can use U.S. 3c stamps on their covers, and returns should be close to 100 per cent:

S.S. Washington, S.S. Pres. Harding,  
S.S. Pres. Roosevelt, S.S. Manhattan—  
U. S. Lines, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
S.S. Santa Maria, S.S. Santa Clara,  
S.S. Santa Lucia—Grace Line, 10 Han-  
over Square, New York, N. Y.  
S.S. American Legion, S.S. Southern  
Cross, S.S. Western World, S.S. Pan-  
America—Munson Line, 67 Wall Street,  
New York, N. Y.

S.S. Coamo, S.S. Borinquen—Porto Rico Line, Foot of Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

S.S. Bremen, S.S. Europa, S.S. Columbus—N. G. Lloyd Line, 57 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

S.S. Pres. Cleveland, S.S. Pres. Grant, S.S. Pres. Jackson, S.S. Pres. Jefferson—American Mail Line, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

S.S. Pres. Adams, S.S. Pres. Coolidge, S.S. Pres. Garfield, S.S. Pres. Harrison, S.S. Pres. Hoover, S.S. Pres. Hayes, S.S. Pres. Johnson, S.S. Pres. Lincoln, S.S. Pres. McKinley, S.S. Pres. Monroe, S.S. Pres. Polk, S.S. Pres. Taft, S.S. Pres. Pierce, S.S. Pres. Van Buren, S.S. Pres. Wilson—Dollar Line, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

S.S. Albert Ballin, S.S. Hamburg, S.S. Deutschland, S.S. New York—Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, New York, New York.

Prepare your cover, franked with the proper postage, addressed to yourself, the same as any other kind of cover, and enclose it in a larger envelope, properly addressed to the ship. Enclose also a short but courteous letter, explaining that you are a merchant marine cover collector, and would like to have your cover stamped with the ship stamp. Various forms of letters are used, in fact, I have seen regular printed forms which can be sent, however, I feel that a typewritten or legibly handwritten note signed by yourself presents a more personal appeal, and more likely to secure results. I myself use a letter something like this: "Kindly postmark the enclosed cover with the ship stamp, any kind, showing the name of the ship. I am collecting these ship postmarks, and your assistance will be greatly appreciated. I thank you." This letter, as you will note, calls for any kind of ship stamp to be applied. The reason for this is that many ships have only a straight line name stamp of the ship, or some other form of stamp which they can apply. Many interesting and unique markings can be secured in this way.

After you have addressed your cover, use a filler of light cardboard cut so that it will slip exactly into the envelope. It is very important that this filler be measured to fit into the envelope entirely, otherwise there is danger of the cover being bent, torn, or otherwise mutilated by careless handling both on the ship and in the mails.

No definite time can be set for the return of covers. This depends entirely when the cover is received on board the ship, and when it is mailed back to you. I myself have waited several months for some covers, but this is not unusual.

When sending covers, do not request autographs of the ship's officers unless you are personally acquainted with them, as no attention is paid to these requests. It does no harm, however, to request the purser to autograph your cover, if you so desire. Some even autograph it without asking.

Kindly also bear in mind that pursers are under no obligation to handle your covers. They are doing you a favor.

I would recommend that 3c postage be used in all cases. If you leave your cover unsealed, and use a 1½c stamp, the purser, who is probably not familiar with the U. S. postal regulations, may seal your cover, thus subjecting it to the 3c letter rate of postage. Your cover will thus arrive with postage due, and all marked and stamped up by the post-office clerks, who seem to delight in this procedure, at least some of them do. Better spend a bit more and be sure.

I might add at this point that envelopes of good grade, and of uniform size, as far as possible, be used.

Do not send bunches of covers to any ship unless you have made previous arrangements, as they will probably be thrown away and the stamps kept. Pursers have other duties than handling the mail, so they cannot be blamed.

Later on, after the collector has advanced a bit, he will learn by experience (the best teacher) that he can secure a wealth of ship markings from all over the world. A collection of seapost covers is really never complete, as there are always new ships to try. The few remarks given here, will, I trust, bring some new collectors of merchant marine covers into the fold, because once this phase of cover collecting has been started, it will be found to be most fascinating and instructive.

Collectors having any definite questions, can address me care this publication, and I will be glad to help them out.

The S.S. Havana of the Ward Line, which went on the rocks earlier in the year, has been again made fit for service and is now known as the S.S. Yucatan. Those desiring a cover can address her, Ward Line, Foot of Wall St., New York.

The N. G. L. has ordered the construction of a passenger steamer which will provide additional freight and passenger service between western U. S. ports and Germany.

The steamer United States, formerly of the Scandinavian-American Line, has been reported sold to the Italian government for use in transport service. She was built at Glasgow in 1903.

While on my recent trip, on which I visited many western U. S. and Canadian seaports, it was gratifying to note the increased volume of shipping entering and leaving the various ports. I was informed that bookings for both passengers and freight were very heavy, which should be a

good sign of returning prosperity. Of course, much of this passenger business is tourist trade, which always increases during the summer months, but on the whole, business seems to be improving judging from the amount of traffic on the ships.

## ATTENTION

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(Continued from page 31)

Denomination	Quantity	Blocks of Four Value	Full Sheets Quantity	Value	Total Value
3c Newburgh	54,871	\$ 6,584.52	7,585	\$ 91,020.00	\$ 97,604.52
3c Little America	57,045	6,845.40	8,942	53,652.00	60,497.40
3c Mothers' Day	70,798	8,495.76	10,391	62,346.00	70,841.76
3c Wisconsin	69,181	8,301.72	9,958	59,748.00	68,049.72
16c Air Mail Special Delivery	61,066	32,675.84	5,734	183,488.00	216,163.84
1c National Parks	75,814	3,032.56	14,415	28,830.00	31,862.56
2c "	73,533	5,882.64	12,119	48,476.00	54,358.64
3c "	65,715	7,885.80	9,397	56,382.00	64,267.80
4c "	63,833	10,213.28	7,716	61,728.00	71,941.28
5c "	61,889	12,377.80	7,270	72,700.00	85,077.80
6c "	59,425	14,262.00	6,943	83,316.00	97,578.00
7c "	59,161	16,565.08	7,125	99,750.00	116,315.08
8c "	58,046	18,574.72	6,930	110,880.00	129,454.72
9c "	57,754	20,791.44	6,868	123,624.00	144,415.44
10c "	58,141	23,256.40	6,958	139,160.00	162,416.40
1c Century of Progress S.			10,968	24,678.00	24,678.00
3c Century of Progress S.			9,546	64,435.50	64,435.50
3c Little America S.			10,688	48,096.00	48,096.00
1c National Park S.			13,998	16,797.60	16,797.60
3c National Park S.			10,796	38,865.60	38,865.60
Totals	936,262	\$195,744.96	184,347	\$1,467,972.70	\$1,663,717.66

blocks of four sold, having a value of \$195,744.96.

See tabulated figures above:

The Philippine Trade Commissioner announced on August 15 that on or about November 15, 1935, the Philippines will issue a set of five stamps commemorating the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The following is the official description of the stamps: "The Philippines Admitted to the Temple of Universal Progress. The Philippine Islands, having attained such progress in almost every field of human endeavor, as compares favorably with the most progressive and cultured countries in the world, is admitted to the temple of human progress, represented by several figures which symbolize the Arts, Science, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Leading the Philippines is a matron representing the United States of America, as her (the Philippines) guide and guardian. The Arts, Science and Agriculture are represented by symbolic figures. Industry and Commerce are appropriately represented. Leaves and flowers are scattered on the floor to denote that the Philippines, a newcomer to the temple, expressed clearly by pillars, is welcomed to it. The United States of America is represented by a figure with the flag of the Stars and Stripes as a cloak. The Philippines is represented by a figure dressed in typical Philippine clothing. The artist has in mind making the ensemble as

typically Filipino as possible."

The denominations of the stamps will be 2, 6, 16, 36 and 50 centavo.

The stamps will be sold in the office of the Philippine Trade Commissioner on the date of issue and thereafter.

They will be sold in sets only at 55c a set. However, complete sheets of the two centavo and six centavo stamps may be obtained. Each sheet has thirty stamps.

Urgent request is made that orders be not placed for these stamps before October 1. On and after October 1 advance orders may be sent and will be held and delivered on the date of issue. First day covers must be obtained from the Director of Posts, Bureau of Posts, Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., gave out the report that it took in \$1,663,717.66 on its famous sale of uncut and un-gummed stamps.

## Connecticut Stamp Club Plans Traveling Exhibit

Plans for its second annual exhibition of stamps are being made by Ye Olde King's Highway Stamp Club, Noroton, Conn. Much interest was aroused last year when the exhibition was held for one week in Stamford and Westport public libraries.

The committee of arrangements has tentatively set September 30 to November 2 as the dates for the exhibition which will be moved at intervals of three days to a week among the public libraries of the southwestern portion of Connecticut. Present arrangements call for the display of the fifty frames expected to be entered in Greenwich, Old Greenwich, Stamford, Darien, Norwalk and Westport.

There will be six classes—United States, foreign, airmail, covers, precancels, and miscellaneous — with a first and second award in each class. Prizes will go with the first awards in each class.

The exhibition is open to non-members as well as members of the club. There is no entry fee and further information may be obtained from members of the committee which consists of Alfred Langer, Glenbrook; Milton Malkin, Norwalk; Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Noroton; Frank Jamroz, Stamford; and Schuyler D. Wardwell, Riverside, all in Connecticut. Frames, which may be obtained from members of the committee, must be in the hands of the club at St. Luke's parish house, Post Road, Noroton, not later than September 25.

## STAMP EXHIBITION at 1935 Chicago Hobby Show

We will have a big stamp exhibition at the Chicago Hobby Show in a separate room off the main hall near the entrance.

Silver Cups will be given as prizes for the Best U. S. and the Best Exhibit Outside of U. S. Ribbon prizes will be given for first, second, third and honorable mention classifications as follows: U. S., British Colonials, Miscellaneous, Foreign, Airmails, and Historical Cachets. Entry Fee: \$1.00, including frame rental. 25 admission tickets will be furnished free with each entry.

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Managing Director, Chicago Hobby Show

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## CLUB NEWS

### Looking for Good Ideas to Stimulate Interest in Your Own Club? Then Read What the Other Clubs Are Doing

The Ohio Valley Philatelic Society and the Fort Steuben Philatelic Society have planned a joint open house meeting to be held at the Windsor Hotel, Wheeling, W. Va., on dates which have been tentatively set as October 4 to 6. A bourse, with free tables for dealers; an exhibition at which selections from some of the country's famous collections have been promised; and one of Donald Dickason's popular Berkshire auction sales will be among the outstanding features of the first stamp party held in Wheeling—the home of the country's First Precancel.

The Beaver County, Penna., Philatelic Society scheduled its third annual picnic date for September 7 to be held jointly with the Elwood City, Penna., Adult Club. A large number of collectors from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio were included in the festivities program. Mushroom, with the hosts playing traveling philatelists; horseshoes; special entertainment for the women; banquet; and bingo with stamps as prizes were a few of the events on the program.

The Midwest Philatelic Society, Kansas City, Mo., held its annual picnic recently. It was a basket affair for members and their families, the club furnishing the ice cream and lemonade.

The Annual Picnic of The Michigan Stamp Club held recently at Bolles Harbor, apparently was successful. Collectors from the Toledo Stamp Club, Pontiac Stamp Club, Ann Arbor Stamp Club, Chicago Stamp Club, Bowling Green Stamp Club, Mount Clements Stamp Club, Dearborn Stamp Club, Ferndale Stamp Club, Wolverine Stamp Club, Detroit Philatelic Society, Detroit Airmail Society and the Detroit Precancel Club attended.

Sports prevailed since this was a picnic conclave and we hope the men will pardon us for repeating that the baseball event between the ladies and gentlemen went on record as a decided victory for the fair sex. One onlooker remarked that the reason for the victory was that the men were out of practice having been spending, apparently more time with their stamps than with their baseball.

The Englewood, N. J., Stamp Club, will hold its Second Annual Hobby Fair at the Liberty School gymna-

sium October 24, 25 and 26, and the Association of Bergen County Philatelists will hold its Fall Stamp Exhibition in conjunction. A silver loving cup will be awarded for the exhibit judged by popular vote to be the best. There will be certificate and ribbon awards also. Other organizations cooperating include the Bergen County Cine Club which will show amateur movies in the Hobby Theatre and the Englewood Chess Club which will put on a chess game each evening. Marionettes will perform under the direction of students from the Englewood School for Boys, and the Memorial Radio Club will install a sending and receiving set.

John H. Wood, 430 Rutland Avenue, West Englewood, N. J., is general chairman.

The Canton-Akron, Ohio, philatelic picnic is set for September 21.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Club, invited neighboring philatelists to a recent picnic.

Organization of the Stamp Club of the Y. M. C. A. boys' division in Hamilton, Ohio, took place recently, and included the election of the following officers: Jack Iglehart, president; Paul Keppler, vice president; Donald Cawein, secretary; and Carl Richards, treasurer.

As a feature of the recent meeting of the Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California, convening at Santa Monica, Harry W. Strangman, early Alaskan postmaster, was scheduled to tell of his experiences in the northern wilds during the Klondike era.

The Lancaster, Pa., Stamp Club is planning to make its Fifth Annual Exhibition, which will be held from September 25 to 28, the largest in

the history of the club. A souvenir facsimile sheet of nine of the "Barr's Penny Dispatch", has been issued to help finance and commemorate the exhibit. This interesting local was issued in Lancaster in January 1855, and was used for almost two years. Richard Eager, 200 E. New St., Lancaster, has charge of the exhibit space.

### Chicago Hobby Show

November 4-9

Sherman Hotel  
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WITH YOUR NAME & ADDRESS, PREPAID  
100—Approval Sheets .....\$ .50  
100—Letter Heads 5½x8½ ..... .50  
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Scott No. 61—1897 Jubilee Queen.....\$4.50  
Victoria, unused ..... .10  
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Approvals: Attractive selection from Canada and Newfoundland ready to submit upon receipts of references. sc  
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## COVERS WORTH HAVING

February 22, 1932, opening Bicentennial Celebration; No. 9 envelope, 3 colors, postmarked Potomac Mills, Va., Oak Grove, Va., Mt. Vernon, Va., and Washington, D. C. All four .....\$1.00  
1c Park Imperforate (sheet 6), Omaha, October 10, 1934, or Washington, D. C., October 15 ..... .20  
Advance orders received for Scott's 1936 Catalogue (postpaid when issued) 2.30  
"Stamp Plates," a complete list of plates, used in printing U. S. Commemoratives and Airmails, from 1893 to 1935. Per copy ..... .20  
Cover for Michigan Centennial Stamp will be my usual special 3-color design. For the American Philatelic Society Convention in Washington, D. C., I will issue a 2-color design at (including stamp) cost .....\$ .05

### ONE-DAY PHILATELIC AGENCY SERVICE

On orders less than \$25.00, 10% commission; minimum charge, 35c. On orders over \$25.00, 5% commission; minimum charge, \$2.50. On orders over \$100, 3½% commission; minimum charge, \$5.00. Return postage free. Registration extra. Straight edges removed on request. Philippine service at same rate of charges. Agency or Philippine list sent on receipt of 3c postage. x

WILLIAM T. RALEY

STEWART BLDG.  
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# Airmail

## LZ 129

The new German airship, L Z 129, which is under construction now in that country, is to be finished to make her maiden flight from Friederichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., about the middle of October. Collectors are looking forward to the launching of this new ship of the air with a great deal of enthusiasm, for both the United States and German postoffices are reported to be considering a special stamp to be used for mail carried aboard. The new L Z 129 will be twice the size of the Graf Zepelin.

## Rapid Growth

An example of the growth in airmail is compiled in the following figures: In 1932 there were 542,326 pounds carried in December. Same month next year, 657,203. December, 1934, it went to 931,425, and in March, 1935 (when the Farley imperforates went on sale), it jumped to 1,002,268 pounds.

## Guatemala

Guatemala has a new set of six denominations which commemorate the life of Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios, former president of that country who died in 1855. Three of the six are airmails and have the general's picture at the left and each has a tiny airplane in the upper right-hand corner.

## Mint Air Mail Stamps

New Issue and Approval Service

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Air Mail Price List Sent Free

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## Domestic Air Service Begins in France

According to a press dispatch from Paris, France's first domestic air mail service was inaugurated officially on July 10, with four planes scheduled to start from LeBourget, the metropolitan airport.

The new air mail system was designed to make daily postal deliveries between Paris and the most distant provincial cities. Sponsored by Georges Mandel, former minister of

communications, the network radiating from the capital included Le Havre, Lille, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, Marseilles and Cannes.

The mails are to be transported by "Air Bleu," a private company, with the expenses to be met solely by postage.

On December 1, 1934, there were 2,280 airports and landing fields operating in the United States, of which 653 were equipped with some form of night lighting installation.

## Hobby Connected with the Air

By GEORGE ATEN

IN my early youth, I was an ardent stamp collector, not because it was a mere hobby, but I found stamps to be very interesting, and being educational, they helped me greatly in my school work.

Then again I came to this hobby, because my father before me, took a great interest in collecting stamps. My earliest recollections of seeing a collection of stamps was when my father took over an old drug store, and among the many old patent medicines that he had decided to throw out, were stamps of Civil War days which had affixed to their containers private proprietary stamps.

How many varieties were obtained I do not recall, but I know there were many kinds.

My collection of stamps grew larger until I had a collection of about 25,000 varieties. I had many countries complete at that time.

In 1905, I became very much interested in aviation, which at this time was in experimental stages. I played with dirigibles, gliders and pusher home made planes.

So the greater part of my life I have spent among close connections with aeronautics and aviation. It remained until 1926, when I came across something, with which I cre-

ated into a hobby. One morning leaving the airport at St. Louis, Missouri, to go on an air trip, I noticed there had been affixed to my hand luggage a large air baggage sticker. The idea of this sticker being affixed to my luggage created within me a desire to find others, as I was sure if one air transportation enterprise used such, there must be others.

Being inspired with the hobby of collecting stamps, I thought what a wonderful hobby it would be to collect their air baggage stickers, as in years they would mean so much.

My first year of collecting these was very discouraging. I had secured only fifteen varieties, two of them being foreign.

At that time, I had met reverses, and was compelled to sell my collection of stamps. However, I found great interest and consolation in my new found hobby. I began to study my air baggage stickers. I made researches and found many amazing things. Among which was that in many cases these stickers were not printed in such great quantities. In a few cases I found that only 100 stickers of one type had been printed, and in most cases only 1000 printed.

I was given the opportunity to fly in foreign countries. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I began my air baggage sticker hunt. Hearing of old airlines and air taxis that had operated in the past few years, I began my research at the seat of their operations, in many cases I succeeded in securing a few stickers of each type that had been used by these early aviation enterprises; in several cases I secured the only remaining known copy.

In a few cases I found I was too late, as such printed matter that had been left after such an enterprise, had ceased operations, had been totally destroyed, and I gave up hope of ever securing a copy of their stickers.

## AIR BAGGAGE LABELS

To encourage the hobby of collecting air baggage labels, we are making a special offer which will never be repeated. For \$10.00 we will send you a collection of 100 all different air baggage labels, which have been used by air lines all over the world, mounted in a loose-leaf, leatherette album. We will guarantee this collection to catalog \$200.00 and over.

### OTHER SPECIALS

100 all different hotel baggage labels, from all over the world — many works of art	\$5.00
100 all different foreign unused and new view cards	2.50
50 all different ocean steamship baggage labels	5.00
25 all different foreign air mail stickers	.25
50 all different poster stamp stickers	.50
U. S. & Foreign stamp mixture, on paper, per pound	.50

All items sent postpaid, insurance extra

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EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

In the early stages of air transportation, many small aeronautical enterprises started up, with great hopes of spreading out. Many of these enterprises could not proceed. There were many reasons, the traveling public was, in most cases, afraid to venture this mode of transportation, then again the price of fares was high. Many of these enterprises conducted aviation schools to help with expenses and many went out of existence after a short period of operations.

I recall very well such circumstances of one of our pioneer adventures. Captain Horace B. Wild, an "Early Bird", who had previous to this time been flying dirigibles, pusher planes, making his home in Chicago, started in 1912 to operate an airline between New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. If I recall correctly only two round trips were made between these two cities, which were not successful, and the venture was given up. No air baggage stickers were ever printed for this enterprise.

The earliest data that I could secure of any air transportation enterprise using air baggage stickers was the German Zeppelin company. This was in 1912. However these stickers were not only intended for use on air baggage, but also mostly for advertising purposes. I might say there are in Germany at this present time a few of these stickers which private parties are holding.

Even in the past few years many small enterprises have started up with air lines, but failing to secure the cooperation have given up. In England in 1933 an organization secured a fleet of modern ships to engage in air traffic, and before they could get their air baggage stickers from the printer ceased operations. A well known stamp dealer in England was fortunate to secure the never used air baggage stickers, and now sells them to collectors at a high premium.

We have also a case in New York City. The Marine-air Transport, secured a very modern ramp and installed it on the Jersey side of the Hudson river directly across from New York City. They had two large imported Savoia flying boats and a six passenger Waco cabin plane on floats. Their New York base was modern in every sense of the word, and they began operations in the early part of 1933 to carry passengers on regular schedule from New York City to certain destinations in New Jersey. In all about six round trips were made and not getting the cooperation settled down to air taxi operations. A few months of this and then ceased operations entirely.

They did, however, have printed 1000 large modernistic type air baggage labels, and a few were actually

used on air baggage. Many were passed out to collectors who wrote in for them, and I secured the majority of them after they had ceased operations.

Thus, I could go on and relate hundreds of such cases from data I have secured in my extensive research work of the past nine years. However, space will not permit me to relate them here. It is my great hope to write a book on this hobby in the near future.

Let us now return to the principal feature of collecting these air transportation stickers.

First, we must state that they do record historical epochs in air transportation. Because in many cases if we did not have these stickers to remind us of an airline or air taxi that operated in the pioneer days of air transportation, we would not have any record at all, for much printed evidence of the early flying was destroyed.

Now let's look at the geographical end of this hobby, the same feature we get from stamps can also be had from these stickers. There are now in operation in every country of the world, even in the wildest sections of the globe, airlines serving air transportation. In most cases these enterprises have used air baggage stickers.

Now for the hobby part, we find many errors in stamps, so we also find it with collecting air baggage stickers. In several cases these stickers are either printed in a hurry, or else slip by the printers without inspection for flaws. We find designs printed up side down, off set in printing of colors, some printed on gum side in error, some with certain colors lacking, some with certain lettering lacking, some printed from cracked plates, etc.

Thus we find a field to study these stickers the same as we would in collecting stamps for varieties. I dare say the errors in many cases are scarce and collectors welcome such items in their collections.

As I have stated before, the printing of these stickers never reaches such great quantities as stamps. The most we find of one type is 50,000, which does not happen very often. The average printing of one type is not over 5000 and in many cases 2000 stickers of one type have been printed.

Thus we find that these stickers become scarce in time, not waiting several years to find a certain sticker to be obsolete and rare, several times within one year from the printing of one type of sticker we find it to be obsolete and scarce.

We also find the collecting of air baggage stickers to be a very limited hobby. It is a known fact that nearly all the airlines now operating the

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world over are now using tags instead of stickers. This is being done for a few good reasons. First of all, it is quite necessary for one who travels by air to have his luggage checked. In such cases the luggage is placed in a separate compartment on the ship which you are travelling on. In several cases, as in foreign countries, air baggage is carried in a separate ship, so one must claim his baggage after landing at the place of his destination.

In cases where one is entitled to carry a small piece of hand luggage, where seat space will allow it, air baggage stickers are affixed to such luggage with the passenger's permission. This is done mostly for advertising purposes. However the custom is fast dying out, and in a few years air baggage stickers, except in collections, will be a thing of the past.

Not only are these air transportation stickers educational and have aeronautic historical value, but they are very attractive. Many of them, especially those used by foreign airlines, are really masterpieces of the printers' art. Some are, however, very crude, being printed on the cheapest grade of paper. Thus, we again come back to another feature of stamp collecting. We find that stamps have been printed on certain grades of papers, so we find it in air transportation stickers.

Many collect these stickers for various reasons. Some for decorative purposes. I have come across those who have made lamp shades of them, others have made artistic screens with them, others have decorated the walls of their dens with them. Not long ago I came across a restaurant located at an airport which had decorated the tops of their tables with them, then coating over with a varnish or other glossy transparent coating.

Many live business enterprises have

(Continued on page 48)



# Cachets

*Cachet news sponsored by private individuals must be accompanied by references and sample of cachet to be issued.*

September 14—Jordan James, 84 Lawrence Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sponsor the following printed cachets in two or more colors: Anniversary of the Star-Spangled Banner, September 14; Birth of Andrew J. Volstead, October 21; Birth of John Adams, October 30; 75th Anniversary of Lincoln's election, November 6; 100th Anniversary of Polk as Speaker of House, November 7; 72nd Anniversary of Gettysburg Address, November 19; Birth of Mark Twain, November 30; Death of Betsy Ross, December 10; Birth of Charles Lindbergh (in three colors) December 15. Send five cents for each cachet desired. Do not send envelopes. Everything furnished. Commemoratives used on all covers.

September 14—An official cachet for First Flight Airmail (AM-1, Newark-Oakland route) to be mailed from Allentown, Pennsylvania on this date.

Send covers to Wm. F. Schlechter, 533 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Commemoratives on outside envelope will be appreciated. Covers that arrive late will be placed on future events.

September 19—The City of Irvington, New Jersey, will celebrate its Centennial with a historical parade on this date.

A cachet, replica of the Town Seal, will be used on all mail in the hands of the Centennial Committee, before September 17th.

Send covers, sealed and ready to go, to Walter Feeny, Cachet Director, Centennial Committee, Town Hall, Irvington, New Jersey.

September 27—The Pennsylvania State Medical Society will hold a convention in Harrisburg for four days. A bi-colored printed cachet will be applied to all covers received by September 27. Different combination of colors used each day. Only one set allowed for each collection. Covers to John A. Fritchey, M. D., 2016 No. Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

## A Profitable Discovery

awaits you in an investigation of THE FAIRWAY COVER SERVICE—a service for the collector of covers. Information and our 1935 catalogue with a sample cover sent for 15c. Send today. je63

THE FAIRWAY

106 Monroe Ave. Riverdale, Md.

September 29—On this day of the month 1806, Zebulon Pike appeared at the Pawnee Republic (what is now Republic, Kansas) and demanded the lowering of the Spanish flag flying over the Indian Village. The flag was lowered and the stars and stripes raised for the first time over the great territory ruled by the Pawnees. The site of this village was lost for years but has been discovered and now is a state park. A monument marks the center of the village. Each year a three day celebration is held at the site to commemorate the event. Vincent Cool, Superintendent of schools, there says he will prepare a cachet to be mailed from Republic on September 29, and will accept orders up to the day of the event. Commemoratives on covers appreciated. No covers to be mailed to him as he says he will furnish everything. Enclose five cents for postage and cost of envelopes for cachet. He plans to use a three cent commemorative stamp, and says anyone wishing a special stamp used may send the stamp of their choice. Cachet will be a two or more color pen sketch of the monument and surrounding country.

During the latter part of October or the first of November a new post-office building will be dedicated at Hyattsville, Md. This will be a Government owned postoffice and not one leased from an individual.

W. G. Keyworth, of Hyattsville has volunteered to receive and hold for mailing any covers that collectors desire cancelled on the day of dedication, providing they are addressed and stamped with the proper postage to receive a dated cancellation. He will also try to get postmaster's autograph on cover if desired.

There is some talk about a cachet being applied to all letters cancelled on the day of dedication, and if there is he says he will see that all covers he mails receive a fine impression. No charges.

October 3, 4, 5—Sixth Annual Mountain State Forest Festival at Elkins, W. Va. Seneca Stamp Club will sponsor cachet. Send as many covers as you like. Different color each day. Fillers supplied. Commemoratives appreciated. Covers to: Chas. F. Harper, Secretary, Elkins, West Virginia.

## Special Cachet from Washington

According to announcement as of August 14 from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., effective September 14, or as soon thereafter as possible, Allentown, Pa., will be embraced as a stop on

AM-1, Newark to Oakland route. A special cachet will be furnished the Postmaster and the usual treatment of philatelic mail will be authorized.

Air Mail covers to receive this special cachet should be forwarded to the Postmaster, under cover. In order that he may be able to make the proper discrimination between business and philatelic mail and hold the latter for the actual first flight, a letter of authorization to hold for the first flight should accompany the covers.

Special attention is called to the policy of the Department with reference to applying cachets to covers which through error were not stamped with the cachet.

The only instances of this kind in which cachets will be applied will be those in which the person concerned refers the matter to the Post Office Department immediately after the first flight. If it appears that such covers immediately referred might have been overlooked in error by the post office, an investigation will be made to determine what the facts are and if they show conclusively that the cover is entitled to a cachet, it will be applied. Consideration will only be given to those covers submitted immediately after receipt by the addressee.

## Cover Catalog

Edwin H. Brennecke, 422 No. LeClaire Ave., Chicago, Ill., is now distributing his 1935 revised edition of the "United States Historical Cover Catalog." The table of contents is a summary of the vast field covered in this hobby. There is listed the covers of the U. S. S. Macon, Graf Zeppelin Flown, Graf Zeppelin Tour, U. S. S. Akron, Commemoratives and Special Issues — First Days, Historicals, George Washington Bicentennial Covers, 1634 - Maryland Tercentenary - 1934, U. S. F. Constitution, U. S. S. Relief, First and Last Day Navals, World's Fair, Dr. John D. Brock Covers, Wiley Post Covers, Post-Gatty, Coste-Bellonte Covers, Admiral Byrd Sections; Balbo Tour Covers. Prices on the covers range from 10 cents per item to items in the \$30 class. In some of the sections, however, the editors have wisely omitted values. The book sells for \$1.

## UNITED STATES

Selections of good old U. S. stamps sent on approval to interested persons furnishing references. Want lists solicited.

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### Vessel "Philatelist"

Our Navel Department editor, Richard A. Hardie of Buffalo, N. Y., will set sail soon on a cruise on the vessel "Philatelist" for visits primarily to the South Sea Islands. Covers will be carried aboard as advertised in this issue.

The vessel will be under the command of Captain Haldor Smith, who has made some fifty trips through the South Pacific Ocean.

During the World War his vessel was captured and destroyed by the great Count Felix von Luckner, of the "SEE Adler". Capt. Smith with his crew were taken aboard the raider. Count von Luckner not being at all familiar with the winds and currents asked that Capt. Smith assist in locating a safe anchorage alongside an island. The Captain had the vessel anchored late afternoon close to the Island of Mauphaa when the sea was calm. He knew from weather conditions there would be a heavy blow the next morning. So when the blow came the vessel was driven on the shore, a total wreck, thus ending a threat against American and Allied vessels.

On this cruise, the crew will visit this island, and if they find remains of the wreck, the cachet director, John Coulthard, will make an interesting and unique cachet to be used on one of the covers with an accompanying statement of Captain Smith as to his part in the episode.

### Auction at Six Weeks Intervals

The Arcade Stamp and Coin Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced a series of auctions at intervals of about six weeks. The September sale was scheduled for September 7, Hotel Statler. Among the items listed were sheets of 2c, 5c, 10c Pan-Pacific perf 12; 5c No. 467 double error in complete sheet; 3c Victory; 2c, 5c, Norse American; plus half a dozen complete sheets on imperfs prior to 1922; blocks of No. 315 Lincoln imperf; No. 479 \$2.00 Blue; \$5.00 green and black No. 524, etc.

### Piano-Man's Preferences

Theodore E. Steinway, president of Steinway and Sons, piano manufacturers, in an interview with the *New York Herald Tribune* recently told of some of the things he expects to exhibit in the third International Philatelic Exhibition which is to be held in New York from May 9 to 17, 1936.

He said that he expects to exhibit his Paderewski stamp—one issued by Poland in 1919 when the great pianist

was Premier. A year or so later when Paderewski was in this country after being relieved of his political duties, he dropped into Steinway Hall to select three pianos for a concert tour. Mr. Steinway and the pianist took lunch together, and Paderewski signed his name across his picture on the stamp.

"That stamp is always a good drawing card," Mr. Steinway said. "Then another good item is a \$200 United States revenue stamp which I picked off my grandfather's will. \*\*\* I treasure it particularly now because of my grandfather's memory."

Mr. Steinway said that he had a specialized collection of stamps from New South Wales dating from about 1850, and another series from the free city of Hamburg, dating from 1854.

"New South Wales used to be a penal colony of Great Britain," he said. "Now, of course, it's part of the Australian commonwealth. It always interested me because it seemed so far away. My interest in Hamburg, however, arises from the fact that in 1902 I worked there in the Steinway factory. I went to school there and learned my trade in our own factory, which was established in 1880."

**TELL ME** How many varieties you now have in your stamp collection, and I will send you, on approval, one of my Mounted Graded Packets of 100 varieties, which I think will best fit into your collection, with full information; How to build your collection to 20,000 varieties in easy installments. . . . The M. G. Pkts. contain 20,000 var. divided into 200 graded packets, \$2 to \$200, which sell at the "packet number plus 10c." All duplicates refundable. B. G. McFALL, S.P.A. 5192, Eldred, Pa. au63

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344, 2c, 1908 .12	345, 3c, 1908 .35
346, 4c, 1908 .35	347, 5c, 1908 .50
383, 1c, 1910 .05	384, 2c, 1910 .05
408, 1c, 1912 .05	409, 2c, 1912 .05
481, 1c, 1916 .03	482, 2c, 1916 .07
483, 3c, 1916 .10	532, 2c, offset .15
535, 3c, offset .20	575, 1c, 1922 .35
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Entry Fee: \$1, including frame rental. 25 admission tickets will be furnished free with each entry.

Silver Cups will be given as prizes for the best U. S. and the best exhibit outside of U. S. Ribbon prizes will be given for first, second, third and honorable mention classifications as follows: U. S., British Colonials, Miscellaneous, Foreign, Airmails, and Historical Cachets.

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## IT SEEMS TO ME

THAT our friend the catalog man has this time done something that may not seem to be philately, but distinctly is just that. Some wisenheimer makes a so-called joke about how he has to pronounce Niue and Afghanistan and more according to the catalog pronunciations. Maybe he'd like to start on Sarawak. If there is a correct pronunciation, why not learn it, and use it?

This pronunciation and gazetteer thing was started by broadcasters' bulletins in the East. One (who knew better afterward) was heard to pronounce Chili, three different ways in one paragraph. Another who knew better to begin with, mispronounced Nicaragua once, and stuck to it for a week. Another simply thinks he is a diva of the Italian school and goes

"broad a and prima donna" at the first geographical name.

It is no wonder children come home mouthing the names of places in the language of their teachers who are too shiftless, or too incompetent to decipher the proper accent and syllable sounds before they read a geographical lesson or "tomorrow's section of the term work".

May be very funny for the jokester, but it is serious to the growing mind to be shoved from one pronunciation to another without reason, or even assimilative period between the words. A group listed the errors heard on news broadcasts for one month. All stations. Even the dean of "bedside manners and intonations" has been caught. Whether the reason is insufficient preparation, or ignorance, is a point not fully decided.

The Victor phonograph people made the biggest hit on record when they put the pronunciations of opera records in their lists. And did it help the sales personnel to give service? Plenty. Likely the pronunciations will help diffident collectors after they get used to it. Anyway it is worth trying, and it should be educational. But you can't educate some pokers who see a pun chance in every word.

That this is a move toward changing completely the catalog from a price list to a hand book, may seem not so obvious, but when you come to think that to use any catalog but the Standard, you have to bootleg it, and that few do use anything else, then the need for country pronunciations, gazetteer data and maybe coinages becomes evident. Long life to the improver, and we can well afford to tone down our scolding but errors and this and that in the face of the evident broadminded scope of the next year's edition.

THAT hotels needing guests are turning to convention offers. No matter where, there is a chance they will get an offer from someone if they write enough letters. But few realize that conventions usually go to the home town of branches of societies. Or else they ignore it. The star performer in this is one hotel in Eastern Maine, and another town at the tip

of Florida. That would be a fine trip but who would go beside the Secretary? I wonder.

Seems like golf courses with hotel attachments are also out to get convention business. Probably few realize that we do this with hinges and tongs, not clubs.

THAT Cap Townsend makes it seem true, even if it is embroidered "some".

There is a real moral in anything that he writes, even if it does not stick out like the proverbial "sore thumb", and often there is more than a moral. Perhaps I should say a moral plus human interest and actual basis. But his "find stories" and his tales are often the more educational for his personal touch.

THAT this "shift" chasing is something new to many is evident. Likely the intensified research is due to the depression (lack of money, to you) and the boys have had to keep looking at the same thing till they actually saw something. Came a pal the other day to see my 30 cent bison (560) and the cards had nothing like his "big shift" so he left disappointed. Next day the Sunday School class looked reproachfully at me "you never were lucky, what is that pair doing in a stock card?" and there right before me was the "big shift" on a pair of pre-cancels. Well, my eyes are better now, but I am not hunting for shifts I can't see without a glass. So it was borne home to me that perhaps Cap Townsend means a lot more than he writes. Think it over. What have you got at home you don't know about? Plenty, I'll bet.

THAT there is still one dealer who stands us for the Mexican-Earhart issue. Well, while I suppose they are his to sell, I still stick to my previous classification of the issue being a "racket". There was not one sold the public. That the lady's husband bought the entire issue is not a sale to the public, but a sale to an interested party for later sale (?) to the public at his prices. The stamp was issued on the 20 cent (?) item. To sell to the public it would have to be sold at 20 cents. It was not. The first price was \$125 net, or so quoted. Similarly, the Cuban Air Mail while a few were sold at face, the window gouged up to \$1 within an hour of opening and some were sold prior to opening to officials, it is said, at less than face. Anyway, that too was a racket, and seemingly no one has kicked—much. Did you buy your Air Trains at face?

SOME people know enough history to know that once, St. Louis was in an earthquake zone. Reelfoot

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Lake is held to be the result of that earthquake. But Nicholas Roosevelt, who was the first man to run a steam driven boat from Pittsburgh to New Orleans (cousin of Teddy's) saw and wrote of the quake, results and other things. Nick was a sort of a snappy guy and really a river man of parts. The Waterways' Journal tried to get his picture on the Ohio River Canalization series, but Mister Brown could not see it. So we got one, and not such a good job either. There is a difference between a "boss" (politi-

cal) and an "artist" who engraves the steel for effect, and the other attributes of stamp perfection.

THAT Josephus is "all wet" again. He says that Mexico and the U.S., working together could (note that COULD) be self supporting, self supplying and self sufficient without the rest of this mundane sphere. Horse feathers.

If he had said Canada, Mexico and

South America, he would still be wrong. Without criticising the system that makes a pig's knuckle or a slice of ham a luxury in N.E.; or a political impressario who, having visualized PEACE in capitals refuses to see that the ingredients for steel (as a sample) have to be bought beyond our borders, or that a dozen more things (like rubber) come from some place beside Mexico and the U. S. we still think he is wrong, all wet (not dry as when he was Sec of the Navee) and sadly misinformed.

## S. P. A. Convention Notes

THE Society of Philatelic Americans held one of the best conventions in the history of the organization at St. Louis, August 22, 23, and 24. The Mound City Stamp Club, local affiliate, did a splendid job in arranging the exhibition and entertaining the visitors. Under the capable direction of Chairman J. Edw. Vining and his assistants, everything went like clockwork. As this was a bi-year for elections, only two directors were elected: Dr. N. P. McGay of Cleveland, Ohio; and Verne P. Kaub, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. President Frank M. Coppock, Jr. of Cincinnati presided at the business sessions with Frank L. Coes of Worcester, Massachusetts, in the Secretary's chair.

The major business transacted during the convention was mostly routine and the sessions were marked by harmony. A resolution was passed unanimously in favor of National Stamp Week. Also, another resolution condemning the manufacture, sale and use of perforating machines. The next convention will go to Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be held some time in August of 1936. The auction was held the second evening of the convention under the direction of Georges Creed of Philadelphia. There were 900 lots in the auction. Less than two hours and a half were taken to dispose of the entire sale which is considered a record. The annual banquet of the Society was held the last evening of the convention. The speakers included philatelic pub-

lishers, namely: O. C. Lightner, HOBBIES Magazine; Mrs. Eveleen W. Severn, Mekeel's Weekly; and Stephen A. Rich of the Precancel Bee. Harry L. Lindquist, editor of Stamps, and Al Burns, editor of Gossip, acted as toastmasters. Officers of the Society called upon to make informal addresses were: Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., President; Russell J. Broderick, Vice-President; and William H. Stuart, Chairman of the Committee on Stamp Illustration. The Post Office Department was represented by Roy M. North, Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General, and W. Rufus Jackson, Postmaster of St. Louis.

The exhibit occupied two floors and could be considered one of the finest cross-sections of an exhibit ever put on in the midwest.

### Seen and Heard at the Convention

Harry Mason of Washington, D. C., was the first attending the conven-

tion to register and also had the honor of making the motion to adjourn, thus winding up the convention.

\* \* \*

Al Owen, official of the St. Louis Post Office was one of the active members of the St. Louis Committee who did splendid work.

\* \* \*

Dr. and Mrs. Coppock left after the convention for an automobile trip around Lake Michigan to Wisconsin and the upper peninsula. Dr. Coppock has recently been elected Coroner of Hamilton County, Ohio, by a 32,000 majority.

\* \* \*

Secretary Frank Coes drove to the convention with Paul W. Savage, staff photographer of one of the Worcester, Mass., dailies and special photographer for the Associated Press.

(Continued on page 54)

### AUCTION SALES

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## 1936 Edition

## Dietz Specialized Confederate Catalog

The publishers of STAMP AND COVER COLLECTING are pleased to announce that the new and revised edition of this Specialized Catalog of the issues of the Confederate States of America will be ready for distribution this Fall. All pricings are being revised according to market conditions and all supplemental material, and "finds" since the publication of the first edition, will be included in the new volume.

The Catalog will list all known Provisionals, Handstamps, General Issues, Prison Letters, Department Frankings, Official Frankings, Plate and Stone Varieties, and include chapters on Cancellations and Counterfeits, as well as much other useful data. It is not only a catalog, but an encyclopedia for the collector and dealer in Confederates. The volume will be of inestimable value to every collector because of the diversified information it contains on the various processes of stamp manufacture. There will be over 1,000 illustrations and the text will cover more than 500 pages. Size 3 1/2 x 6 in., bound in fabrikoid, stamped. As only a limited quantity will be printed of this edition orders should be placed now. The subscription price is \$2.00 per copy postpaid. After publication, \$2.50. Usual discount to the trade.

A very small number of the book

### The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America

remain. This volume will not be reprinted. Orders will be accepted as long as the supply lasts. Popular Style \$10.00; Library Style \$15.00; deLuxe Style \$50.00.

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**Precancel and Buro Print Dept.**—Philo A. Foote, Manager, 79 South Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

**Counterfeit Detector**—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



**Board of Appeals**—H. H. Marsh, Chairman, 1873 Ingleside Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C., Alden H. Whitney, James F. Casey Jr.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on or before the 10th day of the month preceeding publication. Members who fail to receive magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, should be sent to the Secretary, and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary prior to the 10th day of the month preceeding publication.)

August 12, 1935.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Benjamin T. Baroody, P.O. Box 153, Beyrout, Lebanon, Syria, age 43, merchant. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000)  
 Leslie A. Boone, Box 1445, Harlingen, Texas, age 42, minister. By Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Pres. (1030)  
 Ebert E. Boylan, Apartado 89, Caracas, Venezuela, S. A., age 40, geologist. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1230)  
 Louis J. Castelli, 328 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., age 45, dealer. By R. J. Broderick, V.P. (1030)  
 John A. Dollison, Pike St., Quaker City, Ohio, age 42, electrician. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1230)  
 Ferdinand G. Fraser, 78 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., age 44, Government Exp. By F. R. Rice.  
 Theodore W. Grahfs, P.O. Box 238, Central Valley, N. Y., age 33, proprietor. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1004)  
 Herman Hearst, Jr., 200 West 70th St., New York, N. Y., age 25, statistician. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1000)  
 Donald R. Kessler, Rt. No. 5, No. 8 Elizabeth St., Webster Groves, Mo., age 30, Asst. Mgr. By Ray Burns. (1030)  
 Frank Lawrance, 150 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J., age legal, manager. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000)  
 Effingham N. Lawrence, Jr., 715 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., age 19, student. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (0200)  
 Arthur J. Munzer, 41 St. Nicholas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., age 29, Bookkeeper. By Helen Hussey, R.V.P. (1200)  
 Berthold Price, P.O. Box 358, Eureka, Mo., age 65. By Charles J. Gifford, R.V.P. (1200)  
 Kathalyn Voorhis, M.D., 36 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass., age 40, physician. By Charles J. Gifford, R.V.P. (0030)  
 John E. Whittenberg, 129 Dodge Avenue, Akron, Ohio, age 32, chemist. By Frank L. Coes, Sec. (1000)  
 Rev. Thomas H. Wleprecht, St. Francis High School, Athol Springs, New York, age 39, teacher. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1000)

(If no objections are received and references are passed, the above named applicants will be enrolled October 1, 1935, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws to allow departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of this application list.)

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

William S. Ashwill  
 Samuel E. Beck  
 Laurance Bowen  
 Doris C. Kiley  
 Richard W. Koo  
 Henry Loch

Jacob Bressler  
 Henry W. Brown  
 Donald S. Cassel  
 Charles L. Dundey  
 Alvernon D. Estep  
 George A. Hackett  
 Dr. Arthur Handley  
 George L. Harrington  
 Thomas Hayes

Desmond A. O'Neill  
 Marion C. Patton  
 Irene M. Pistorio  
 Raymond H. Rigor  
 John E. Smith  
 Don B. Stallings  
 David E. Thomas  
 Roger Wilson  
 James M. Woods

(If no objections are entered and references are passed, the foregoing applicants will be enrolled September 1, 1935.)

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6809 Arnold G. Heard from 425 Custom House, San Francisco, California, to Point Arena, California.  
 6868 F. L. Hormel from 1013½ No. New Hampshire Ave., Hollywood, California, to 1709 La Senda Place, South Pasadena, California.  
 7521 Robert Fakler, from 204 6th Ave., S.E., Rochester, Minn., to Dubuque, Iowa, General Delivery. Temporary address.  
 7269 Roger H. Marble, from Box 156, to 332 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
 6816 Edwin A. Norton, Major R, from Alamo, Michigan, to 340 South 3rd Ave., Tucson, Arizona.  
 5066 August F. Schimmack, Capt., Inf.-Res., from Camp S-60, 1320th Company, CCC, Westernport, Maryland to 2309th Company, CCC, Deer Park, Maryland.  
 7033 Sam G. Smith from P.O. Box 552 Central P.O. St. Louis, Mo., to P.O. Box 555, Central P.O., St. Louis, Mo.  
 7294 Richard H. Traiser, from 1264 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., to Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.  
 7386—W. F. Hart, from 868 Sanders-Kennedy Bldg., Omaha Neb., to Box 269, Jefferson City, Missouri.

### CORRECTION OF ADDRESS

6953 Joseph Christy, Sr., 3143-5 Broadway, Apt. 1A, New York City, N. Y.

### RESIGNATIONS TENDERED

6135 Walter C. Bielefeld, Middletown, Conn.  
 5087 Herbert T. Cooke, 12 Ripon Road, Cross Roads P.O. Jamaica, B.W.I.  
 4143 Prof. William Girard, Villars (Neuchatel) Switzerland.  
 7015 R. Hislop, Linlithgow, Scotland.  
 6852 F. Hochheimer, Heerengracht 106, Amsterdam, Holland.  
 6404 Walter H. Roch, 28 Jervis St., Toledo, Ohio.  
 5539 Dr. Gustav Seefeldner, Währingerstr. 184/16, Wien XVIII, Austria.  
 7187 Edward J. Kuhn, P.O. Box 56, Auburn, N. Y.

### RESIGNATION PENDING

Harvey H. Newgarde.

### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Howard F. Morris.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED

- 7542 Harry A. Boies, Boies & Willow St., Hudson, Michigan. (C-D; Civil War Revs., also U.S., B.N.A. Hawaii. (0200)
- 7543 Charles H. Chapin, 57 E. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. (D) (1034)
- 7544 Clark Collard, 1039 Hollywood Ave., Chicago, Ill. (C-D; S; U.S. used & mint. Covers) (1000)
- 7545 John H. H. Cusick, 110 Bellemonte, Middletown, Ohio. (S; U.S. Commems and U.S. Air Mail mints) (1234)
- 7546 Ernesto Dreyfus, P.O. Box 102, San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A. (D; C-D; Bu. Pts.) (1034)
- 7547 Asa E. Finch, 2434 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. (S, U.S.) (1000)
- 7548 Hugh W. Flanagan, 364 Kingston Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (GC; Br. Cols.) (1030)
- 7549 Minard R. Frederickson, 606 Division St., Wausau, Wisconsin. (U.S. only) (1000)
- 7550 Ernest G. Gardner, 2906 Whitney Ave., Detroit, Michigan. (C-D; Canada and used blocks of U.S.) (1000)
- 7551 Edwin C. Gerlach, 3510 Pestalozzi St., St. Louis, Mo. (GC) (1204)
- 7552 Waldemer Goldfuss, P.O. Box 127, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, T. H. (GC) (0234)
- 7553 Catesby ap R. Jones, P.O. Box 414, Selma, Alabama. (C-D; U.S. issues mint singles, blocks and sheets) (0200)
- 7554 Charles H. Just, 1441 Spring Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. (S; U.S. and Br. N.A., Netherlands and Colonies.) (1000)
- 7555 Henry D. A. Kuhlmann, 58 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (D; C-D; Danzig, Germany, Austria, U.S. Pre. Cans. Bu. Pts.) (1004)
- 7556 Ashley Child Leavitt, 1222 W. Rankin St., Flint, Michigan. (GC; Germany, Swiss, Austria, Hungary, etc.) (1204)
- 7557 Thomas W. Litzer, P.O. Box 161, Route 1, Schofield, Wisconsin. (GC; U.S.; Pre-Cans; Bu-Pts) (1204)
- 7558 Arthur V. Lynch, 2300 Newburg Road, Louisville, Kentucky. (GC; Airm, Latin Amer., Br. Cols.) (1230)
- 7559 Arthur W. MacKinnon, 437 Columbia Ave., Shreveport, Louisiana. (GC; S; U.S. and Foreign covers)
- 7560 Elmer E. Magee, 2928 Woodsdale Blvd., Lincoln, Nebr. (C-D; GC) (1200)
- 7561 William L. Mecay, CCC Co., 544, Camp Magee Fl134, Enaville, Idaho. (C-D; GC; Airm; Br. Cols.) (1030)
- 7562 Austin H. Murchison, 530 Chestnut Ave., Long Beach, California. (D; Territorial Covers; U.S.; Pre-cans; Bu. Pts.)
- 7563 William A. Porter, 5100 Lyndale Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. (C-D; U.S.) (1230)
- 7564 Randolph Rayburn, 216 N. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, California. (GC; U.S.; Canada; Nfld.) (1204)
- 7565 Frederick F. Rehberger, 137 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (GC; Gt. Br.; Br. Cols.; Airm) (1030)
- 7566 Eveleen W. Severn, 1132 Loyola Ave., Chicago, Ill. (D; U.S.)
- 7567 Howard T. Smith, P.O. Box 113, Tarrytown, N. Y. (GC; postmarks-cover collection)
- 7568 Vincent L. Tarabula, c/o Bill Redford, Hotel Belvedere, 48th St., and W. Broadway, New York, N. Y. (U.S.; Germany; Czechoslovakia)
- 7569 Kersey G. Williams, 1337 Goodbar Ave., Memphis, Tenn. (GC; Switzerland, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, China)
- 7570 Carl A. Wulff, 1752 Lawrence, Memphis, Tenn. (GC; U.S.; Neth.; Sweden; So. A.F.; Canada) (1000)
- 7571 Martha J. Young, Arlington P.O. Box 20, Baltimore, Md. (C-D; Covers)

## RE-INSTATED

- 260 Stanley B. Ashbrook, 64 Arcadia Drive, Lakeside Park, Fort Mitchell, Ky.
- 335 L. E. Moore, Box 646, Little Rock, Ark. (C-D; GC; U.S.; Br. N.A.)
- 109 Casper Staub, Jr., 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- 219 Wurtele E. Frederick, P.O. Box 67, Station B, Montreal, Que., Canada.
- 235 B. L. Voorhees, 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (D; U.S.)

## RETURN TO ROLL

- 5655 Lee G. Barthold, 530 13th Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.

## CHARTERS ISSUED

- No. 41 Waupaca Philatelic Society, Waupaca, Wisconsin.  
No. 42 The Memphis Stamp Club, Memphis, Tenn.  
No. 43 The Wautoma Collectors Club, Wautoma, Wisconsin.

## MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total membership July 12, 1935 .....	1520
New members admitted .....	30
Reinstated .....	5
Return to roll .....	1
	36
	1556
Resignation accepted .....	1
	1555
Total membership August 12, 1935 .....	
(Applications received 16; applications pending 24)	

## BOOSTER LIST

Applications received from July 10, 1934 to July 10, 1935, 310. The following have proposed applicants since July 10, 1935: F. L. Coes, Sec., 6; Helen Hussey, R.V.P., 4; Chas. J. Gifford, R.V.P., 2; R. J. Broderick, V.P., Ray Burns, Frank M. Coppock, Jr., Pres., F. R. Rice, 1 each.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

This report is written with all eyes on the Convention and St. Louis. We wholly omit much material because of the Secretary's report to the Convention, and its allied itemized coverage, and also because this report is the initial one of the second half of the term.

Our applicant booster list will be recompiled as beginning July 10, 1935, and the total for the past 12 months is creditable, business conditions being considered, and shows a larger percentage of increase as compared to membership of the preceding two year accumulations.

We welcome a new Branch, No. 43, Wautoma, Wis., credited to R. J. Broderick. And we hope to list No. 44 before the Convention opens.

In sending out the due bills we have again inserted matter for your convenience, and we hope more will make use of the application blank. Our R.V.P. staff this year has greatly improved its past entry record, but it is still a little weak in some sections where it would seem the best possible chance is offered for application listing.

R. J. Broderick will announce the next term awards and next year's offers to the staff in his first letter of the new year.

And the new list of R.V.P. will appear as soon after this issue as is possible.

The Society also thanks you for your support of the Convention, your approval of the efforts of the Mound City Club and its efforts to make our party a success and its exhibition a credit to the City, our visiting exhibitors and the Society.

We have set our stakes this year for a material increase in membership, Branch coverage and service, and hope that this will meet your approval as it is spread before you in this report from time to time.

Please again remember that changes of address, reports on delivery of your Official Organ, etc., should be made promptly. The Year Book we hope to return to its previous early issue basis this year, and your changes should be listed on the slip in the bills.

Yours,

F. L. COES, Secretary

## SALES MANAGER'S REPORT FOR JULY, 1935

Books in Department July 1, 1935.....	1936	Value \$56,226.25
Books received in July, 1935.....	154	" 5,377.04
	2090	" \$62,603.29
Books retired in July, 1935.....	317	" 8,406.64
Books in Department August 1, 1935.....	1773	" \$54,197.65

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M. D.  
Sales Manager, S.P.A.



Right now is the time that you should start to think about all the new stamps that have been issued and the ones which are missing from your collection. Remember that your Sales Department has many such stamps that are wanted and the prices are right, so why not get your name on a circuit at once and have a look at what we have to offer. We can supply fine U.S., Br. Col., South and Central Americans, French Colonials and the general run of foreign. Our air mails are very good, and if interested you will surely find something that will interest you. JUMBO CIRCUITS have gone over big during the past year and if you have not had the pleasure of looking over a JUMBO this is the time to have one sent you for thirty days inspection. No. U. S. in JUMBOS. We are still in need of many fine books of U.S., and from all the foreign countries. The cheap stamps are not wanted as we have plenty of them but good material is always welcome. We have a new supply of sales books so get what you need at once and mount up the good duplicates that are lying around doing nothing. Prices will advance on all U. S., so get a circuit now and stock up with the finer material.

During the coming year we hope to be able to serve more of the membership with some of their philatelic wants. Remember the Sales Department is your department and we are more than pleased to serve you at all times. Just drop us a line stating about what you want and we will do our best to please. During the new year let's all try to get at least one new member and make the S.P.A. the biggest and best stamp society in the world. Remember all get at least one new member this year.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. HUSSEY, M. D.  
Sales Manager, S.P.A.

#### PRECANCEL AND BURO PRINT DEPARTMENT REPORT

Books on hand July 1, 1935.....376 Value \$3,674.32  
Books received in July.....8 " 74.36

Total .....384 " \$3,748.68  
No books retired in July.

We are making an appeal to all members for better grade buro prints. We hope you will respond with a book or two of fine material. You can expect good results if it is priced right.

Nice books of good general precancels on hand at all times. Why not try a circuit of these?

PHILO A. FOOTE, Manager

#### EXCHANGE MANAGER'S REPORT

To members of the Exchange Department:

Success for any exchange department, to say nothing of wide variety for all, rests in the wide spread activity and number of patrons making use of the services. We have had a number of drop-outs for various reasons, some being financial, others passing interest, etc., which are always found in any society. Some come back after an absence but it becomes necessary to be enrolling new faces continually, and adding new books of material to keep everybody happy, and to give greatest benefit to the most.

This Fall promises to become our biggest year, and judging from the past we will have dozens of men who will find that their credit soon vanishes when they get a circuit or two of fine material we send out. Then they will wish they had entered more books to have established a greater credit, thus allowing them a greater choice from the books they receive. This summer, your manager has taken a vacation from any routine or strenuous activity and this should give you all a chance to "catch up" on him with books entered. This is the last warning and chance, for by the time the next report comes out we will have been at work with the circuits and be in the midst of our inevitable Fall rush to get at the books we have had sent in.

We need United States of most any variety providing in good condition. Junk DOES NOT move. We guarantee that you may have U.S. in return, because we do not send U.S. to those who enter general run. We need recent issues both used and O.G., recent air mails, Scandinavian countries, better grade British Colonials, and recent issues of all countries. We have a big demand for Bureau precancels.

We offer some mighty fine general foreign of most all grades and description, nice French Colonials, British Colonials, a fair supply of air mails and a nice array of precancels both normal and Bureaus. Also have a nice array of choice South and Central American issues.

Better jump in this exchange activity. The water is fine.

Fraternally,

DONALD W. MARTIN

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#### Ecuadorean Stamps

MAY BE OBTAINABLE THRU  
PERRONE and CAMPANA  
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Guayaquil, Ecuador, So. America

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This interesting stamp with bi-colors from British Colonies, Commemoratives from Canada, Newfoundland, etc., totaling 50 varieties offered for only 10c to those requesting our attractive approval selections.

#### AFFLECKS

96 Agnes St. Oshawa, Ont., Canada

#### STAMPS FROM ENGLAND

It will pay you to see our approval books of British Colonials. We are continually breaking up fine old collections, and good stamps only are included in our books (no 1c and 2c stuff). Our prices are reasonable. Hundreds of U.S.A. clients are seeing our books regularly. Why not you? A good bank or business reference is absolutely essential. It saves time if you enclose the reference in your letter.

Our list of "LOTS" will be sent free on application, and you will find this a very cheap way of buying.

H. A. L. HUGHES & CO.

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(S.P.A. 6236. A.P.S. 12066.)

#### \$2 \$2 \$2 LOTS \$2 \$2 \$2

Last year we sold over 2,500 \$1 lots, mostly repeats, so they must have been pretty good. These have now been discontinued entirely, but we are now making up some fine \$2 lots. This new price enables us to put some really fine material into these lots—stamps we couldn't put into our old \$1 lots. Surplus stock of all kinds, stamps on old album leaves, etc., etc., are included. Slip a \$2 bill into an envelope today and try one. All lots have a high catalogue value. We guarantee ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION, or we will refund your money by return mail.

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We are clearing many years' accumulation of remnants from our stock, including the contents of stock books, remainders of old collections made 50 or more years ago, covers of all kinds, broken sets, approval books, bank mixtures, etc., etc., in 2 dollar, 5 dollar, and 10 dollar parcels. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. You will be amazed at the good things to be found, and do not forget that each parcel is different. Do it NOW. Put \$2 in to an envelope and try a sample lot. We always reply by return mail.

#### THE OLD STAMP SHOP

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London's Oldest Stamp Shop. Estab. 1885

#### AIR MAIL AND TRIANGLE

The finest packets of these popular stamps at extraordinary low prices: Air-mail: 100 different. \$1.30; 150, \$2.90; 200, \$4.40; 300, \$10.00; 400, \$16.40; 500, \$26.00; 600, \$37.80; 700, \$56.60. Triangles: 25 different, 85c; 40, \$1.45; 50, \$2.10; 75, \$3.80; 100, \$6.10. Postage extra. Cash in advance.

Demand my large Price List for Complete Sets and Errors of Airmail and Europe 20th Century. Quality Packets by countries. Collections, cheap Triangles and Airmail wholesale, Approval Books, Lots, Want Lists, New Issue Service, etc.

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Known for Quality and Promptness  
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## STAMPS ABROAD

**T**HIS communication to HOBBIES from the London Postal Service, London, will be of interest to many who have written to ask about obtaining stamps direct from the British postal service. The letter signed by the assistant controller says:

The British Post Office does not maintain a Philatelic Department. Current unused British Postage Stamps and Postage Due Labels can, however, be supplied from this Office. (London Postal Service, E. C. Section, London, E. C. 1, England). Application for such stamps, etc., should be accompanied by a remittance (an International Money Order) of the face value of the stamps and labels required, together with the cost of return postage and registration.

The following denominations are issued:

*Postage Stamps:*—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s.6d., 5s., and 10s.

*Postage Due Labels:*—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 1s., and 2s.6d.

*Postage Union Congress Stamps:*—Only £1 denominations now on sale.

The stamps of British Colonies and Overseas Territories except those for the British Post Office agencies in Morocco, are not supplied by the British Post Office. Information regarding such stamps can be obtained as shown below:

**BRITISH CROWN COLONIES:**—From the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Mill Bank, London, S.W.1.

**BRITISH DOMINIONS:**—From the commissioner for the Dominion concerned.

o o o o

For those who like to tie up current events and stamp collecting there is no better subject at present than Haile Selassie, King of Kings of Ethiopia, and ruler of Abyssinia. He is pictured on several different issues of that country. Haile Selassie traces his descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

o o o o

One of the latest stories concerning international stamp sales is one that comes from Melbourne, Australia. Arthur Irwin of the Defense Department, Melbourne, had a rare stamp—an Australian two penny-half penny with a misprint—and, knowing that King George is an ardent stamp collector he sat down and addressed a letter to His Majesty, stating among other things that he thought the King might be interested and that the stamp was for sale.

Within six weeks an impressive looking letter, carrying the Royal

Household seal, came addressed to Irwin. Written by one of the King's private secretaries, it read:

"I am commanded by the King to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th November respecting the 2½d Australian stamp, second water mark, which was issued in 1919, containing an error. His Majesty is prepared to make an offer of £10 for the stamp provided that, on inspection, it meets with his approval. If this offer appeals to you, will you be good enough to arrange for the stamp to be sent to the King?"

o o o o

Egypt will issue a commemorative set in December for the Tenth International Congress of the Association of Surgery.

o o o o

Bulletins are already out giving details of the International Philatelic Exhibition which is to be held in Paris, 1937. The exposition is to be financed through subscriptions which will comprise what is known as the guarantee fund. Within three months after the closing of the exposition, the prospectus states, that the Guarantee Fund subscriptions will be repaid in proportion to the profits of the Exhibition, but that no guarantee is made by the Committee as to the amount of these profits which may exceed or may not reach the total of the fund. To assure further the financing of the Exposition the Minister of the Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones states: "That there shall be given to the Committee exclusively, 100,000 blocks of stamps of a face value of one franc each, which the Committee will give to each person buying an entrance ticket to the Exposition, the entrance fee and the block of stamps totaling five francs."

o o o o

Germany has recently celebrated a hundred years of development of the railroad engine with a set showing four types of locomotives. The 6-pfenning bears a reproduction of the first railway engine to operate in Germany. It operated between Nurnberg and Fuerth. The 12-pfenning has a modern express train engine. The 25 is the "Flying Hamburger," a streamliner. The fourth 40 pfennigs, show a "super" streamline train.

### Belgium's Sunday Stamps

From 1893 to 1914 Belgian stamps carried a tag which permitted the writer to direct whether or not his letter was to be delivered on Sunday. This tag on the bottom of each stamp said "Do not deliver on Sunday" in French and Flemish, the two languages used in Belgium. Belgium had a mail delivery on Sundays, but many business offices were closed on that day, and no one was there to receive or care for the mail. In such cases it was safer left in the post offices until Monday. But when a letter was addressed to a private residence where someone would be home to receive it, the writer would tear off the Sunday tag before sticking the stamp onto the envelope.

### Japanese Catalog

A most attractive publication, "The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Japan," has come to us through the courtesy of Ichiro Yoshida, editor of the Kitte Shumi, 3600, Mejiro, Toshimaku, Tokyo, Japan. It is beautifully bound in gold and blue flexible binding material resembling leather, and contains 132 pages beautifully illustrated with the stamps of Japan. Though the descriptive matter is all in Japanese the illustrations make it a valuable reference for the person who probably collects Japanese stamps yet doesn't read the language. The catalog sells for \$1.

### WONDERFUL LOT FOR ONE DOLLAR ONLY!

Contains: 105 different Russia Sov. and 100 different Swiss stamps. Catalogue value very high! Letters franked with rare Tete-Beche stamps. Also sample collections to select from. ttc

A. KOCH

Winkelriedstr. 58 Lucerne, Switzerland

**1,000** DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT British Colonial Postage Stamps. Choice copies only. No Great Britain or Egypt. Early high value queens (some rare) to latest Jubilee issues. Price \$6.50. Sent registered and post free by return. je63  
Price List Free  
**JERSEY STAMP CO.**  
JERSEY - - - ENGLAND

### Dispersing Choice 19th Century British Colonial Collection WEST INDIANS, NORTH AMERICANS AND OTHER COLONIES, MINT AND USED

Choice selections on approval at one-third of catalogue price. References essential. n

**J. BIRD**

6 West Hill Road, LONDON, S.W. 18, ENGLAND

## HOBBY CONNECTED WITH THE AIR

(Continued from page 39)

used them to display in their show windows for attractions, while many of the traffic offices of airlines seek to get as many varieties as they can to use for exhibiting purposes.

Not long ago at a certain banquet given in honor of a celebrated person connected with aviation, air baggage stickers of various types with spaces for name and address on them, were used for place cards at the tables.

Of course one can find many uses of these stickers for decorative purposes, but I think it is a rash thing to do. As in days gone by, many stamp collections would be of greater value today, if they had not been fastened down with glue to the pages of the albums. So the same will be said of air baggage stickers in time.

I recall a very humorous experience of a few years ago. It is naturally known that many of the air pilots have taken up the hobby of collecting these stickers.

A certain air pilot, who since then lost his life flying the airmail from Madison, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois, came into a hangar after his run. Someone at his starting point had affixed an old obsolete air baggage sticker on his tool bag. The other pilots noticed this sticker and several desiring to retrieve it took pains to soak the bag with its contents into a pail of water which stood by, when the owner's back was turned. Thus to the dismay of this pilot whose bag was being soaked, the rare sticker was retrieved, but not without protest, as there was within this tool bag a choice piece of cake a dear friend had given the pilot. Of course it was ruined, but the sticker was the only one ever found of its type, and I have it now in my collection.

In conclusion, in collecting these stickers for a hobby, we mount them the same way in albums as you would stamps. Using one or more stamp hinges as needed to each sticker. Mounting them in alphabetic order of airlines and air taxi enterprises that used them, then by countries.

As these stickers have no original value, that is they were never used for franking purposes, thus they were never sold for such purposes, and would not be looked on the

same as you would stamps. Yet a standard air transportation label catalog has been printed, appraising each label as to its estimated value. This been done according to how many labels were printed and those being destroyed or lost, and those which are actually known to exist.

In recent years stamp exhibitions have not been complete without collectors displaying their collections of air baggage stickers. One of our foremost aerotelists living in Seattle, Washington, took the first prize for his collection when he exhibited it at the International "Apex" held in London, the early part of 1934.

Since my creation of this hobby in 1926, there are at the present time many hundreds of collectors who collect air baggage stickers, from business men on Wall Street in New York City to laborers in distant parts of the world. Thus my dream and reality of a hobby has also become a reality for many others.

## Wins Medal for Aerodromics

Recently the Langley Medal for Aerodromics of the Smithsonian Institution was presented to Dr. Joseph S. Ames, of Johns Hopkins University, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and for years one of the foremost figures associated with the scientific development of American aviation.

The award, it was stated in the resolution accompanying the medal, was "in recognition of the surpassing improvement of the performance, efficiency, and safety of American aircraft resulting from the fundamental scientific researches conducted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics under the leadership of Dr. Ames."

He was one of the twelve original members of this committee appointed by President Wilson in 1915. He has

been executive head of the organization since 1919, during which time it has developed the famous Langley Laboratory where many airplane improvements now universally in use have been devised.

Established in 1908, the medal hitherto has been awarded six times, as follows:

In 1909 to Wilbur and Orville Wright for their successful investigations and demonstrations of the practicability of mechanical flight by man.

In 1913 to Glenn H. Curtiss, for his successful development of a hydroaerodrome whereby the safety of the aviator had been greatly enhanced; and to Monsieur Gustave Eiffel, for his researches relating to the resistance of the air in connection with aviation.

In 1927 to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for his magnificent nonstop flight from New York to Paris.

In 1929 to Charles Matthews Manly (posthumously) in recognition of his pioneer contributions to the development of the airplane engine; and to Richard Evelyn Byrd for his pioneer flights over the North and South Poles.

## Baseball

THIS being the season when baseball interest is at its height the H. E. Harris & Company, appropriately call attention to their company baseball team. The boys shown in the picture have been playing in one of Boston's so-called "Twilight Leagues", which includes the Boston Ice Company, Beacon Oil Company, Schrafft's Candy Company, and the Frigidaire Sales Corporation. All of these big outfits, according to Albert Morse of Harris & Co., were somewhat astonished to find themselves on the diamond versus—of all things—a postage stamp company. But who knows among these postage stamp players may be a Dean or Schoolboy Rowe or some other well known player?



The Baseball Team of H. E. Harris &amp; Co.

## 82 MIXTURES

described in detail in my big 1935 list, sent free on request. European Gov't and Mission, French, British and Dutch Colonies, South America, Philippines, etc. Assorted sample lb. of Gov't mixtures, \$3.50; 7 oz., \$2.00. A 5-lb. lot with the best of everything for \$16.50. 5 lbs. of U. S., \$2.50. Postage extra. ttc

A. E. PADE

1324 S. Race

Denver, Colo.





## Early Illinois Mail

By HARRY M. KONWISER

WHEN Fort Dearborn (now Chicago) was established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803, the nearest post office was at Fort Wayne, 150 miles distant, and for several years thereafter the mail was brought into the Fort once a month by foot messenger. This was probably the first regular mail service within the present borders of Illinois, according to the *Journal of American History*, 1934.

By 1805 several small American settlements had been established in the bottom lands along the Mississippi River, between Kaskaskia and Cahokia, leading to the establishment in that year of the first mail route in Southern Illinois, between Vincennes and Cahokia.

Shawneetown was settled about this time and in 1806 a mail route was established between that settlement and Vincennes. In 1810 government post routes were extended to Kaskaskia, and to St. Louis.

A post route in frontier days, says the journal of the National Historical

Society, might be merely a narrow trail or a bridle path, marked through the forest by notches cut in the trees and through prairie country by crude signs on poles driven into the ground. The mail carrier usually traveled on horse-back, with pouches suspended from the saddle and with his faithful musket and hunting knife always within reach. Mail arrivals were infrequent and often irregular, especially during the winter and springs or in periods of Indian troubles.

Galena was established as a post office in 1826,

According to R. Mc P. Cabeen, who compiled the Illinois section of the United States Stampless Cover Catalogue, the earliest "known" covers, carrying postmarks, are as follows:

Belleville, 1832, double circle; Greenville, 1823, circle; Hillsboro, 1827, circle; Johnson Court House, 1823, circle; New Salem, 1833, circle; Clark Court House, 1823, circle; Galena, 1837, circle; Sangamon Court House, 1823, circle; Vandalia, 1820, circle; Vandalia, 1825, straight line; Vincennes, 1836, circle.

Readers who have "earlier" postal

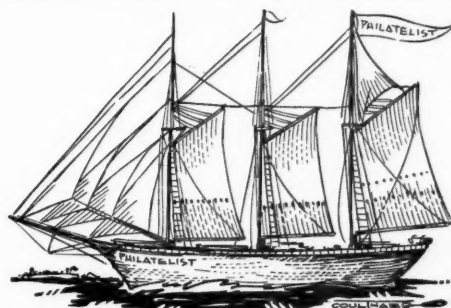
markings of earlier Illinois origin are invited to write to Harry M. Konwiser 181 Claremont Avenue, New York City.

### The Gateway Imperf

That is the name that the Gateway Philatelic Society of Chicago, has given to its new bulletin, a most interesting monthly resumé of events among local members and other news of general interest. The Gateway society is behind the original idea of a nationwide stamp celebration for November 3 to 9, which is gaining impetus as the time draws nearer.

### Philatelic Sidelights

St. Joe, Ark.—Sam Allen, mail carrier who carries the mail between the postoffice and railroad depot on a wheelbarrow, and is also rather absent-minded, arrived at the postoffice one day with a very large lady seated on the wheelbarrow. He did not know whether she had collided with the barrow and sat down accidentally or sat down voluntarily to obtain the ride. —W. R.



### The Auxiliary Motor Ship

## "PHILATELIST"

Will Sail From San Francisco the Latter Part of October for the South Pacific Ocean, Calling at

FANNING CHRISTMAS PUKA PUKA MANGAREVA TIN CAN PAPEETE  
PITCAIRN EASTER GALAPAGOS  
JUAN FERNANDEZ (the Robinson Crusoe Island of fiction) COCOS CLIPPERTON

and also several other Islands of the luring South Seas.

A set of ten beautiful pictorial cacheted covers, each separately mailed from a different South Sea Island, sent to any address in the United States or Canada, for \$3.50. We supply the envelopes and stamps.

TIN CAN ISLAND covers are now impossible to secure in any way other than a personal contact. WE CAN GIVE YOU THIS SERVICE.

To obtain covers from these out-of-the-way islands is becoming more and more difficult. WE ARE GOING TO PERSONALLY VISIT ALL OF THESE PLACES ON THIS 15,000 MILE CRUISE SO YOU MAY BE ASSURED OF THE BEST SERVICE POSSIBLE.

To insure stamp collectors of the philatelic perfection of their covers we have secured the services of two of the country's leading philatelists, John Coulthard, "USCS 802," noted cachet artist, and Richard Albert Hardie, "USCS 56," popular philatelic journalist, who are to go on this trip especially for that purpose.

Mr. Coulthard will design and print the cachets aboard ship at each port and with the co-operation of Mr. Hardie will attend to all the details of mailing with the best stamps available.

Come along and stampically join the "PHILATELIST" cruise of the South Seas. This set of covers will greatly enhance any collection.

Send Money Order or Draft for \$3.50 to

# PACIFIC NAVIGATION LINE, Inc.

Dollar Building

San Francisco

California

October 12th Closing Date

## PRECANCELS

**B**UREAU print precancels are, as the name suggests, those U. S. precancels that are printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (the Government's own printing plant) at Washington, D. C.

This group of precancels has become one of outstanding interest with a large number of collectors and not without good reason.

For several years, Bureau precancels were collected almost exclusively by precancel collectors. But, for the past two years or more, the U. S. specialist has recognized that Bureau precancels must be included in his collection if he is aiming at completeness, because the overprinting is done in the same operation as is the printing of the stamp, similar to the Molly Pitcher, Hawaii and Kansas and Nebraska overprints.

We have discussed some of the alluring features of collecting precancels generally and have suggested that at the beginning it is well to collect all styles and groups until such time as experience guides us individually into the channel or group that most particularly appeals. In collecting "generals," most of us mount the Bureau items along with the other groups until such time as we may decide to specialize more particularly.

All of the points of interest as to the generals, plus some very particular points pertinent to this group come into play as we delve into the whys and the wherefores of Bureau precancels; how they come about, how many may be necessary to a complete collection; how hard it is going to be to gather them, how they stand as to values and so on.

The first attempt to precancel stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington was made in 1916. These stamps are known today as Experimental Bureauaus.

It was not until May, 1923, that the first Bureau precancel was issued, that of the one cent sheet stamp. The first Bureau precancelled one cent coil came out about January, 1924. Records show that New York City can make claim for both of them.

The reason for Bureau precancels was most likely an economy measure, although it is claimed also that the rotary press sheet stamps are hard to precancel locally. The sheet margins were too small to enable the press grippers to hold the sheets. Besides, the time it took to precancel these curling sheets was too great.

So general were the complaints, that the Post Office Department had

to take action, and the result was that a Post Office employee, Richard Breadon came forth with an idea to overprint stamps at the same time that they were printed. Breadon's ideas were further developed by McKenzie of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

During 1923, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were supplied with the one cent sheet stamps.

The results must have been satisfactory, because by January, 1924, 52 cities were supplied with the one cent sheet stamps.

From then on orders were accepted from all applicants on a basis of not less than 500,000 sheet stamps and 250,000 coil stamps. On sheet stamps about the ten cent value, orders for lesser quantities have been accepted.

In order to know comprehensively some of the appealing features of these items we should know something of the manner in which the stamps themselves are produced, for this particular group of precancels ties up very closely with our collections of straight U. S. postage, being actually born in precancelled form, for they are precancelled at the same time and by the same presses that produce the stamps themselves.

Beginning with the issue of 1894, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has produced all of the postage stamps of the U.S. and its territorial possessions. All such are aptly known as Bureau issues.

For about twenty years "flat plate" presses were used at the Bureau, and are still used for that matter; but in recent years a speedier monster has taken over a larger and larger share of the work.

General or city type precancels can be found both ways, some with bars and some with lines, but it is interesting and quite important to remember that with Bureau Print precancels we find the LINE is ALWAYS used.

In the earlier days, some odd and interesting precancel designs were used instead of plain type for the overprint, and such styles make desirable additions to dress up the precancel collections, as well as to aid in the historical study and so on.

After getting well into the game of precancel collecting we find it comparatively easy to spot the differences in type styles, but at the very beginning many of us have more or less difficulty in locating exactly the differences in some types that are quite similar in appearance. Like every-



Odd and interesting varieties.

thing else, experience is the best teacher, also the most interesting, and all we can hope to do here is to suggest in a general way some of the outstanding differences.

With the so-called city type precancels there are some styles that are quite consistently used by a large number of different towns.

There are other type styles that have been used by a comparatively smaller number of towns, and then in the case of the type-set we find each style pretty much exclusive with its town of issue.

In the Official Precancel Catalog we find a chart that gives, in compact form, illustrations of the various generally used styles and throughout the same catalog are illustrations of some of the overprints that are more limited in use.

### Precancel Convention

When the annual convention of the Precancel Stamp Society of America, convened at the Sherman Hotel last month, it marked the thirteenth meeting of its kind. But the number of the event did not retard the occasion, as the more superstitious might suspect. Approximately 210 frames were entered. Four hundred lots were sold at a donation auction, conducted by Emil Jahnke of Flint, Mich., and used to help defray the expenses of the convention.

Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, president of the Chicago society, won the Hoover cup, the grand prize, for the most complete collection of all known precanceled stamps of Michigan.



**DALLAS  
TEXAS**

**UNITED STATES**  
**Bureau Precancels**



**KANSAS CITY  
MISSOURI**

**YOU WILL COLLECT THEM SOME DAY — WHY WAIT MUCH LONGER? PRICES ARE GOING UP! THE SCARCER ITEMS DISAPPEAR FROM THE MARKET! START TODAY — WE SUGGEST A PACKET.**

No. 168—500 diff. Bureaus.....\$4.00      No. 170—750 diff. Bureaus.....\$15.00  
1000 diff. Bureaus.....\$35.00

**APPROVAL AND WANT LIST SERVICE**  
MITCHELL-HOOVER BUREAU PRINT CATALOG, 13th EDITION, 75c, or send \$1.00 and I will include 100 different Bureaus with the catalog.  
Free 36 page booklet with each order.  
It explains to you what a Bureau Print really is.

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Why not make a collection of precancels from your city?  
You will find it interesting!

**HERE ARE SOME FINE PACKETS**

45 different Los Angeles .....75c	30 different Omaha .....45c
50 different San Francisco .....75c	30 different Brooklyn .....35c
125 different Chicago .....75c	100 different New York City .....80c
60 different Boston .....80c	70 different Cincinnati .....80c
50 different Detroit .....75c	35 different Cleveland .....45c
40 different Minneapolis .....60c	60 different Milwaukee .....80c
75 different St. Louis .....75c	65 different Philadelphia .....50c

Or the 14 packets containing 835 different precancels priced at \$9.25 for only \$7.50 net.

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**"HISTORICAL SPIRIT" PACKETS**

No. 87—75 all different precancels of perforated 12 and perforated 10 items only. This is a scarce packet containing 1898, 1902, 1908 and issues through the 1914-17 perf. 10 .....\$1.50

No. 88—100 all different precancels of the Perf. 11 of the 1917-22 issue. Time was when the 1917 issues were common, but they are not so plentiful now. Very pretty packet .....90

No. 89—100 all different precancels of the 1922-28 new series, including only local printings. No Bureau Prints. This packet is full of things you will not have .....65

**SPECIAL OFFER**—These three packets, 275 all different, for .....2.00

**PRECANCEL MIXTURES**  
Grade A, 1000 well mixed ....\$ 2.00  
**SPECIAL OFFER**, 10,000 of Grade A, well mixed .....17.50  
Grade B, 1000 well mixed .... 1.00  
**SPECIAL OFFER**, 10,000 of Grade B, well mixed ..... 9.00  
We sell these packets, "As is." Some run better than others. None returnable, but you will get your money's worth.

**No. 78  
PRECANCELLED BLOCKS**

Forty-seven all different blocks of four, 188 stamps, one of the strangest pieces of Philatelic History is the Phenomenal increase in prices in U. S. Postage blocks. The story is so well known, we do not have to repeat it.  
A Bargain at .....\$3.00

**No. 81  
POSTAGE DUE  
PRECANCELS**

Once sadly neglected, now very popular. Post Office Department ruling is not to precancel any postage dues hereafter. You don't go wrong to order this packet.  
100 varieties .....\$1.00

**At Last! A REAL Book on  
BUREAU and LOCAL PRECANCELS...**

By Bateman, Gunesch and Hoskins  
THIRD EDITION — 52 PAGES — THOROUGHLY REVISED — FULLY ILLUSTRATED

**PRICE 25c** Here is the book beginner and old-timer alike can read with understanding.  
Send \$1.00 for 300 different Precancels or 250 Bureau Prints and I will include a copy of this hand-book and the "Precancel Optimist" free of charge.

Mitchell-Hoover Bureau Print Catalog, 14th Edition .....\$ .75



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Established 1925

159 N. State St. (Room 1113)  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Rich cup was awarded to Allan P. Vestal of Indianapolis for the best collection of Indianapolis stamps. George J. Hajny of Brookfield won the Gunesch cup for his collection of bureau prints, and the Whitebourn cup went to Ralph Hedges of Kansas City, Mo., for his collection of bureau print coil pairs.

*Henry Ware Lawton*

This Philippine issue gives us a portrait of Henry Ware Lawton, an American military hero, who after serving in several wars gave his life for his country in the Philippine Islands. He was born in Manhattan, Ohio. In 1861 he was a volunteer in the Union Army, and at the close of the war was discharged a colonel. He enlisted in the regular army in 1866 as a second lieutenant and

served in several battles with the Indians in Oklahoma. Lawton commanded a regiment of volunteers in the Spanish-American war at San-

tiago and late in 1898 was ordered to the Philippines where he was killed in the battle of San Mateo, after serving in 20 other battles.

**LUXEMBURG  
ALL MINT**

301 to 303...\$ .13      307 to 310...\$ .75  
311 to 314... .20      320 to 324... .85  
325 to 329... .33      345 to 349... .75  
350 to 354...\$ .75  
Belgium \* Special—468-479...\$7.50  
How about those want lists: Try us.  
**RIALTO STAMP CO.**  
109 West 42nd Street New York

**Scott's 1936 Catalogue  
\$2.50**

Good stamps will positively be used to post-pay and insure the above to any point in the U. S. Your early order will be very much appreciated. tlc

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2171 65th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Philadelphia Our Ground Floor Shop Offers a Complete Stock of  
**STAMPS, COVERS  
ACCESSORIES and  
HISTORICAL MATERIAL**  
**EARL P. L. APFELBAUM**  
52 N. 11th St. Philadelphia, Pa.  
ap63

**APPROVALS**

Choice approvals sent to responsible parties. Please advise number of stamps in your collection. Mention Hobbies and request large illustrated price list.

**BATCHELDER STAMP CO.**  
Peoria, Ill.



## CLASSIFIED ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

*We use every precaution to protect our readers in these Ads and unhesitatingly expose frauds. Yet we cannot be responsible for dissatisfaction resulting from these small insertions. Always insist on references and follow up references.*

## WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

Approval applicants should make prompt returns on stamp selections. Section 1628 of the Postal Laws provides extreme penalty for property obtained by fraud or false pretenses.

**COLLECTION WANTED.** Also mint U. S.—Dr. A. F. Roberts, 649 S. Olive, Los Angeles, Calif. f12081

**WANTED**—Pony Express, Western franks, Wells Fargo, via Nicaragua, Stage Coach, Dietz & Nelson, Overland, Pictorial, Confederate Express or early California stamped or stampless envelopes.—James Hardy, Glencoe, Ill. jly12471

**WANTED U. S. STAMPS**—Mint, singles, blocks, sheets, part sheets, small or large collections, spot cash. What have you?—Scranton Philatelic Co., 37 Luckawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. aul2423

**WANTED**—Wholesale lots, Stampless Covers, Old Letters without envelopes, Old Documents. Send with lowest cash price.—Vernon Smith, 1002 Beville, Indianapolis, Indiana. a335

**WANTED**—Lincoln stamps, envelopes, books, medals, documents, pictures, etc. Approvals accepted. Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. f12042

**STAMPS WANTED**—Will buy United States stamps on covers, 1845-80 period only; also U. S. stamps in any good lot or single items if major varieties and rare. Order your United States Stampless Cover Catalogue now at \$1.25 the copy.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. n4p

**WANTED**—Original packages of Matches or Medicines with private revenue stamps attached. Write, advising price.—Wm. L. Oldroyd, 14 Robertson Road, Framingham, Mass. a306

**WANTED FOR CASH**—United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. A.P.S. 9996. jly12672

**U. S. ORIGINAL COVERS 1847 up to recent First Day.** Specialty early covers. Member A.P.S. Over 40 years in the trade.—Hugo Meyer, Mount Rainier, Md. d12003

**HIGHEST CASH PRICES** paid for your Collection or Duplicates. Write first.—Vernon Baker, Elyria, Ohio. aul2081

**WANTED**—Postal Cards, cut square envelopes, stamps, precancels.—Gerstenberger, 2749 North 23rd, Milwaukee, Wis. n325

**CASH FOR COLLECTION, U. S.** in quantity, Confederate Stamps and covers, precancels, old covers, etc.—Dick Keith, 2602 Hardie, Ft. Smith, Ark. (S. P. A. 7491.) n3001

**WANTED**—Maine postmarks, for cash or exchange.—R. M. Savage, Bingham, Maine. o6001

**U. S. MINT, used, Collections, Current, Commemoratives, Airmails, Precancels, Printed Postal Cards, Envelope stamp not cancelled.**—Langer, 767 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. ap12462

**CASH FOR United States and foreign commemoratives, airmails, precancels, any quantity.**—H. S. Ackerman, Hawthorne Place, Ridgewood, N. J. (A.P.S. 2147.) jly12822

**WANTED**—U. S. Letter Sheets, revalued Postal Cards, State Revenues, Match and Medicine. British, North America postage, for Stamps, Curios and Books.—Leon G. Young, 133 Lincoln Ave., Portsmouth, N. H. a3021

**WANTED TO BUY**—Spanish War patriotics and cancels.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. ja12651

**WANT U. S. AND FOREIGN Stamps, Coins, etc.** Have Fossils, Shells, etc.—T. R. Brotherton, Blackwater, Va. au12091

**STAMP COLLECTIONS, Old Covers, Civil War Revenues, mint blocks and accumulations of used United States stamps wanted for cash, or exchange.** Send now for my offer! References furnished.—J. Barber, Bethel, Vermont. d12423

**CASH FOR COLLECTIONS.** Prompt attention.—Frank S. Levi, 7 East 37th St., New York, N. Y. d12081

**CASH PAID** for used U. S. postage stamps. Any denominations, any amounts.—Virgil Smith, 130 Elmwood, Ponca City, Okla. a12612

**WANT COVERS** used by Match, Drug or Playing Card firms between 1862-1883. Also boxes of matches with revenue stamps attached. Send with best price.—H. W. Holcombe, Cape Vincent, N. Y. a3232

**HIGHEST PRICES** for used U. S. commemoratives, airmails, high denominations, etc. Any quantities.—A. Rabinowitz, 1894 Arthur Ave., New York City, New York. ja12602

**CASH FOR U.S.A. COLLECTIONS,** bi-centennials and National Park issues, used and unused sheets, singles. What have you?—National Parks Stamp Shop, 85 Maplewood Ave., Dept. 6, Gloucester, Mass. aul2633

**WANTED**—Wholesale, Mission mixture U. S. Foreign, Dealers Stock, etc., send offers only.—World Stamp Co., 790 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. a12612

**WESTERN FRANKS,** old envelopes from the West, including Wells Fargo, Adams, Pony Express, Todd, Gregory, Reynolds and other expresses, also Pioneer Magazine of 1854 and 1855.—Milton D. Eisner, 101 Santa Clara Ave., San Francisco, Calif. a12234

**WANTED TO BUY**—Stampless Covers, 1756 to 1850, wanted in small or large lots. Send list. U. S. only.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., N. Y. City. ttp

**HIGHEST CASH PRICES** paid for United States stamp collections, good duplicates, old covers, airm, commemoratives. Consult me before selling your holdings.—Doak (A.P.S.), Fresno, Ohio. ja12006

**SELL IN THE WEST, WE PAY BEST!** U. S. Airmails, Collections. State price asked. Spot Cash.—Wilshire Stamp Shop, 3831 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. f12672

**WANTED:** United States Mints and good used commemoratives. Also foreign in collections or singles. Quote price in first letter.—Stolte, 818 North Alabama, Indianapolis, Ind. n3001

**WANTED**—Oklahoma Precancels. I am interested in obtaining precancels from small Okla. towns. No Tulsa or Okla. City wanted; no damaged or straight edge wanted. Can use specialized collections. Send to: T. E. Gooté, 72 Barrow St., New York City. Member: S.P.A., S.S. C.A., etc. a1001

## DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

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## UNITED STATES

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**REDUCING Overstocked Approvals**—Packet cataloging over \$2.00, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.—Blackcastle Stampco, Northwales, Penna. s157

**OBOCK No. 32, 33 CAT. 55c,** special 15c to approval applicants. Large stock British Col. and other foreign, 1c up.—Mayfair, 739 Kelly St., New York City. n3651

## STAMP BOOKS

**STAMPS AS AN INVESTMENT**—R. D. MacGuffin. New enlarged edition. A book indispensable to collector and dealer. \$1.25 postpaid.—Diehl, Landau and Pettit, Inc., Publishers, 16 East 17th St., New York. mh12027

**BURT'S HANDBOOK** for stamp collectors. Philatelic dictionary, identification tables, U. S. check lists, etc. Cloth-bound, illustrated, pocket-size. \$1.00 prepaid.—Dellquest's Bookshop, 1613 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. n3003

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## COVERS

**FOR SALE**—English postal covers franked by nobility, generals, statesmen 1820-1840. About 250 pieces, mounted and described with biographical notes in 3 quarto volumes. Price \$30.00. Also U.S. pre-stamp covers, 10c to 25c each, and a few U.S. franked covers, 50c up.—Forest H. Sweet, 46 Green St., Battle Creek, Mich. s1052

**WE FURNISH SOUVENIR** first day covers of Morrison, Illinois, post office dedication, early October. Send 10c to H. L. Shawver, Morrison, Illinois. None free. s1501

## S. P. A. NOTES

(Continued from page 43)

Russell J. Broderick inaugurated the secret order of "Footloose Filatelists," initiating nineteen in the original roster of the order which will become the fun part of the regular conventions. Different "Panels" of the lodge will be started in various cities with membership limited to stamp collectors.

William H. Stuart, staff editor of the Washington Post, was a prominent visitor to the convention.

F. R. Rice, Washington correspondent for Linn's Weekly and ex-president of Branch 5 was registered.

H. H. Marsh, chairman of the Society's Board of Appeals, Washington, D. C., took part in the proceedings.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hussey and daughter, Helen, of Cincinnati, who manage the sales department, were on hand as usual.

H. C. Carpenter of Cincinnati, former airmail department manager, also was registered.

E. W. Heusinger, S.P.A. No. 8, was the oldest member of the organization in attendance and the third president of the Society.

C. W. Kissinger, Reading, Pennsylvania, former president and one of the best known stamp collectors in the United States, attended.

The Rev. Ferdinand Cech, philatelic priest of America, was in attendance and exhibited several of his frames that are known throughout the country, and also had new exhibits.

F. J. Crouch of Topeka, and R.V.P. of Kansas, was in attendance at the convention with Mrs. Crouch.

Michael L. Eidesness, Jr., former assistant postmaster general, telegraphed his respects to the Society.

Myron L. Wilcox of St. Louis was given the Grand Award for his display for the best group of frames in the exhibition. He was congratulated on the exceptional neatness and informative arrangement of his exhibit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Edgar French, Newcastle, Indiana, were among those present.

A large delegation was present two days of the convention from Oklahoma.

The commercial exhibitors were Hussman Stamp Co., St. Louis; Midwest Finance Co., Kansas City; Batchelder Stamp Co., Peoria, Ill.; Buckeye Stamp Co., Dayton, Ohio; Georges Creed and Jacques Creed, Philadelphia; Vining Stamp Co., St. Louis; Anderson & Martin, St. Louis; Herman Herst, New York City; Olaf Nagel, Chicago; and Acme Stamp Co., St. Louis.

G. W. Conrad, who conducts the stamp bourse in Chicago, was present with Mrs. Conrad. Mr. Conrad felt at home as he was raised in St. Louis.

## Fall Time Investments UNITED STATES

Write today for your copy of New Price List of Mixtures and valuable Free offers, also special on \$2.00 and \$5.00 stamps, Three commemoratives free with the Price List—for promptness.

FRANK H. BATTLES, Ann Arbor, Mich.





## Bird's Eye Mable

By FRANK FARRINGTON

I'VE been governess to a bunch of shellshocked bank presidents and janitor to a pecan orchard and chauffeur to a lunatic asylum and now I'm the tail light to an anteecker's kite. I'm driving a car for Mrs. Mable Griggs and her so called husband, Hubbard Griggs, named after the well known squash by that name. I don't see much difference. They're all nuts.

You'd naturally think a chauffeur's job would be chauffeuring, wouldn't you? You don't know the half of it, as the fellow says. Besides driving the old Filling Station's Favorite, I decoy farmers' dogs away from the fatted calves of Mable and unpaint old furniture that's got paint on it so hard it would make Faro's heart feel like a cup custard.

Excuse me if I seem to call the boss by her first name, but to these anteeck snoopers, mable is the first word in the dictionary and the last word in the encyclopedia, and mable and Mable aren't so very different, only Mable's a little harder. And the name fits her like a gold fish fits the water.

Probably you want to know why the "Birds-Eye" I stuck onto her name. You'd know if you could see her cock up an eye at an anteeck sign. Maybe I might sort of run off a few reels of Mable's biology and you could see whether she ought to be nicknamed "Birds-Eye" or whether "Curly Mable" would suit her better. I'll say this, she's plain where she ought to be fancy and straight where she ought to be bent.

Her great big heart is just full of love of anything that's old enough to have belonged to somebody else till it got wore out or wore down to a stub. Life for her is just one long look after something she can call an anteeck.

I don't know if it's so, but there's plenty say Mable married Hubbard because his father's got a Guvvynor Winthrop desk that was in one of

about a dozen shiploads of stuff that came over in the Mayflower, and her marriage is a failure so far because the old man keeps the desk, not having any other place to put his feet up on in his sitting room.

A while back Mable thought it was time to make one of her anteecking trips up-state to see if the old man wasn't about ready to croak.

On the fatal day, as the fellow says, we started. There was four of us; Mable and Hub and Jane and me. And listen about Jane. Jane is a portajee of Mable's who hasn't any cash capital except her good looks which, in most times, would be enough for anybody and in any times is enough for me. But now she's being a kind of half secretary, half companion and half maid, and whenever anything goes wrong or when any anteecks turn out to be Bloomindaes instead of Chippingdales, why then Mable blames it onto Jane and Jane figures it's all in the day's work and lets it go at that.

Jane was along and that's why I was wearing a more of a smile than when I takes out just Mable and her intended, which is Hub, who intended to be a family man when he married Mable, only he turned out to be nothing but a fiancée.

Jane is a swell kid and I've been worrying a good deal about what she'd think of marrying an ordinary tarvia beagle like me, but seeings as it wasn't bashfulness that got me so far, I figured I might as well go on being unbashful.

So there we were; I and Jane in the front seat, and Mable and Hubbard in the back seat, all ready to go places and buy things Mable says belong to some period, but probably would be nearer relations to a question mark.

We got to the old homestead down on the farm and stopped there over night. Hub's old father was as chipper as a poker player and he told Hub he and Mable might as well run along because a watched pot never

boils. He knows Mable's got her eyes on his furniture and is just waiting for him to pass out so she can grab it. And he told me, "Jim, I ain't got a thing against my son, but he sure put the skids under his mental, moral and financial equilibrium when he started to sail across the dismal swamp of matrimony with Mable. I see you got sense," he says. "You grab off that Jane girl before she gets this anteeck bug that's worse than the hook-worm and the high boll weevil combined."

"And, another thing," he says, "you better watch out. I've seen Hub looking at her and Hub's a devil with wimmin. Don't trust him, even if he is old enough to be her father."

Well, after getting a line on how the old man was living up to the insurance mortification tables, we started back.

We'll go home by way of Cornacopia," says the boss. And when I say boss, don't ever think I mean Hubbard. He isn't any more the boss than I'm a pack of Camels—not so much.

"There's a brass kettle at Cornacopia," says the Missis, "that has got dents in it that was made by the tomahawks of the Indians at the battle of Plymouth Rock, and I haven't got a brass kettle in the house that was made earlier than the Chicago fire."

So, of course we go to Cornacopia. I took the folks to where was the shop of the man that advertised the kettle. He wasn't a regular anteeck fellow, but just a kind of second-hand man with anteeck leanings.

He told Mable he'd decided after all not to sell the kettle because it was the one they used to mix the flour in the Mayflower and it hadn't been out of the family since, and, see there was a dent where an Indian arrow had bumped it when his greatest-great-grandfather had put it over his head to stick his head out of the window to see if the redskins had gone yet and they hadn't. It looked to me as if that arrow must have had a point like the downtown end of a telephone pole to make a dent as big as that, but I didn't say anything.

So the man said he didn't want to

let the kettle go. But the Missis she wanted to get that kettle. I could see that, because, to hear her talk, you'd thought brass kettles was about as valuable as miles on last year's speedometer.

Well, between the man telling that the kettle wasn't for sale and Mable telling that she didn't want to buy it, it took an hour to put the deal across. Finally Mable said she hated to ask him to sell it, but her poor little sick daughter had said, the last thing before she left home, "Mother, dear mother, bring me home a brass kettle for a soovyneer." "I like to forgot all about that till this very minute," she said. "If you were going to sell this kettle, how much would you ask for it?" And Mable, thinking about her poor little sick daughter, got out a handkerchief about big enough to be a moskeeto's chest protector and began to cry into it.

I nearly laughed, because, if Mable and Hub has got a daughter or a son or any other children, my wife is the old woman that lives in the shoe, and I ain't even married yet. But the man loosened up and just about gave the kettle away for not much more than five times what it was worth, if anything.

It seemed like Noah's Ark and the Mayflower must have gone along the road we took, leaking anteecks. In every village was a lot of anteeck signs or else an old spinning wheel, or maybe on the front porch a chair that didn't have much to it but the chassis. Mable stopped wherever they had a sign and some of 'em didn't have any more anteecks than there is rabbits in a Welch rabbit.

Mable's idea of a place to have lunch is where they sell their anteeck furniture to the same folks that buy their anteeck chicken and spell the sign shoppe, pronounced shoppy. This trip the shoppe where she wanted to stoppy for lunch had a sign, "Wild Goose Art Vegetable Shoppe, Tea Room and Anteeck Attic, Inc."

When we got inside there wasn't any place for more than two people at any table. Hub made Jane sit next to him, opposite to Mable, at one of those little teas-for-2 stands, and it made 'em sit so close together that I just got a seat where I'd have my back to all of 'em. I thought what I didn't see wouldn't get my goat, as the fellow says.

Then, pretty soon, I could hear Mable get her eye on a blue bowl on a shelf with flowers in it. I could tell she was figuring on how to find out how much it was without letting anybody see she was interested in it. So I turned around to watch what would happen. She whispered to Jane, "Ask how much they'll take for that bowl."

So Jane asked the waitress and the waitress said, "I don't believe she'll want to sell it, but I'll ask her." And by and by the waitress came back and said, "It belonged to her gramma. She doesn't want to sell it."

That just got Mable all excited. I could tell by the way she began talking to Hub about crowding Jane so she didn't have enough room. He would be like that. It wasn't long before Mable asked the waitress, "Please tell the lady to come in."

The lady came and then there was a lot of talk just like the Missis had with the kettle man, and the woman was beginning to weaken. She had already shed a handful of tears in the bouquet.

I was sure that bowl was just like some I'd seen before and I didn't know any better than to walk over and butt in. I said, "Pardon, lady, but did you say that bowl was your gramma's?" "Yes," she said, "it was my very own gramma's oatmeal bowl." Then I said, "Well, I'm sure glad to meet you because you and me is relations. I got two bowls like that that belonged to my gramma Woolworth and I'll bet you and I got the same gramma."

She picked up the bowl and stuck her nose right on top of her head and beat it for the kitchen. The Missis said, "James, you spoiled a sale. Now I can't buy it." I said, "Yes, mam, I spoiled her from selling it, but I ain't spoiled you from buying it if you want it, but you can get 'em cheaper at the five-and-ten."

"Please never again interfere when I am bargaining for anteecks," she told me. "I know what is what in old blue china."

I didn't ask her what was what and she didn't tell me, but when we

went out, I got between Hub and Jane and squeezed Jane's arm and she said, "You're a clever man." But that was all on the side and she didn't let Mable see it. Mable would of crowned me with a soup plate if she thought I was, as the fellow says, aspirin to Jane's hand, and that's the very thing I was doing whenever I had a chance.

We went on and there was a funny little old house that didn't have a sign or anything but an old saw-buck on the porch. It looked like a place where there wasn't anything left, but if there was, it must be old enough to been the Spinxe's wedding present. Mable said to stop there. So I got out and went to the house and the door was open and an old fellow was sitting there in a kind of a room that just had a kitchen stove and a chair and table. I told him the Missis was looking for anteecks and could she come in and look there.

He said he didn't have anything to sell, but of course he'd be glad to have a visit from a lady any time. So Mable ambled in and I waited at the door. I hated to stay there because I looked back and saw Hub getting into the front seat with Jane, but what could I do? Mable saw the chair and the table and I saw the old familiar glitter in her eye and I knew the old man would probably be eating his supper off the floor, sitting on a newspaper.

He was a pleasant enough old josey and he seemed to be lonesome.

## ANTIQUES

### AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Sixty oil paintings — Italian, Dutch, Russia (closing out); 50 Navajo rugs; 40 Oriental rugs; antique jewelry; Early American firearms; old music boxes; French girandoles; 200 picture frames; three pair Staffordshire dogs; Majolica; lustre ware; old clocks; etc. Antique furniture of all kinds. Write me your wants (no lists). ja36

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## ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

### The Ann Arbor Antique Dealers Association

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ROOT'S ANTIQUE SHOP.....	421 So. Fourth St.
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ja68

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I reckoned not many folks came to see him.

"I wondered if you didn't have some old pieces of furniture in this quaint old house," says the Missis. "I'm interested in old things like that."

"All the furniture I've got is old," said the man, "and you see here all there is of it only an iron cot upstairs. I'm just about played out, mam. They want me to go to the poorhouse but I don't want to go. I've always lived here and my father and grandfather before me, but I'm the last and I can't stick it out much longer, I'm afraid. I haven't anything to sell. You see all there is. I've got to have one table and a chair."

"But a different table would do just as well as that one," said the Missis. "That table is just like one I have and I wanted to have a pair of them. I'd give you ten dollars for that table and you could buy a brand new one."

The old man just shook his head. "I'm too old and lame to go buy a table," he said, and he could just hobble around the kitchen on his cane. "This table and chair are all I've got left of what my great-grandmother set up housekeeping with and I like to set here and think about it. The chair is awfully comfy table. It leans back good."

The Missis was looking the table over. She set the things on it off onto the floor and I knew she was going to have that table, even if the old man had to go out and eat off the top of his gate post.

"Well," she says, "how much do you want for the table? There must be some price you'd take for it."

The old fellow sat down in the chair and leaned back. "I'm sorry, mam," he said. "I'd like to set and visit with you, but nobody seems to want to visit with an old feller like me. If all you want is to buy the only furniture I got, I'm afraid we can't get together. I've got to keep what little I got till I go to see my niece."

"When are you going to see your niece?" asked the Missis, with one of them bird's-eye cocks of the head.

"Oh, I can't tell anything about that. I've got to have a hundred dollars to get there," he told her, "and all the money I get comes from a few chickens, so it's going to take a long time, maybe a year or two."

"I'll give you a hundred dollars and take the table and chair and you can go right off to your niece's," said Mable, and she got out her money and began to count off ten dollar bills.

"I wouldn't take your money like that," the old man said, all excited

over seeing so much money. "The old table and chair ain't really worth anything. I'm poor, but I'm honest. That wouldn't be much different from stealing your money. No, I can't take it."

But I could see he hated to say no. Probably that was more money than he'd ever seen before at one time, I thought.

"Now, don't say a word," Mable told him. "I'm interested in you and I want to see you go to your niece's while you're young enough to enjoy seeing her. You take that money and I'll have James put the table and chair in the car and you can start for your niece's right away."

I was sorry for the old guy. I could see how he felt. He wasn't ready to be bought out of house and home, but what a chance for him at that! He hesitated. "James, you take the table out and I'll bring the chair," said the Missis.

That settled it. The old fellow leaned on his cane and picked up the money and slowly stuffed it into his pocket. He didn't even count it. "Good bye," he said, more to the table and chair than to us, and he hobbled out to the woodshed and stood and looked out the back door as we took his stuff away. I almost wanted to kick myself for doing it and I felt like spanking Mable.

I brought out the table and Hub

# The Mohawk Valley ANTIQUUE SHOW

*A Collector's and Connoisseur's Exhibit*  
at UTICA—The Heart of New York State

OCTOBER 1—5 INCLUSIVE

Family Heirlooms never before exhibited and choice pieces loaned by Utica collectors constitute an unusual exhibit.

Thirty-five antique dealers will offer for sale their diversified stocks drawn from a dozen states.

This unique show will be held in the building of the Y. W. C. A. for whose profit it is being undertaken—centrally located—ample park-

ing space—a "Country Store"—a "Town Crier"—hostess in costume—old time food—and other special features.

Visit the beautiful and historical Mohawk Valley nestled between the foothills of the Adirondacks and Catskills at the time the autumn foliage paints it most gorgeously.

Under the management of Herbert L. Smith, well known as the manager of two outstanding antique shows in Cortland, New York.



got in the back seat where he belonged.

That table had more legs than a centipede and all of 'em walked different ways at once. Mable said it was a gate-legged table and if it was, somebody must of left the gate open. But finally I got it corkscrewed into the car, with Hub's head sticking up through and looking like John the Baptist on a tea tray. When we were ready to start, I saw I'd got to tie the chair tighter on the trunk rack so it wouldn't rattle around. I got out and hurried back to the house to see if I could get a piece of rope.

The old man didn't see me coming, because he'd unlocked the door into the back room and was working at something in there. I walked right in and hollered, "Got a piece of rope I can have?" He turned around and was a good deal surprised and so was I, because he didn't have his cane, but he was pulling another old table around to bring it out and he was spry as a Mexican jumping bean. That room was full of old furniture that hadn't been anteked yet. Crates too, marked, "From the World's Greatest Mail Order Mart."

He looked at me and hopped back into the kitchen and slammed the door. When I begun to grin he said, "Sure, you can have a piece of rope." And he got me a piece out of a cupboard and I said "Thank you," and wunk at him and he said, "You're welcome" and he wunk back at me and I came away.

I didn't say anything when I got in the car, but when I was untangling Hub from the table legs after we got home, I asked Mable, "Don't you think you paid a pretty big price for

this table? That old bird was lying about his niece and everything."

"Oh, I know that," said Mable "Do you think I didn't notice he limped part of the time with one leg and part with the other? And inside of his coat I could see the top of one of those big red fountain pens and the ends of lots of cigars. But I know what this table is worth and I don't care how much money he made on it. He probably thought he was getting a big price for it, but he doesn't know as much about such things as I do. Refinished, the table will be worth two hundred dollars."

That night I got out a catalog I had in the garage and I tore out a page that had a picture on it where you could get a table and chair just like Mabel's for \$27.50. I pinned that on the chair and left it there.

In the A. M. the Missis asked me what that was for. I said, "Why, I was just thinking you might want to get some more of these \$100 tables and you could get 'em cheaper off a mail order house than off that old spider back there, sitting in his web catching suckers."

Jane was standing behind the Missis and I saw her begin to smile. At first the Missis was mad. She was going to talk to me the way she talks to Hub sometimes, but she must of heard Jane's smile, because she turned around and saw it and said, "Even though I never heard of catching suckers with a spider's web, James, I fear I have underrated your intelligence. Now that I look at those pieces with the eye of a connoisseur, uninfluenced by atmosphere and unhampered by the dimness of that old kitchen, I recognize about them what

I conceive to be the ear-marks of Grand Rapids."

"There's more than ear-marks, mam," I says, and I turned up the chair and table and showed her names that maybe ain't as famous as Chip-pingdales, but are a lot better known in our rural districts.

Then the Missis didn't say any more and she and Jane went in the house.

Pretty soon Hub came out and said to me, "Let me take your car out for a little spin, James. Things is getting pretty hot in the house."

Well, I hated to let Hub take that little car of mine, but I knew he'd settle if he busted anything and I couldn't very well say no. So I said, "All right, sir, I'll run it out for you." I rolled it into the driveway and left him getting into it. I went in the garage and shut the door because I didn't even want to see him start out on what might be a fatal ride.

I worked around and in about half an hour I got a call to come to the fone in the house. It was Hub, all right. "I've stalled her," he said. "She's quit on me and I can't see what's the matter. Hop a bus and come out to Lakemont Park and fix us up."

Of course there wasn't only one answer and in about fifteen minutes I found him beside the road, just waiting, but he wasn't waiting alone and he didn't seem to be minding the wait, even if it was a chilly day. Imagine my surprise when I saw Jane with him and they was both sitting pretty snug under a big robe on the inside.

Jane smiled, but I didn't reciprocate, as the fellow says. I was pretty

# YORK ANTIQUES SHOW

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium  
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September 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

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# SECOND READING ANTIQUES SHOW

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sore, so I just raised the bonnet and turned the pit-cock under the vacuum tank and there wasn't enough gas to fill a medicine dropper. I looked at the gage and it said one-half full, which was a lie, because it had got stuck. So I said I'd get some gas and I had to leave 'em there under that robe while I walked two blocks and back.

Then I pretended I'd got to sit under the steering wheel to fix her right, so I asked Hub to get out and he got out and Jane got out on the other side and I started the engine. Then Hub says, "Thanks a lot, James. You can go back on a bus."

And just when I was going to get madder'n ever and lose my job, Jane leaned in and pulled out the robe and before Hub knew what she was about, she grabbed him by the arm and pulled him around and gave him a shove so he had to step up on the step and first thing he knew, he was sitting in the rumble seat and Jane had wrapped the robe around him and was tucking it in like he was her grampa. "Now sit down good and low," she said, "so you won't mind the breeze, because we're going to drive fast and you know you have to be careful on account of you get rheumatism."

Then she hopped down and got in beside me and she looked at me like she thought I was Roody Valley or one of the Hollywood boys or something.

"You've got a nerve," I said. That's all I could think of to say.

"Yes," she said, "and don't I know it! The old fool taking me out for a ride. I didn't dare say I wouldn't come or I'd lose my position tomorrow. But all of a sudden, when I

saw you, I didn't care if I did."

"You've lost it," I told her, "but you've got a new one. 'We're going right to the City Hall now and we've got one witness in the back seat where he can't get away till after we're married.'"

She squeezed my arm with both hands till I pretty near hit a traffic cop and I was like Jane; I wouldn't care if I did.

## Look Out for This Man

Memphis dealers report a clock repairer who left with a number of fine clocks belonging to dealers in that city. Mrs. Harry Jay writes: "He was here about six months and from what he told me has lived in many other places and probably has worked the same racket. He is a fairly good workman and had gotten a splendid trade and after getting dozens of fine clocks and watches to repair (mostly antique) he skipped out with all of them, in his car, and no way to trace him. He went under the name of F. W. Schmidt, is medium size, about thirty-eight or forty years old, speaks very broken German, brags that he learned his trade in Germany. He and his wife (very young) usually rent a room in a cheap part of town and put up a sign. He solicited work from all the antique dealers in Memphis and got a great deal, and also from their customers. Am sure wherever he goes, he will contact antique dealers first."

## Reward Offered

Edna Munn Scott of Millburn, N. J., reports that her shop was broken

into recently and a beautiful pair of red overlay lamps, and a large covered lacy Sandwich dish stolen. The lamps are about fourteen inches high, have red pear shaped bowls, cut to clear, with etched grape pattern on top of bowls. Stems are plain, brass, and bases marble. The Sandwich dish has princess feather and extended grape flange around base. Two leaves form the handle, and the top has a rayed band about three-fourths inch wide. The mate to this dish was sold a year ago at Mr. Pennypacker's sale in Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Scott offers a reward leading to the recovery of these pieces.

## Cover

The illustration on the cover of this issue shows a very fine American sampler of intricate workmanship and gorgeous coloring, of unusually large size. It is the property of Mrs. Lilian W. Boschen, Freehold, N. J.

## Quick Wit

A. Hazelbower of New York City tells this one about a dealer's quick wit.

"I had been looking for some time for a nice example of 'Apostle' jug," said he. "Discovering one finally, I was delighted until a head of one of the Apostles was found missing. The dealer's attention was called to it, who readily and confidently said:

"My dear man, that is John the Baptist," with a mischievous twinkle in his eye.

## We Record Briefly

THERE are many fine antiques in Camden, Maine, homes, judging by a recent showing of local heirlooms. The Camden Opera House recently restored through the efforts of Mrs. Edward W. Bok was the setting for the exhibition.

Exhibits, complete to the smallest detail, included early American farm room, early American bedroom, eighteenth century bedroom (Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite), eighteenth century drawing room, eighteenth century dining room, Duncan Phyfe dining room, Victorian parlor, shadow boxes and old kitchen.

Such details as floral arrangements and containers, table appointments, draperies and rugs also were strictly in period.

During the week of the exhibition informal talks by authorities were given on the various classifications.

Mrs. W. S. Oberlin, who formerly operated a shop at DeKalb, Ill., has moved her stock to St. Charles, Ill., where she is operating under the name of The House of Hobbies.

Mrs. Lilian W. Boschen has announced an antique show for November 12 to 16 at the Contemporary Club, Trenton, N. J.

Many historic houses of New England were opened during the summer for public inspection of rare pieces of furniture, silver and china.

Collectors and  
dealers in antiques  
all over the Central  
West are looking  
forward to the

*Fourth Annual*  
**CHICAGO**  
**HOBBY SHOW**

**November 4 to 9**

Mrs. Mabel I. Renner, York, Pa., has announced the Second Reading, Pa., Antiques Show for October 15 to 19, to be held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel. It is being sponsored by the D.A.R. Mrs. Renner is holding a show in York, Pa., again this month from the 24th to 28th, inclusive.

Among the new shops opened up during the summer was that of Mrs. C. T. Lovell in Louisiana, Missouri.

An exhibition of antiques was held at the town hall in Lenox, Mass., last month in which a number of local collectors and dealers participated. One booth displayed a collection of rare old laces and another dolls.

If you are one of the many thousands of persons who follow the famous radio trio of backfence gossipers, Clara, Lu 'n' Em, you will be interested in knowing that Em, who in private life is Mrs. John M. Mitchell, of Evanston, Ill., has recently completed an eight-room home, built colonial fashion. Mrs. Mitchell has lovely colonial furniture in her home, which she attributes to her husband who collects antiques.

Good reports come from the recent Delhi, N. Y., Antiques Show, managed by Carolyn H. Curtis. Attendance and sales were reported improved over the previous year in spite of the floods in the Catskills about that time. Next year's show has already been scheduled for the latter part of June.

Herbert L. Smith, owner of The Sampler Antiques Shop of Cortland, N. Y., and manager of two successful antique shows in that city, has arranged for The Mohawk Valley Antique Show to be held in Utica, N. Y., from October 1 to October 5, in the building of the Y.W.C.A., for whose profit it is being undertaken. Among the features already scheduled are a "Country Store," a "Town Crier," hostesses in costume, and old time food.

Harry S. Williams, dealer in antiques, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge, Ohio, last month.

Members of the program committee of the Antique Hobby Club of Erie, Pa., met recently to discuss the program for the coming year.

Mittenwald, Germany, a village in the mountains of Bavaria, has had a busy summer for it has been celebrating the 250th anniversary of its violin industry, begun by Mathias Klotz in the 17th century. Throughout the summer the townsfolk presented a play, "The Song of the Stars," telling the story of Klotz and his wanderings over Italy, where he learned instrument making. He was only ten when he was sent to Italy by his peasant family to study violin making under famous makers there. At thirty he returned to Mittenwald, opening his own workshop. Apprentices flocked to him, and soon he established the fame of the town for fine instruments, which has transcended through the years. After making a number of instruments, Klotz craftsmen had to go out into the world themselves to sell them. They wandered through near-by countries, with their violins on their backs, giving demonstrations and making sales in castles and great monasteries, as well as to private musicians.

Recently when a centennial celebration was held in Covington, Ohio, relics that most of us have forgotten were brought out of attics to help celebrate the event. There was, for instance, a red plush "Sunday" dress that one of the women were forty-seven years ago. A horsehair sofa that used to be decorative, if uncomfortable, was also on parade. There were several McGuffey readers, too, and of course some genuine antiques.

Approximately twenty-five exhibitors participated in the Berkshire Hills Antique Show recently held at Lenox, Mass., under the management of Mrs. Flora Campbell Koonen. In addition to furniture there were some outstanding displays of dolls, lace, and glass, including a large collection of rare and unusual glass baskets.

A bequest in the will of Mrs. Kate Woodbury Tripp, of Meredith, N. H., who died last year, willed:

"I give to my cousin, Margie Williams Brown, my gold chain with carnelian, brought from Philadelphia on horseback by my great-great-aunt, E. C. W."

A private showing of antiques by local collectors was held in the theatre of Narragansett Pier, R. I., recently. Among the things exhibited were old maps, engravings of old ships, and documents and letters of the eighteenth and nineteenth century.





The second Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition is to be held at Grosvenor House, London, beginning September 27. A condition of the fair is that every exhibit must be over 100 years old.



Mr. and Mrs. D. Blake Battles, well known collectors, of Akron, Ohio, are on a motor trip through New England. They plan to visit many antique shops on their stops, and to record some of the things for HOBBIES, time permitting.



The Sixth Annual Maine Dealers' Antique Show is scheduled for the LaFayette Hotel, Portland, Maine, from November 12 to 14, inclusive.

### Explanation

In last month's issue, HOBBIES contained an item regarding a loss of books by a dealer in Illinois who said they were taken by a party representing himself as being connected with Knox College. Friends of the college called our attention to the fact that this might be construed as a reflection on the college or its faculty. The complainant only stated what the party represented, which we hope our readers did not take as the slightest reflection upon Knox or its faculty. The members of the faculty of Knox College are above any possible suspicion. Neither can the college be held responsible for what someone represents. The publishers of HOBBIES, just like all publishers in recent years, have had considerable difficulty with people who claim to represent HOBBIES when in fact they do not in any sense represent us. Neither could there be any reflection cast upon antique dealers or collectors in the city where Knox College is located because practically all of them are personally known to HOBBIES. We can vouch for their standing and integrity without stint or question.

### Critic Will Give Decorative Art Course at N.Y.U. This Fall

Walter Rendell Storey, decorative art critic of the *New York Times* and author of "Beauty in Home Furnishings," will present a series of fifteen lectures on interior decoration at New York University, starting this month. Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, dean of the Division of General Education, has announced.

The lectures, have been planned to provide the general public with a knowledge of the latest decorative

trends as well as to outline the fundamentals of period and contemporary styles.

Mr. Storey will review the Colonial, English, French and other European styles now in vogue, together with special reference to the contemporary fashion and to industrial design.

The lecture discussions will include early English decoration and its American counterpart; William and Mary and Queen Anne styles; Chippendale in England and his followers in America; the classic styles of Louis XV and Louis XVI; early nine-

teenth century fashions; influence of the Italians, Spanish and Spanish colonials; folk art of the Pennsylvania Germans, and Southern mountaineers and the revival of folk arts today.

Mr. Storey has lectured widely on decorative art at the Roerich Museum as well as in schools and art associations. His academic training included study at the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Julian School in Paris, with Jean Paul Laurens.

## A Hospital for Clocks

By WILLIAM SILVER

FORTY-FOUR years ago, Frederick Jensen, sailed from Copenhagen to New York to start a hospital for clocks and watches, in New York City. In the beginning he occupied a double window store for which he paid a rental of \$1.90 per week. Rent was paid then on a weekly basis.

In his tiny shop on West Street which he has occupied for the past twenty-five years of the forty he has been in this country, he has accumulated a large collection of clocks and watches from all over the world. Thousands of persons daily peer at this large assembly.

Inside this dingy shop sits the congenial Fred Jensen who makes a living repairing any kind of an old clock or watch, but who talks not about the price of his wares, but rather about the philosophy of life and politics. He is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt and contends that Roosevelt is making history.

"That clock is over 400 years old," Mr. Jensen said, it was made in Nuremberg. He showed me a water clock, an elaborate affair, of gilt with dancing figures. It was more than 200 years old and Viennese. It played a tune from "Rigoletto".

There is a figure of a Chinese one which stands about three feet high with small masks for numerals each depicting a different mood. For instance on the seventh hour there is an expression of satisfaction, on midnight there is the mask of the devil. This clock is a very old one also. Mr. Jensen will go from one clock to another to show you how they all work and after listening to birds, bugles, whistles, cuckoos, gongs, bells, all sorts of musical instruments and chimes, it seems like you're in fairyland. The best description one could

give is the headline "Collection of clocks and watches come to life."

He has invented some novel time pieces himself and takes pride in the manner of repairing anything that moves in clock or watch formation.

Mr. Jensen comes of a family of clock experts as far back as records show. After working with his father he opened a shop in Copenhagen in December 1884. This was his native town. Jensen's son is prepared to take over his father's business whenever his dad is ready to quit. There is a grandchild also employed here. Mr. Jensen says his great grandchild is too young for his tutoring in the clock business, but just as soon as he is able to absorb it—he will be given a liberal education in his great grandfather's hobby, so as to carry on in his generation. So it is handed down from generation to generation.

## Prepare for the CLEVELAND HOBBY SHOW

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November 12 to 16

Inclusive  
(FIVE DAYS)

For further information  
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Publisher of HOBBIES

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## Notes on Traverse City, Mich., Antique Show



THE weather was not on its best behavior for the first annual antique show held in Traverse City, Michigan, from August 14 to August 18, under the management of William and Helen Bratfish. It was unusually hot for that part of the country and the resorters voiced their disapproval frequently, but like Mark Twain there was nothing to be done about it.

The exhibition was most attractive nevertheless, and the managers were solicitous not only of the comfort of the participants, but piloted the buyers around to various booths pointing out desirable collection material. Bottles (antique ones) were in greatest demand, perhaps, since the secretary of one outstanding bottle collector spent considerable time there selecting choice examples.

The exhibition hall of the fairgrounds made a spacious and appropriate setting. The booths with their many tables set with old glass and china looked exquisite with their bouquets of marigolds, gladiolas, zinnias, snapdragons, and other summer flowers. Old glass and china are always enhanced with garden flowers, and the dealers made the most of them on this occasion, being able to buy lovely big bunches at a dime a bunch. There were many extraordinarily lovely table settings which, no doubt, helped many of the visiting collectors and general visitors attending to visualize the aesthetic and practical use to which the various old patterns, when complete, can be put.

Mrs. Grace Huffman, owner of the Dutch Shop at Nappanee, Ind., showed a setting of clear Daisy and Button and Rose in Snow with a black tablecloth, and a centerpiece of purple slag hobnail sugar bowl filled with purple Mourning Bride flowers.

A table of clear glass with lace tablecloth and blue lining set by Mrs. S. C. Irvin of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Evanston, Ill., was rich looking, yet in the best of taste. Its four Waterford candlesticks with crystal prisms and blue candles and yellow garden flowers added to the effective ensemble. "A few pieces of silver are lovely with crystal glass," Mrs. Irvin says.

But the feminine dealers did not have all the good ideas in getting up attractive tables. Paul Joseph of the Ridge Antique Shop, Chicago, who was one of the youngest dealers participating demonstrated a man's idea of a good table set-up. One of his tables was set with English tin trays about 9" x 14" of the 60's and 70's. He says he picks them up in the

homes in Chicago where they were originally used for pin trays or as trays in dresser sets. He varnishes them with Spar varnish so they will be hot water and soap proof. Mr. Joseph recommends these for buffet suppers or luncheons in combination with yellow Daisy and Button, or Blue in Cathedral or Wild Flower. They're especially decorative with tomato juice cocktails served in "Remember Me" mugs.

Mrs. Ethel Mae Boedy, of Ye Antique Shop, Inc., of Cleveland, told of a table setting of hers which won first prize in a Cleveland competition. She combined Milk Glass, alternating blue and cranberry rose coin spot tumblers, and Daisy and Button butter pats for ash trays. She obtained an urn effect for her flower centerpiece by placing one bowl within another. A drop leaf cherry table, and place doilies were used effectively in this setting.

There are pieces in every shop which you seldom see but once. Mrs. Boedy has one of these—an English tilttop papier-mache table with mother of pearl inlay decorations. The center design represents an old English castle. Another unusual table here was a Santo Domingo piece with spider legs. Other things you seldom see are zebras in Staffordshire. Mrs. Grace Huffman exhibited a pair. Did you ever see an antique six legged doll's table? Mrs. J. S. Morgan of the Log Cabin Antique Shop, Flint, Michigan, showed one. It was just tall enough to make a good looking coffee table when used beside a low chair.

But back to table settings. Apple Green in combination with Milk Glass is one of the favorites of Harriet Laybourn of the Whatnot Shop, Paxton, Ill. Miss Laybourn also likes creamy colored china with bronze design, or slag, in combination with amber goblets.

When one specializes in antique jewelry she or he can take a tip from Mrs. J. W. Sellers. Mrs. Sellers says she always takes along a few figurines to decorate the back of her booth, and it seems to work for she had a crowd around her booth most of the time.

Each dealer has his or her pets. Blown glass fills that position with Mrs. Helen Ayer, Boston dealer. Mrs. Ayer exhibited some fine examples, and seemed to enjoy looking for blown glass in the other dealers' booths.

Mrs. A. B. Lapham of Evanston, lectured on table settings with old glass on the afternoon of the opening

day. She arranged three tables in the booth of William and Helen Bratfish to illustrate her lecture. One table of pine was set with amber glass, and yellow flowers were used for a centerpiece decoration. Another long pine table looked most inviting with clear glass, a centerpiece of white flowers with considerable green foliage, and green doilies and green napkins. Another table, of mahogany, was set with lavender tablecloth, milk white glass, and flower centerpiece in varying shades of purple to lavender. This also demonstrated to what ends individuality can be attained with early glass.

Among the many good suggestions for table settings with old glass given by Mrs. Lapham, was one that you may like to remember when Christmas draws near. For this season she pointed out the beauty of Milk Glass used in conjunction with red cranberries, red and white linens, red candles — and for the dessert, red raspberry ice cream. Mrs. Lapham cited also the practical use to which odd pieces may be put. She says some of her friends are collecting small mugs for egg cups. Old sugar bowls make fine candy jars, too. As for furniture she pointed out the beauties of old pine rooms when used with braided or hooked rugs, old flower prints and tufted bed spreads. In closing Mrs. Lapham remarked that it takes a great deal of patience to be an antiquer, but advised "Seek until ye find, and your labors will not be lost."

Mrs. Charles Taylor of Birmingham and Cedar, Mich.; Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Flint, and the Betsy Bird Shop of Petoskey, said this was the first time they had ever participated in antique shows. Yet their booths had the finished look of experts. Mr. Bird showed a line of goods made by the Southern mountaineer handicraft groups which blended well with his antiques. Both Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Morgan featured furniture.

Jeannette Marsh, her mother, and Dinah, their pet Pomeranian, have had lots of experience in antique exhibitions, and they realize the value of a diversified line. Their dolls and paperweights are always worthwhile, and besides those they show prints, Staffordshire, jewelry, and many antique novelties.

Charles Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ness shared an attractive corner all to themselves. The Nesses had one case of Early American bottles which found a ready reception from the bottle connoisseur. Mr. Matthews had some choice Staffordshire, and several old time candle lanterns which make nice fixtures for modern homes.

Paintings by local artists, Clare

Palmateer, Ford Cary, and Maude Miller Hoffmaster, decorated one section of the exhibition hall. Mrs. Hoffmaster, whose landscapes of Michigan, have won recognition in art circles at home and abroad, entertained exhibitors and friends at her cottage on the lake one evening after closing hours, where she showed some of her canvases and told interesting stories about the subjects.

Last but not least, the Lavendar Lady, Mrs. Bertha Robbins of Macedon, New York, whose special hobby is old glass of a purplish or lavendar coloring, also featured some outstanding table settings. Mrs. Robbins has some ideas on setting the table with old pressed glass which she has kindly jotted down for HOBBIES. These have been printed elsewhere in this issue.

One of the pleasant things about a show of this kind is that it gives dealers a chance to exchange ideas, and to note the trends in collecting demands.

Mr. and Mrs. Bratfish plan to leave soon after the Chicago Hobby Show for St. Petersburg, Fla., where they have a winter shop and where in February they will hold the Second Annual St. Petersburg Antique Show. They plan to hold yearly shows in St. Petersburg and Traverse City.

## English Silver



THE lover of silver can do no better from a standpoint of study than seek out the good collections in the museums. The museum collections are often the product of a few who have collected types of certain countries or periods. In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a rare collection of English silver that affords not only a study of types but it is an open book to English history since the time of Elizabeth. The basis for the collection was formed from two collections donated to the museum.

This collection of several hundred items begins with a group of notable pieces made in the last quarter of Elizabeth's reign and concludes with examples from the time of George IV. In the interim England had thrown off the yoke of the Mediaeval Church and had developed a national culture. She had produced a great literature and had experienced an age of exploration and adventure. She had passed through civil war, a struggle between ideas of individual freedom and the divine prerogative of kings. She emerged as a representa-

tive government with imperial gifts, having enriched her national character from many sources, material and mental.

All these social and political changes left an imprint on the silver made during these centuries of which only a meagre remnant survives today. Until well into the 18th century, silver plate was convertible wealth, more stable in value than the coinage of the realm, and as valuable for exchange. It had always been freely disposed of in times of stress and war and had as readily been reshaped with the changes of fashion. These and other factors have made English silver very rare today.

When Henry VIII suppressed the monasteries in the 16th century he did more than redistribute wealth owned by the Church. He opened the way for the native character of England to emerge from the international dominion of mediaeval ideas, and to find its own natural expression. This could not be accomplished at once, and several communion cups, two

## JOSEPHINE B. HOPP

Antique Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Things out of the ordinary—not found in stores

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

Splendid collection of old patch-work quilts, made during the Civil War period, perfect condition, at \$10.00 each.

Also offer new patch-work quilt tops, made today by the women here in the Ozark Hills; you can quilt these yourself, or have me have it done here; tops only at \$5.00 in any pattern desired, in the gay flower-garden colors—quilts completed, at \$10.00 each.

A most lovely Jenny Lind spool bed, re-conditioned, \$15.00

Also a Day-bed to match—at \$15.00—and it's a DARLING.

*Can send sketches. Will mail my published list to anyone requesting it.*

Who wants a gourd dipper for 25c, or an old bread tray, the deep dough hand-made sort, at \$1.00, or an old wooden boot-jack at 25c. Ask for Arkansas Antiques and be surprised.

JOSEPHINE B. HOPP

Ft. Smith, Arkansas

OX



with patens, in the Boston collection show clearly the survival of ecclesiastical form. They are severe and hieratical in feeling. In marked contrast to them, is the handsomely embossed and engraved communion cup with flaring bowl on a tall stem presented by Governor Winthrop to the First Church of Boston in 1610, when James I was on the throne.

Meanwhile the fully developed style of the Italian Renaissance had been introduced into England. Two ornamental pieces, a coconut ewer of 1754, and a pedestal salt of 1587 show England's tendency to put her own stamp on the new style. Yet another influence, that of the German silversmiths who had been established in London since the late Middle Ages, must be taken into account. It appears in a silver gilt bell salt made in 1614 and in the Westbury cup dated 1585. The cup is in the shape of an acorn, supported on a baluster stem. Unlike most English pieces in American collections, its history is well known and a singular story is attached to it. An inscription engraved in cursive characters reads; "Given to the Church of Westbury by Colonel Wancklen and Mary Contes of Malbrou 1671." According to Wiltshire history the Countess died in 1670 and was secretly buried in her garden. The gift was apparently made by the husband a year later in an attempt to conceal the fact of the Countess' death that he might enjoy

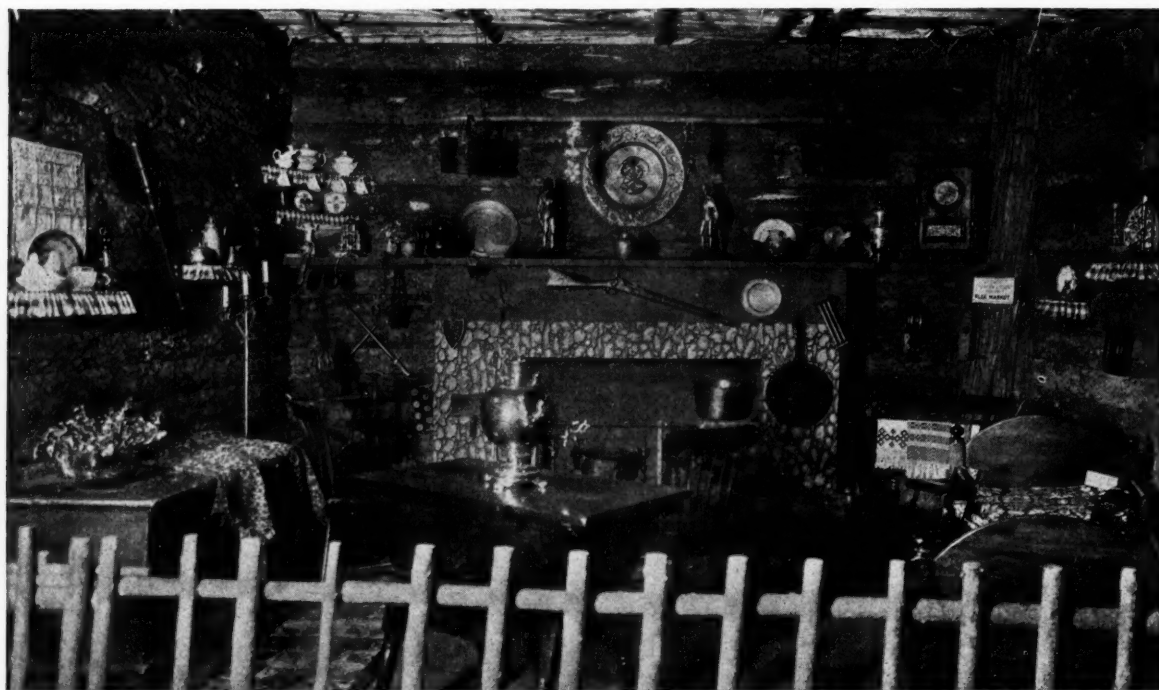
undivided her estate which was subject to a jointure.

Because of unsettled political conditions, little silver was made during the time of Charles I and Cromwell. Many silversmiths left London but the tradition of good craftsmanship continued there nevertheless as a few examples in the collection prove. Among them an oval sugar box is severely plain but of gracious form, relieved by an engraved crest surrounded by a sheaf of feathers.

It was Charles II who restored silversmithing to its former importance and gave it new scope. He found the wealth of state silver sadly depleted. Only an unimportant fraction of the royal plate recorded in the inventory of 1858 remained. But his tastes required sumptuous appointments for his personal life and that of his favorites, and it was not long until he had attracted to London again not only the silversmiths who had moved away, but many from Holland, and Huguenot refugees as well. The temporary scourge of the plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666 seemed only to make way for renewed activity in every field. It was a period of material prosperity and silver was in great demand not only for nobles and kings but for the merchant and petty landowner as well. The importation of silver from the Spanish colonies in South America

alone prevented a shortage of the raw material. New types of vessels appeared, suitable receptacles for posset and caudle, punch, tea, coffee, chocolate, and strange spices introduced from the Orient. The first known tea pot is dated 1670 and the earliest one in the Boston collection was made in 1707. But the silversmith did not stop with appurtenances for the table, but encased whole suits of furniture in the embossed metal, a well known example surviving today at Knole, in Kent, England.

For the most part the silver of Charles II's time was bulbous in shape and was otherwise influenced by the Dutch. It was often embossed with patterns of tulips or anemones, or with gadrooning and fluting. A covered porringer with two handles, dated 1657, is richly embossed, while a second cup, similar in shape, is merely engraved with a coat of arms. Yet another cup is enriched with an engraved chinoiserie frieze. From 1693 dates a Monteith, or "scollop'd bason to cool glasses in," with scrolls in sunk relief and applied shell ornaments. These various influences converged and disappeared early in the 18th century into a style more in accord with the natural taste of the British. An example of great charm in the Boston collection is a small milk jug bearing the arms of Great Britain and the royal initials, A R, while on the cover is the cipher of Queen Anne. It is attractive to



EARLY DAY ARTICLES EXHIBITED AT SPORTSMAN SHOW

When Spokane's (Washington) Annual Sportsman's Show was held recently, Ruth Page, who operates a shop known as the Flea Market in that city, was called upon to furnish a room that would show some of the articles used in the early American kitchen. This Miss Page furnished, supplementing a few other articles of the earlier home, in the room which is illustrated here.

think that the little piece may have been the personal property of the Queen, but it may also have been in the Royal Jewel House from which ambassadors until 1815 received loans of plate on appointment to foreign posts.

Since the time of Queen Anne there have been frequent changes in fashion but silver has for the most part conformed to a general type. Sometimes there has been cut card decoration, again perforated designs, sometimes embossing, and occasionally a period of great simplicity.

Other scan ancient oil paintings by half-forgotten artists. Reposing in heavy gilt frames, which seem weighed down by the curleycues and knarls, the fashion of a by-gone day, they seem to call out the hopes and joys of their creator. In this shop you are in four centuries of time; side by side with a German war helmet is a high comb Conquistador morion; decanters that graced the tables of the Empire period; whisky bottles of the late Eighties; Mexican War musket with the World War Lebel and Mauser; Universal Magazine of 1740 side by side with a run of National Geographics for 1920.

You look at your watch. The hands point to quarter of six. What! Have you been there all that time? Better get going if you don't want to miss your dinner.

A community is poor indeed if it does not boast of at least one of these shops. Hartford, Conn., my home town, has several, among which are Webster Galleries, Attic Treasures, Hobby Shop and Old Curiosity Shop.

## One Rainy Afternoon

By E. DALTON COLLINS

WHEN it rains on a cool Saturday afternoon, the average workaday person is at a loss to know what to do with himself, as a general thing. It isn't a question of merely killing time; anyone can do that,—the thing narrows itself down to filling in the afternoon, with its trail of postponed "fair day" activities; shopping, riding in the country, golf, or whatnot.

It was one of those cool, wet, drizzly Saturday afternoons. Because of the weather, I had postponed plans for outdoor activity. Wandering down a sidestreet, I was attracted by a window filled with stamps, curios and bric-a-brac. There was so much to be seen in the window that I paused in front of the store long enough to note the glow of cozy lighted quarters inside, with people comfortably ensconced in chairs or looking over books in the racks lining the walls of the shop. I found myself inside, joining the browsers.

Somehow, inside the shop, hearing the rain splashing and spattering on the walk in front, I felt greatly relaxed. I took great delight in looking over the titles of the old and new books, picking them from their place on the rack, thumbing through them, and passing mental comment on each volume. Ah, here is a book on France in the Eighteenth Century (an out of print item and very rare) fully illustrated with plates in line and color; the court life, finance, sport, city and country, nobility, clergy, army and navy, and other fields, all presented in a single volume; a studious work on a by-gone era. Traces of its original magnificence can still be seen in the binding of this book. It was published near the end of the '70's when bookbinders went to elaborate extremes in decoratif motif, copying the architectural mode of the day, with its gingerbread and grillwork. What, only \$2.00! Rare item, and at a bargain, you are told. And the proprietor isn't fibbing. His volume allows him to sacrifice items like this at that sort of figure.

Other people bend over blocks of stamps, commemorative issues, errors, imperfs, and whatnot. Discussions

ensue on relative merit or demerit. Other subjects come up, too, and it does seem to me that this curio and antique shop has taken the place of the old General Store. Women come into the shop, inquiring about old glassware, bottles, furniture, obsolete magazines. Some one pushes his way through the crowd to inquire the price of a Rogers group, laden with dust on a rack near the ceiling. He planks his money down and watches it being wrapped, critically, breathlessly.

## Chandeliers and Candelabra Notes

AMONG the helpful newspaper columns on antiques is that under the heading, "Searching for Treasure" by Grace L. Dillard in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald. In a recent column she has an interesting treatise on chandeliers, candelabra, and similar lighting devices about which there has not been so much research as in the field of other glass and furniture. She says:

"Between the age of candle light and that of the electric light there is a great gulf, spanned with glittering, sparkling prisms which were used continuously.

"The great decorative periods that developed in the latter half of the eighteenth century found a ready use for the lustres which were used alike for candle holders, wall brackets, chandeliers, and candelabra. Even old lamps, prosaic and necessary as they were, frequently find themselves adorned with the hanging crystals. The period of gas alone interrupts the splendor and the harmony of crystal drops on lighting fixtures, although some use was made of these drops even on the gross, ornate, heavy monstrosities assembled for adornment, and use with gas in the nineteenth century.

"During the middle ages interior lighting was dependent on flaring torches and the dim picturesque light of lanterns. It is astonishing to find how long primitive modes of lighting

continued to be used. At the end of the seventeenth century metal workers and master craftsmen had begun to treat lighting and lighting fixtures as important features in the decoration of interiors of both public and private buildings. The idea of combining metal work with crystal came early from Italy to France, and somewhat later to Georgian England. The best period of these designs dates from the time when Robert Adams introduced mirrors and panels with branching lights and used chandeliers strung with crystals.

\* \* \*

"While the vogue of lustre chandeliers with flowery facets and drops and beaded crystal chains is primarily connected with the magnificent palaces of France, such as Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, it spread throughout England and the colonies. The elegance, luxury, and sophisticated atmosphere of these historic places made a suitable background

We bought two white Carrara marble mantles for the museum, both identical. They originally cost \$500. Beautifully carved.

Will sell one for \$25.00 or trade for suitable material.

HOBBIES MUSEUM  
2816 Michigan Ave. Chicago

for the dazzling crystal chandeliers which glittered exuberantly on gala evenings of ceremonious court functions.

"The candle light must have mel-  
lowed the effect of the innumerable  
lustres, which were reflected and in-  
tensified by many mirrors. In many  
old houses and taverns there are still  
to be found less pretentious varia-  
tions of lustre chandeliers for many  
of them came to America.

"Some of the earliest drops that  
glittered on these old chandeliers  
were of genuine rock crystal. When  
the glass makers began to manufac-  
ture them in quantities the cost was  
considerably decreased, so that they  
increased in popularity and were soon  
used to ornament wall brackets.

\* \* \*

"When these chandeliers first ap-  
peared in America they were very  
much of a luxury, and the crystals  
were of English or Irish glass. Later  
the American glass makers produced

lustres of fine quality, but not com-  
parable for brilliancy with the for-  
eign products.

"Silver and glass girandoles soon  
supplemented these chandeliers. They  
possessed a formal elegance of style  
which has often been imitated in  
modern products but not excelled.

"Upright candelabra, also called  
girandoles, were often enhanced by  
crystal drops. Girandoles in sets of  
three, two end pieces and a larger  
central piece, with lustres, were made  
especially for mantel ornaments and  
in homes of the Empire period were  
found in many variations of styles.  
All glass, glass and silver, brass,  
brass and marble, all with the beau-  
tifully cut crystal lustres, were used.

"One of the handsomest types of  
candelabra is that made entirely of  
old English glass, which is clear and  
sparkling. These are extensively re-  
produced today.

Some fine old lamps were made in  
mantel sets with single or double

lights. These are quaint in form  
and interesting in their construction.

"The creative skill and patient in-  
dustry that were lavished upon the  
interior fittings of the late 18th cen-  
tury developed the real relics of the  
past which we not only admire but  
imitate. But the genuinely old pieces,  
in forms that have a distinction of  
their own, stand alone for artistry  
and genius."



### Windsor Chairs

The Windsor chair has long been  
a favorite in America. Washington  
had several in the presidential man-  
sion. Nathaniel Hawthorne and  
Emerson had one each in their stu-  
dies. The Windsor is of British  
origin, but has always been more  
popular in the United States. The  
name evolved, so the story says, when  
George I, who, riding one day in the  
neighborhood of Windsor, saw chairs  
of this design in a woodman's cot-  
tage, and ordered a number to be sent  
to the Castle. Hence the name.



## Decorates Chop House With Prints

**Y**E OLDE CHOP HOUSE, on Cedar  
Street, New York City, is another  
firm that has brought collection ma-  
terial to the place of business. In-  
teresting old furniture and old prints  
are the predominating feature here.

The small booths, of which you see  
only a small part here, have their side  
walls almost completely covered with  
old prints. Here also the owners have  
tried, and successfully, to effect an  
atmosphere that might have enticed

a Ben Johnson, a Kit Marlowe, and  
the wits who were wont to gather at  
the Hasty Pudding in the London of  
long ago. Ye Olde Chop House has  
a background befitting for a sign on  
the wall says, "The Old Chop House,  
Established 1800."





# Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$3.00  
(3 agate lines)  
(Cash with Order)

## ARKANSAS

Josephine B. Hopp's Antique Shop, Fort Smith, Ark. Old glass, Rare Bric-A-Brac, Oddities. Correspondence solicited. ja63

## CALIFORNIA

Brackett's, 38-40-42-44 East California St. Pasadena, California. Fine Antiques. One of the largest collections of fine American and English antiques in America. my12003

## CONNECTICUT

Chamberlain Antique Rooms, New Haven, Conn. Founded 1835. Specializing New Haven and Yale Prints. mh63

Hall Bros., Marlborough, Conn. Rare Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, etc. Hartford—New London Pike. ap63

Knowlton, Henry, Mansfield, Conn., U. S. Route 44. Unusual Antiques, Rare Glass, Early Almanacs. je63

LaGrange, E. B., Wilton, Conn. Furniture, Glass, Hooked Rugs, Route 7, between Norwalk and Danbury. mh63

Lewis, Mrs. Mary P., 68 Park Ave., Danbury, Conn. Antiques, general line. Specializing in Glass. ja63

## ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au63

Atwood's South Park Shop, 6733 South Chicago Ave., Chicago. General line of choice Antiques. Inspection invited. Also buys. fe63

Aurora, Ill., 429 Downer Place. Early American Furniture; Glass; Prints; Books. mh63

Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Ill. Antiques, pattern glass, furniture, prints, miniatures, dolls, etc. Lists. mh63

Cameron's Relic Castle, 431-39 N. State, Chicago. A show place. Indian Relics, Weapons, Antiques. Enclose stamp. je63

Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc., Bought and Sold. fe63

Cottage Antique Shop, 607 S. State St., Champaign, Ill. Pressed and blown glass. Furniture. Pink and copper luster. d53

Crawford's Antique Shop, R. F. D. No. 4, 3 miles east of Dixon, Ill. Complete line of Glass, Prints, Furniture, at low-est prices. ja63

Down the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Pattern Glass, China, Lamps, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. jly36

Glan-yr-Afon Farm House. Fine antiques, low prices. Shop at Glen Ellyn, Ill., P. O. Lombard, Ill., R. 1. fe63

Grogan, Marie I., 1000 Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago. Old Glass, China, Silver, Luster. fe63

Hobbs, Mrs. James Marshall, 679 Bluff St., Glencoe, Ill. Antiques, General Line, Pattern Glass bought and sold. au63

Hoover, Mrs. Don, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China, Luster, Furniture, Prints. je63

Irvin's Antique Shop, 1737 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Specializing in Fine Furniture, Chests, Beds, Mirrors, Dining Room Sets, Grandfather Chairs, Glass and Silver. au63

Jean, Mrs., 526 W. Grand, So. Springfield, Ill. Pattern Glass, China, Flasks, Paperweights, Prints, Pewter, Furniture. au63

Lee's, 92 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Ill. Glass, furniture, prints, guns, relics, clocks, mirrors, stamps, reasonable. my63

Marsh, Jeannette, Lake Marie, Antioch, Illinois. Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweights, etc. Lists. my63

Meadow, Pearl, 826 E. Court on Route 17, Kankakee, Ill. Full line of Antiques. Wants solicited. ja63

Pasteres, Mrs., 310 North Seventh, Springfield, Ill. Astral Lamp, Furniture, Glass, Paperweights. au63

Putnam's, 51 Ayer St., Harvard, Ill. Antiques locally collected. Furniture, Glass, etc. fe63

Ridge Antique Shop, 5786 Ridge Ave., Chicago. Glass, Silver, China, Furniture. Write wants. Letters answered promptly. au63

Rollins, Don, Grand Ridge, Ill. Route 23, near Ottawa, Ill. Furniture, glass, relics. Largest stock in vicinity. Buy and sell. my63

Sawyer's Shop, 702 South Race St., Urbana, Ill. Specializing in Early American Glass. au63

Secord, Irene L., 108 E. Oak St., Chicago. Specializing in Early American Glass. Prints, Buys and sells. je63

Spahr's Antique Shop, 402 E. 69th St. at South Park Ave., Chicago. Furniture, Glass, China and Bric-a-brac bought and sold. je63

Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Open Sundays. Antiques for sale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. ap63

Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass, Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustré, Lamps. Write us. s53

## INDIANA

Bozarth, Mrs. Leah, Valparaiso, Ind. Morgan and Ind., 1 blk. off 30. Glass, furniture, objects of art. my63

Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques, Glass a specialty. Send for list. n35

Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Ind. Manufacturer of wooden clock movements and wood clock cases, any design. Write for literature. ja36

Mary Darling Antique Shop, Gary, Ind., 2½ ml. east on Rt. 20. 6,000 pieces of Pattern Glass, Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Prints to select from. au63

Stanfield, Mrs. W. V., 500 South Perry St., Attica, Ind. Period furniture, glass, china, Victorian furniture, coverlets and shawls, lamps. jly63

Van Ardsdall, Maude, 204 South Crowder, Sullivan. One block west of Route 41. General line of Genuine Antiques, Early American Furniture, Choice Pattern Glass, etc. Inquiries promptly answered. ja53

Zolmans Antique Shop, Fairmount, Ind. 10 miles So. of Marion, off Road 9. Glassware and Jewelry. Mail orders solicited. mh63

## IOWA

Kriz Antique Shop, 1528 A Ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Furniture, Glass, Prints, Pewter. Pewter repaired. Paperweights wanted. ap63

Smith, Mrs. G. E., 207 East State St., Marshalltown, Iowa. Antiques of distinction. Specializing in Early American Glass. Wants solicited. my63

## KANSAS

Corner Cupboard, The, 1618 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. Antiques bought and sold. je63

## MAINE

Chilcott, Mrs. C. L., 24 State St., Brewer, Maine. Early New England Antiques and hooked rugs. s53

Hall, Robert G., 9 Essex St., Dover, Foxcroft, Maine. Glass. Pine, Maple, Mahogany and Victorian Furniture. je63

Stetson, Miss, Antiquity Shop, 10 Spring Street—The Brick House, Brunswick, Maine. my63

## MARYLAND

Antique & Hobby Shop, 2119 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. Old Glass, China, Furniture and Pictures. au63

Wayside Shop, The, Bethesda, Md. Rare Glass, China and Furniture. Large stock. mh63

## MASSACHUSETTS

Aunt Lydia's Attic, 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. Tel. Center-Newton 0691. Early and Mid-Victorian Furniture, Glass. jly63

Coach House, Antique Furniture and Old Glass, on Cape Cod, Route 6, West Barnstable, Mass. Marion S. Barnard. je63

Comins, Charles E., Boston Post Road, Warren, Mass. Antiques and Old Glass. je63

Dean, Alton L., 60 Harrison Ave., Taunton, Mass. Summer Shop, Cataumet, Cape Cod. Large variety of Genuine Antiques. ja63

Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d53

Treasure Chest, 256 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass. Blown and Colored Glass, China, Parian, Pewter, Flasks, etc. Wants solicited. n53

Weathercock House, Lawrence B. Romaine, Mgr., Middleboro, Mass. Furniture, Glass, China, Panelling, Hardware Tools, Lighting, Books, Ships Logs and Documents. ap63

Whichelow, Mrs. George W., 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Glass, China, Furniture. s53

## MICHIGAN

Bratfish, Wm. and Helen, Managers, St. Petersburg, Fla., winter show. Traverse City, Mich., summer show. Until November 1, Traverse City, Mich. au63

Bellows, Mrs. S. E., 1111 W. Michigan Ave., East Lansing, Mich. "The old red brick on the road to the Capitol." mh63

Craig, H. J., 156 W. Muskegon Ave., Muskegon, Mich. Antiques, Glass, Prints, Books, etc. ap63

Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. mh63

Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n53

Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. Cor. Franklin Road and Northwestern Highway, near 12 Mile Road. mh63

## MISSOURI

Selby, Bertha M., 338 E. Lockwood, Webster Groves, Mo. Antiques. Specializing in Old Glass. Mail Orders Filled. n53

The Old House, at the Sign of the Horse and Sleigh. General Line. 13 Miles South of St. Louis, Super Highway 61, P. O. Kimmawick, Mo. ap63

The Spinning Wheel, 2852 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. ja63

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cutler, C. H., Mrs., 91 Main St., Peterborough, N. H. Antique furniture; Prints; Pewter; Glass. mh63

Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. New England Pineapple, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Face, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle. jly63

## NEW JERSEY

Barber, M., 27 Pearl Street, North Plainfield, New Jersey. Antiques general line. Specializing in glass. mh63

Bonner, Arthur, South Orange Ave., Florham Park, N. J. Morris County's leading antique shop. General line. Wants solicited. mh63

Boschen, Lillian Wilkinson, 81 South St., Freehold, N. J. O'Cro' Coc' House collects and sells unusual antiques. au63

Dunham, Marceline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc., Lists. Write wants. o53

Edna, Munn Scott, 59 Locust Ave., Millburn, N. J. Good Pattern Glass, Write wants. o53

# DIRECTORY Continued

**Hobby House.** An unusual collection of Antiques for discriminating collectors. Harriet Hurst, 416 Locust St., Roselle, New Jersey. au63

**Moore, Wilmer,** Hopewell, New Jersey. Pattern Glass, Lamps, China, Furniture, Brasses, Pewter, Prints, Silhouettes. mh63

**Thornton, Leon,** Hanover, N. J. "Sign of the Eagle." Fine Cabinet work and Antiques. o53

**Tiers, Frances H.,** 109 Connett Place, South Orange, N. J. Large assortment of Pressed Glass. Write wants. au63

**Wood, 149 Madison Ave.,** Englewood, N. J. Furniture, Glass, China, Prints, Books, Curios, Commissions Solicited. au63

## NEW YORK

**Bill's Antique Shop,** 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f63

**Goetcheus, Hazel A.,** Old Tyme Shoppe, 686 Chenango St., Binghamton, N. Y. General Line, Glass. Prices reasonable. jly63

**Harris, Mary,** 315 East Main St., Batavia, N. Y. Early American Antiques from Western New York Homes. f63

**Hinds, Mildred Streeter,** Tribes Hill, N. Y. Route 5. Pattern Glass, Dolls, Lamps. Lists. s12

**Keller, Mrs. Martin W.,** Kenwood Station, Oneida, N. Y. Dealer in early American Glass, Staffordshire, Currier Prints, etc. Write your wants. au63

**Landon, Mrs. F. W.,** Sodas, N. Y. Colonial Rug and Quilt Shop, duplicates, quilting photos. mh63

**Parmelee Hall,** 1812 East Springfield, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, China, Bric-a-brac. ap63

**Ripley Hall Antique Shop & Tourist Home,** Cherry Valley, N. Y. Authentic American antiques. au63

**Robbins, Mrs. Ralph,** Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap63

**Schottler, J. Henry, Jr.,** 210 E. 58th St., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o34

**Tappan, Anna Jayne,** Newark Valley, N. Y. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Jewelry, Quilts, etc. Wants solicited. ap63

**The Sampler, Herbert and Adeline Smith,** 63 Prospect Terrace, Cortland, N. Y. Primitive Furniture, Early Glass, Flasks, and Pattern Glass. au63

**Warne, Cora M.,** 11½ Grover St., Auburn, New York. Glass, Dolls, Bric-a-brac. Write wants. jly63

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Webb, Mrs. Paul,** The Old Homestead, "At the Sign of the Oaks," 615 North Morgan Street, Shelby, North Carolina. Authentic American Antiques and Glass. Write wants. f63

## OHIO

**Deal, Mrs. R. Estella,** 1106 Clarendon Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio. Our Antiques will please you. au63

**Gabriel, Mrs. Mertie,** 311 W. Water St., Piqua, Ohio. Old Clocks, Coverlets, Spinning Wheels, Glass. Genuine. Reasonable. f63

**Meek, Mrs. E. M.,** 42 Forest Drive, Painesville, Ohio. ½ block north U. S. Route 20. Antique furniture, glass, etc. mh63

**Neikirk, Nina,** 1503 Preston Ave., Akron, Ohio. Glass, China, Prints, Furniture, etc. jly63

**Nevil, J. E.,** Madisonville-Cincinnati, Ohio. Rare Prints, Glass, China, Flasks, early American items. Price list. Thousand items, 25c. j63

**Patrick, Chas.,** Peoria, Ohio. 9 mi. North Marysville, R31. Pattern Glass, McGuffey Readers, Furniture, Flasks, Vases, Lamps. Write wants. mh63

**Strom, Mrs. William T.,** 631 Harmon Ave., Dayton, Ohio. Specializing in Early American Glass. Cup Plates, Pattern Glass et cetera bought and sold. jly63

**Vaughn, Jennie Barton,** 201 East Main St., Norwalk, Ohio, Route 61. Antiques. Large stock. jly63

**Village Antique Shop,** on The National Road U. S. Route 40 at Hebron, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Danner, Proprietress. my63

## OREGON

**Dominick Fabian,** 18 S.W. Columbia St., Portland, Oregon. Books and Antiques. Write wants. If have will answer. ap63

**"The Hobby Shop,"** 4417 N.E. Sandy Blvd. at 4th Ave., Portland, Ore. All kinds of Antiques. Reasonably priced. j63

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Overkresser, Estelle,** 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. my63

**Blacksmith, Anna,** (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints. Write wants. my63

**Cain, Mrs. Ewing,** 833 Market St., Lemoyne, Pa., across river from Harrisburg. A visit to my shop will disclose an interesting collection of all kinds of antiques. d53

**Carson's Antique Shop,** 2225 Locust St., Philadelphia. General line Antiques. Wanted articles. Dealers welcome. au63

**Churchman, Norah,** 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Specializing in Maple, Pine, Cherry. In the rough and refinished. Windsor Barroom Chairs, Chests, Cupboards, etc. j63

**Downing, Mabel S.,** Lancaster, Pa., R. D. No. 2. General line of Glass, China, Prints, etc. Write wants. ja53

**Early American Antiques,** Mrs. W. H. Wierman, 314 W. Market St., York, Pa., Lincolnway. General line. jly63

**Feeman's Antique Shop,** 262 South Tenth St., Lebanon, Pa. General Line. Victorian and Empire a Specialty. Lists Free. ap63

**Henry, Francis,** Pottsville, Pa. Sells antiques, books, glass, minerals, curios. Lists for stamp. my63

**Hershey, Kathryn,** 29 S. Ann St., Lancaster, Pa. Glass, China, Prints, etc. Reasonable. Write wants. j63

**Hofferts Shop,** 329 Wyomissing Ave., Shillington, Pa. Furniture, China, Glassware, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. jly63

**Little Eagle Antique Shop,** Line Lexington, Pa. Large collection glass, prints, furniture, Mailing lists. s63

**Mann, Samuel,** 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. mh63

**Missemer, David B.,** Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. ap63

**Musselman, C.,** one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my63

**Old Stone Jail,** Mercer, Pa., Routes 19-53-62. 5,000 pieces Glass, China, Prints, Furniture. Prices reasonable. jly63

**Pass, Mrs. Lula,** 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. (Cumb. Co.) Furniture; Glass; China; Coverlets. General Line. List. mh63

**Red Roof, Helen Harry Pidge,** 132 Valley Road, Ardmore, Pa., Montgomery Co. Antiques. jly63

**Reeves, Martha de Haas,** 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. f63

**Renno's Antique Shop,** 55 N. 4th St., Hamburg, Pa. Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Furniture. au12

**Ritter's Antique Shop,** 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap63

**Rudisell, D. C.,** Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. j63

**Smith, Mrs. J. M.,** Highland Ave., North Wales, Pa. General line of Antiques, Old Glass. Free lists. j63

**The Odd Shop,** 220 So. 15 Street, Philadelphia. Glass, China, Books, Prints, etc. Write wants. ap63

**Tahudy, John,** Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my63

**Weaver, Frank M.,** Main Street and Valley Forge Road, Lansdale Pa. Fine Furniture, Glass, Early American. f63

**Whitfill's Antique Shop** (Mrs. Jessie McCready, associate), 3600 Frankstown Rd., R.F.D. 1, Wilkinsburg, Pa. (Route 80, just out of Pittsburgh.) f63

**Woods, Annie,** Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja63

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Brick House Antique Shop, The,** 454 East Main Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Southern Antiques, Glass, Books. ap63

## TENNESSEE

**Fleming, Helen M.,** 3315 Fairmont Drive, Acklen Park, Nashville, Tenn. Rare old glass and china. Open at night. my63

**Pickel, Charles, Jr.,** Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f63

**Uthman, Otto,** 801 Russel St., Nashville, Tenn. Antiques, Glassware and China. Paintings, Firearms, Bottles. au63

## TEXAS

**Justus, Fred,** 520 S. Oregon, El Paso, Texas. Antiques, Old Paintings and items from Mexico. jly63

## VERMONT

**Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes,** Brattleboro, Vt. 56-piece copper luster band tea set. Glass. Silver. Write wants. j63

**Old Curiosity Shop,** Belmont, Vermont. Do your own Stenciling on chairs, trays, etc. Write for sample. s53

**Stevens Antique Shop,** 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o35

## VIRGINIA

**Arch Hall Antique Shop,** 815 Franklin St., Alexandria, Va. Antiques from old Virginia homes. George P. Davis. j63

## WASHINGTON

**Olde Tyme Shoppe,** 1121 Pine St., Seattle, Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Lustre, Jewelry, China. Most everything. Write wants. f63

**Sturtevant's Antique & Curio Shop,** 9320 Waters, Seattle. Rare items. Large illustrated lists, 10c. Buy, sell. s12

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Little Antique Shop,** Eva S. Rhoads, 808 17th St., N.W. Glass, China, Furniture, Miniatures, Prints, etc. jly63

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Lynn, Mrs. M. L.,** 204 Bradford St., Charleston, W. Va. Furniture, Glass, China. Lists. j63

## WISCONSIN

**Goodwin, G. B.,** 617 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. Buy, sell and exchange minerals. jly63

**Green Shutters Tea Room and Antique Shop,** S. Hoyum, 601 Main St., White-water, Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Pewter, Rugs. s53

**Spohn, James,** Janesville, Wisconsin. "Century Progress." "Lincoln Village" Collector. Coins, stamps, historic documents. Store open. my63

# CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

## WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6. (For "For Sale" rates see following.)

**ANTIQUES, GLASSWARE, bric-a-brac** of all kinds, full or part collections.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y. d12402

**PEWTER**—Marked American Porringers, Tankards, mugs and plates of eighteenth century workers.—Shenandoah Hotel, Martinsburg, W. Va. n327

**DECANTERS** with name of liquor blown into glass as label; pressed glass in the raised Morning Glory pattern; small match tins, with or without hats; flower, butterfly and fruit paperweights; Thousand Eye goblets; ship flasks; purple or green tulip celery glasses; whaling and ship pictures.—W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass. n3612

**EARLY AMERICAN SILVER SPOONS**, porringers, tea sets, etc. Also gold objects. Give complete description.—Thomas Starr Taylor, Box 589, Bridgeport, Conn. f12003

**WANTED**—All kinds old penny banks. Mechanical, cast iron, tin, wood, pottery banks, glass banks, any rare old banks.—Sherwood, 612 Fifth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. ap12003

**FOLK ART** in early paintings, lithographs, wood carvings, crude antiques.—Maude Pollard Hull, 111 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. ap12322

**SPOON MOLDS WANTED**. Give full particulars.—Gordon, Rosemere, Rye, N. Y. ap12021

**ALL KINDS OF mechanical banks** wanted.—Box 19, Wall Street Station, New York City. jly12361

**I WILL PURCHASE** early American and English glass, china, bottles, silver, cup plates, paperweights, paintings, prints, miniatures, materials, early naval jugs, colored flower prints, etc. Please send full description or photographs.—Eugene J. Sussel, 6042 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. n12084

**WANTED**—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical chintz, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12040

**CARVED IVORIES**, fans, figures, carved tusks.—S.A.S., care Hobbies. o63p

**EARLY AMERICAN** silver spoons, porringers, creamers, tea sets, salts, candlesticks, cups, tankards.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. s148

**CANES**—Must be unusual in design, material or history. Send photo or sketch. Describe fully.—B. W. Cooke, 37 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. ja12372

**WANTED** — Battersea boxes, other enamel objects, agate boxes.—Ira Nelson, 250 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. ja12081

**WANTED TO BUY** — Old-fashioned church organ, high top, Mason and Hamlin.—Box D.K., c/o Hobbies. o

**STRAWBERRY CHINA**: unusual hand items: large glass marbles; Lion glass; large 2-part (or 3) drugists' bottles.—Antique Parlors, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. au12322

# FOR SALE

## SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

**Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.**

**NATALIE ROWLAND**—General line of antiques.—Basking Ridge, N. J., near Bernardsville. d12462

**APOTHECARY BOTTLES** (old drug store displays) one 3 part, one 4 part both beautifully etched; barber bottles, charm string, 2 decorated Norwegian dower chests, Parian hen-on-nest, red coverlet, very old; picture nails, pattern glass. Prices reasonable. Write—Gertrude Bechtel, 5 South 12, Marshalltown, Iowa. s1022

**EDGE WEAPONS**, Three Spring Wagon, Miscellaneous Lists, Relics, Antiques, etc.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Penna. s12063

**IF YOU HAVE** any sort of "Hobby" in the line of Antiques write me and if I have not the right piece I will try to find it for you.—Marion S. Barnard, Coach House, West Barnstable, Mass., R.F.D. (formerly 129 Dean Road, Brookline, Mass.) ja63

**\$3.00 SPECIALS**—Hand painted Pierrot porcelain pitcher, see Hobbies, July, page 73. Butterfly tray, American Magazine 1836, brass desk candlestick, 100 antique scrap pictures, 5 two-prong forks, long antique scarf, paisley ends, black center; 3½ inch high very unusual blown bottle with white lily blown inside; token album 1860 illustrated.—Emerson, 4254 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa. s1001

**THOUSANDS OF pieces old glass**. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. ja12633

**WRITE MARTIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP**, Armstrong, Missouri, for glass lists. ja12042

**FOR SALE**—Maple tester bed, maple corner cupboard, cherry blanket chest, inlaid mahogany card table, small inlaid walnut cupboard with cathedral doors, genuine Eli Terry clock, coverlet with American eagle in each corner, very large mahogany inlaid shaving stand, inlaid walnut hunting board. Write your wants to Mrs. Paul Webb, The Old Homestead, Shelby, N. C. s1082

**ANTIQUE GLASSWARE**, etc., moderately priced. Free price lists.—Samuel Mann, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. d12843

**FOR SALE** Pressed Glass all Patterns. Old flasks, iron banks, paper weights, Slave boy hitching post, yard deer and large dog. Write for our list.—Ferguson's Antique Shop, 5850 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. my12867

**ANTIQUES**—Mrs. F. J. Williamson, 192 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J. By appointment. d12653

**ANTIQUES!** Collected from Tidewater, Virginia and the Carolinas. Furniture, Glassware, miscellaneous items, reasonably priced.—Mrs. Hilda W. Powell, P.O. Box 238, Petersburg, Virginia. mh12265

**GLASSWARE**, Lion, Three-face, Westward-Ho, Ashburton, Lacey Sandwich, lamps, decanters and many patterns in goblets. Early pine, mahogany and Victorian furniture.—Old Center Shop, Framingham Center, Mass. s1401

**WALNUT MOON DIAL** 8-day grandfathers clock, \$100.00; cherry 8-day grandfathers clock, moon dial, \$90.00; curly maple and cherry 8-day grandfathers clock, \$87.00. These clocks are in good condition. Large stock of furniture, glass, china, etc.—Irene A. Greenawalt, McLanahan's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway, Route 22, Hollidaysburg, Pa. f12696

**FOR SALE**—4 milk white turtle salts, milk white covered butter dish, amethyst quilted compote, mulberry china plates, castle scenery.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. f6072

**MEXICAN PRINT** of Sacred Christ with inscription and date, November 25, 1539, 8 by 12 inches, designed and engraved by Nicolas Maya, \$10.00. Maximilian document, pertaining acceptance, Mexico, dated 1864, 2 signatures, \$100.00. Mexican Empire Independence document declaring Yturbe supreme chief, 27 signatures, dated 1821, \$250.00. Latin American cigar band collection; candlesticks; samplers; old paintings; items from Mexico.—Fred Justus, 526 S. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas. o3027

**RARE SPANISH BED**, found in the Philippines, canopy; reasonable.—Captain C. B. Campbell, 11224 South Irving Ave., Chicago, Ill. o3612

**FURNITURE**, glass, prints, curios, etc. Write wants.—Mrs. Fred E. Brammer, 149 East Ninth Ave., Huntington, West Virginia. jly12654

**NOAH'S ARK** — Buys anything. — 116 East First St., Tulsa, Okla. my12021

**FOR SALE**—Hand forged andirons. Photographs and price sent on request.—Chas. J. Beaver, Box 163, Derby, Conn. n3612

**TWENTY YEARS** of honest mail order business in antique, china, glass, furniture, prints, Indian relics, curios, books, and hobbies of all kinds. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12406

**ANTIQUES**—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip flasks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, and hundreds of Miscellaneous items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my126

**NEW ENGLAND PINEAPPLE**, Horn of Plenty, Lion, Three Face, Milk-white Blackberry, Panelled Thistle.—Hill Acres Antique Shop, South Main St., Suncook, N. H. s6234

**GLASS AND LUSTER** a specialty. — Palette Antique Shop, 2 E. 2nd St., Media, Pa. je63

**ATTENTION DEALERS:** Largest Stock of Victorian furniture in the United States. Also early American furniture at popular prices. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Lists sent upon request.—Richmond Brothers, 15 Bliss St., Springfield, Mass. jly12468

**M. S. RAU**, 630 Royal St., New Orleans, La. The largest stock of Antiques in the United States, including French, English, early American and Victorian furniture, china, glassware, brass, paintings, frames, iron garden furniture, bric-a-brac, silver, Sheffield, lanterns, copper ornaments, lamps and prints. Wholesale and retail. Pay us a visit and be convinced. Mail orders are always given our prompt attention. Established 1912. f128841

**PAIR OF DIAMOND POINT DECANTERS**, green overlay double base lamp, mahogany knife box, 6 Westward-Ho goblets, Bohemian dresser set, Victorian parlor sets in plain and carved, carved post clawfoot butler's desk, rose carved mahogany marble top tables. Write for list. Visitors welcome.—Olmsted's Antique Shop, Wolcott, N. Y. o120021

**PATTERN GLASS**, paperweights, dolls and American pewter for sale.—The Old Country Store, 153 Washington St., Marblehead, Mass. n3822

**COVERLETS FOR SALE**, 75 years old. Rare specimens, handmade.—John Baker, Box 82, Oneida, Tenn. s3402



**IRON URNS**, 7½ inch, reproduced; suitable for ivy-mantle decoration; flower arrangements, gardens, etc., \$3. packed. Photo.—Aunt Lydia's Attic, 795 Chestnut St., Waban, Mass. j12006

**WHAT DO YOU WANT** in pattern glass, lustre, furniture?—Palmer's, route 250, Fairport, N. Y. j12633

**FOR SALE**—Old glass, china, metals and oddments. Coverlets beautifully repaired.—Carolyn L. Gottlieb, 1217 Fayette Ave., Springfield, Ill. o12063

**LINCOLN SIGNED DOCUMENT**; rare lustres; jewelry; silver; old glass; prints; authentic Americana. No fakes, no reproductions. References if desired, Stamp for reply. — Robbins Antique Shop, 426 North Hoover, Los Angeles, Calif. j12447

**ANTIQUE FURNITURE**, glass, parian and hooked rugs.—Mrs. Minnie G. Mulvanity, 31 Concord St., Nashua, N. H. my12483

**WHITFILL'S BROADSIDES**. See Hobbies January, page 71, and May, page 69. Your name and address on a post card puts you on the mailing list. State whether you also wish price list of pressed glass. Whitfill's Antique Shop, 9600 Frankstown Road, (Route 80), R.D. 1, Wilkinsburg, Pa., (just outside of Pittsburgh). J. T. Whitfill, Prop., Jessie McGready, Associate. s3276

## REPAIRING — PRESERVING

**OLD WORLD POLISH** is especially intended to nourish and preserve the patina of fine antiques and reproduction furniture. \$1.00 per 8-ounce bottle, postpaid. Send for free booklet on "Care and Feeding of Furniture."—Baker Furniture Factories, No. 32 Milling Road, Holland, Michigan. ap12391

## RUGS

**HOMEMADE HOOKED RUGS** — Easy to make with "Susan Burr" machine, full illustrated direction, \$1.25 postpaid. Mary Dale Cloth Strip Cutter—absolutely safe, cutting edges protected hardened ground steel, self sharpening—cuts rug making time in half, \$1.25 postpaid in U. S. A.—Holley Associates, 20 Water St., Torrington, Conn. d124011

**ANTIQUE HOOKED RUGS** cleaned and repaired by expert workmen. Prices reasonable. Estimates given before we begin work. We supply shipping bags and pay express. Thirty years' experience. — E. Condon, 234 Maypole Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. n12218

## Buy Fine Antiques At About ½ Price

One lot of spatterware, 4 pitchers, one 2 qt., plates, cup and saucers with bird, 20 pieces for \$75.00.

About 50 cup plates, sauce dishes, boat salts, blue, white, sugar and creamer, historical dishes, etc., all the old fine Lacy glass. (Have no late pattern glass.)

100 fine old historical flasks, some very fine ones.

Lamps, marble base red swirl, overlay, etc. Staffordshire candlesticks, platter, etc.

About 300 antique neck chains, lockets, bracelets, Bargain prices.

Chinese bowls, vases, etc. sp

*I want to dispose of all  
of my collection.*

**Chas. M. Schuell**  
South Bend, Indiana

# ANTIQUES

*Bertha Robbins*

Macedon, N. Y., R. 1

Robbinstone House

(21 Miles from Rochester, 4 Miles off Route 31)

TABLE SETTINGS ASSEMBLED IN UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE COMBINATIONS

Old Pressed Glass Patterns Especially Priced

Diamond cut with leaf wines, plate. Arch leaf plates, Sheaf of Wheat, other motto bread plates. Clear beaded Grape plates, creamer; green beaded Grape cake stand and compotes; toothpick holders; sauces. Lovely brilliant blue Daisy and Button water pitcher and four goblets. Five clear Daisy and Button goblets with design on base, rare type. Five clear Daisy and Button goblets, smaller all over design. Many pieces of Daisy and Button, clear and colors. Hobnail in opalescent, blue and canary, including tumblers, sauces, bowls, mugs, dessert bowls, creamers. Thousand Eye in blue, amber and clear, reasonably priced. Two Lion goblets, several compotes. Three Face sauces, cake stand, creamer, sugar, covered butter. Compotes in Hamilton, Lincoln Drape, Diamond Thumbprint, Baltimore Pear, Horn of Plenty, etc. Maple leaf in frosted, blue and canary, including plates. Eight Slag plates and cake stand, other beautiful pieces in Slag, Majolica in Cauliflower, Shell and Seaweed and odd pieces, including "Cabbage and Bunny" covered green dish. Many unusuals: Jade green Bristol covered candy stick jar. Pink fluted low bowls for fruit or flowers. Rose in Snow in blue and amber. Eight octagonal Daisy and Button sauces in light blue, Parian hands. Unusual hats including Thousand Eye in amber and canary. Complete service in clear Wildflower and fine cut Amethyst. Decorative vases and floral prints.

## Theft

Mary Ann Dicke, 808 Washington St., Evanston, Ill., reports the loss by theft of a large red tapestry about six foot square, age about ninety years, and two Crazy Patchwork quilts, one bordered with purple, and one without border. These disappeared at the close of the Antique Show held several weeks ago in Evanston. Mrs. Dicke would appreciate any information leading to the recovery of these.

## Savonnerie Carpets

Savonnerie Carpets took their name from the building in which their looms were set up in France, an abandoned soap factory. The soap manufactory was established by Henry I, and later disbanded and made into an orphanage. Dupont and Simon Louret, his pupil, in 1627, by royal decree, were allowed to set up their loom in the building, still known as the savonnerie, or soap house. It wasn't until 1826 that the carpet works were transferred to the famous Gobelin factory.

## Dickey-Pot

The dickey-pot was a little pot which was filled with red-hot ashes that kept warm for eight hours or so and had the advantage on the other crude devices that our ancestors

carried around with them to keep their feet warm, in that it raised no dust. It was a big favorite with the young ladies when they embroidered or made lace, for the material or the thread could always be kept clean.

## My Scrapbooks

I flounder in a sea of scraps  
And clippings galore,  
I cut and paste until it seems  
I've scrap-books by the score.  
Items 'bout old furniture,  
Glass and china I am keeping,  
There's much to learn I know  
If you will just be peeping.

Recipes and household hints  
You'll find for all things needed,  
For something deep archaeology  
A call to stamps I've heeded.  
Poems, prints and Indian lore  
Among those that I've saved,  
Friend call it a lot of junk  
Much censure have I braved.

They're filling books; and still more books  
These things of interest I cut out,  
Flower culture and old trees  
On health and if you're thin or stout,  
To much to tell about them all  
I've clippings scattered far and wide,  
It's so much fun to cut and paste  
My scrap-books are my joy and pride.

*Atsie B. Lawrence.*

# Glassware And China

## Setting the Table with Old Pressed Glass

By BERTHA R. ROBBINS

**T**HE collectors of pressed glass are increasing in numbers everyday, and as there are several hundred patterns to select from, sometimes it is confusing for the new collector to decide which pattern or patterns to collect.

Some of the older patterns which many admire, such as Bellflower, Tulip, Torn of Plenty, Ribbed Grape, etc., are difficult to complete in sets owing to the scarcity of the small plates. Those collecting Ashburton, Westward Ho, Three Face, etc., are quite content to use lovely old china plates, perhaps Staffordshire, in place of those which were not made in their particular pattern. Quite often, Milk glass plates in blue, black or white, are substituted.

Attractive table settings have been shown at antique shows and private exhibits, which not only featured complete service sets, but unusual combinations of different patterns in the

one color. Many more, collecting table settings have learned of the harmonious effect of combining several different patterns. A dealer who thinking to help her customers, had given considerable time and thought in assembling several complete sets in pressed glass only to be told that if there was that much on the market of that particular pattern it must be too common for consideration.

For the new collector who wishes to start a table service as a hobby, I am sure they will find it infinitely more fascinating picking up a piece here and there, and would suggest a pattern which they are sure of finding several size plates in, if they prefer a service all of one design. Some of these patterns which are particularly lovely are Rose in Snow, Thousand Eye, Fine Cut and Cape Cod or Canadian Scenery.

The ever popular Wildflower will always be a favorite for table settings because of its dainty pattern, many forms, and colorings.

Some of the patterns not so popular or well known are especially attractive with several size plates. Sunburst and Lattice are two of these. The use of the bread or motto plates for service also make an interesting table. The host usually draws the one which reads: "It's pleasant to labor, for those we love."

A young lady gave her mother a gift for Mothers' Day. It was one of the Star Rosetted plates which has inscribed on the border, "A good mother makes a happy home." This was the beginning of a service of eight.

For the hot weather luncheon table a service of Green Beaded Grape is cool looking, particularly when used with Milk White 11 plates and goblets, on a pale yellow cloth. The large fruit plates and sauces with the pastel borders used with blue or opalescent tumblers, also make a most pleasing table.

Those collecting more than one pat-



Complete service of clear Wildflower for six. Pink tablecloth and pink gladiolus provide an attractive color contrast.



Purple Slag, Amethyst Glass and Yellow Tiger Lilies provide attractive coloring for this table.

tern, or sets of four for bridge tables, perhaps, are having as much fun as the numerous hat and slipper collectors. As the larger hats are now

being put to use for ice cream, and other desserts, you see, there is no limit to one's practical use of old pressed glass.

#### PATTERN GLASS SPECIALS FOR THIS MONTH

Classic set: creamer, water pitcher, covered sugar, 6 footed saucers, all perfect. ....\$20.00  
Flower Band: celery .....\$3.00  
6 footed saucers .....5.00  
Lion: covered compote 7½", marmalade jar, covered dish 8 x 5", creamer, spooner, butter, 6 footed saucers, covered sugar. ....Set \$30.00  
je63

**CHARLES C. HANSBURY**  
41 Mill Street Mount Holly, N. J.

#### Mercury Vases

Many attribute Mercury vases to a period earlier than what they really are. They were being sold in this country as late as fifty years ago. Charles Q. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., who travelled through the Southwest about that time supplying drug and novelty stores with toys and novelties, tells us that Mercury vases were on his list of sales, and he recalls that they were a popular item. He says at that time the four-inch vase was

sold at wholesale at approximately \$4 a gross, or approximately thirty-three cents per dozen; the six-inch size sold from \$7 to \$7.50 a gross; the eight-inch from \$12 to \$15 a gross; the ten-inch \$2.50 per dozen; the twelve-inch \$4 per dozen. As a matter of comparison, in those days the size that retailed at 35c each was usually sold at \$1.

Mr. Smith says these vases were imported from Bohemia. The most common styles in those days were the silver ones, next in demand the gold ones, and next the tinted ones.

#### Reproductions

At different times our readers have asked us to compile and print a list of reproductions of early American glass. We give a few herewith that it would pay to look out for.

Witch balls  
Cathedral jars (green)  
Old pickle jars (crystal 18 inch)  
Railroad bottles  
Sandwich  
Steigel  
Early American lamps  
Sawtooth lamps  
Lamp bowls  
Paul Revere lanterns  
Connecticut lanterns

#### Displays Town's Old China

Rare old china and glass from historic homes of Portsmouth, N. H., were brought together for display recently by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. A large soup tureen and platter of Lowestoft from the dinner set of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Commander of the British Fleet, and a plate from the inauguration set of dishes of William Henry Harrison, were among the items of interest.

#### WANTED TO BUY . . .

Stippled Ivy goblets.  
Lion salts.  
Milk glass plates, painted centers, No. 2, plate 185.  
Milk glass 5-inch Hob plates, hobs around edge.  
Clear Hob goblets, cups, saucers, 7-inch plates (plate 82).  
Clear Hob saucers (plate 80).  
Baltimore Pear plates, saucers, goblets.  
Swirl with Knob goblets and plates.  
Colored Hob.  
Amber fine cut plates.  
Clear Wheat and Barley plates, closed handles.  
Colored Wheat and Barley.  
¾-inch SS Milk glass and Block plates.

Jewel with Dew Drop.  
Blue Daisy and Button square saucers, goblets, plates and wines.  
Blue Thousand Eye tumblers, goblets, plates, etc.  
Clear Daisy and Button round plates, goblets, etc.  
Blue quilted covered butter dish, goblets, leaf plates, etc.  
Apple green Thousand Eye goblets, saucers, etc.  
BOTTLES—Masonic with face; Wheat for the World; Baltimore Monument; Success to the Railroad.  
Wooden bucket for open well.  
Frame used in making samplers.  
Spool holder.  
Melodian.

ox

#### THE HOUSE OF HOBBIES

504 EAST MAIN STREET

ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS

#### Kankuro Matsumoto ART REPAIR STUDIO

219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago

When you come to the Chicago  
Hobby Show bring your repair  
work of all kinds and leave  
it at our booth, my63

#### MABEL S. DOWNING

3 Miles West of Lancaster, R. D. 2  
R. 30, Lincoln Highway

If you are interested in lamps (pairs or singles) I have them in either Milk Glass or Marble Bases, in Bellflower, Ribbed Acorn, Bull's Eye, Thousand Eye, several fine old Sandwich Glass Lamps, 70 pieces Lion Glass, 150 Jacobs Ladder, 50 Sawtooth, 40 Pleat and Panel, 25 Tulip and Sawtooth, Rose in Snow, Fishscale, Dahlia, Minerva, Willow, Oak, Egyptian, Moon and Star, Horseshoe, Wheat and Barley, etc. Have goblets in sets in Dahlia, Sawtooth, Sprig, Egyptian, Horseshoe, Princess Feather, Deer and Pine, Tree, Palmette, Girl with Fan. In Two Panel have Blue and Apple Green, Red Black and many others. Large line colored glass. 200 pieces Milk Glass cup plates in Log Cabin, Eagles, Cadmus, Henry Clay, Bunker Hill, Bee Hive and a fine line of Conventional and Lacy ones. Several Mechanical Banks. jly63  
Lancaster, Pennsylvania



## WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

**WANTED: INFORMATION** regarding Jumbo glass for sale. — P. O. Box 105, Corning, New York. mhl2651

**WESTWARD-HO**, Three Face, Lion, Dewdrop and Star, Colored Wildflower, Classic, Ribbed-Grape Goblets, Daisies and Button Cross-bar in canary, Daisy and Button seven inch square plates in blue, canary and amethyst. Other patterns in plates, goblets and wines. — Robinson's Antiques, Box 72, Franklin, Mich. mhl2657

**PAPERWEIGHTS**; early blown, pattern and Sandwich glass; cup plates; overlay lamps. — Joseph Yaeger, 2264 Park Avenue, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio. aul2322

**WANTED TO BUY** — Amber-primrose goblets, plates, covered comport, wines, egg cups; blue-primrose 4 1/2 inch plates; Horn of Plenty goblets; plated panel plates; large Horse Shoe plates. — Collectors Luck, 262 Main St., Hornell, N. Y. s106

**BLACKBERRY MILK GLASS GOB-**lets; Lion bread plates, round; Dolphin match holders; thumb print cream pitcher; Sprig teapot; Bleeding Heart in large saucers and 8-inch to 12-inch plates. — Old Center Shop, Framingham Center, Mass. n3631

**WANTED** — Sugar bowl lids for Westward Ho, Waffle and Thumbprint, Prism, Roman Key, also Bowl of Curtain. — S.A. c/o Hobbies. s1

**WANTED** — Antique Glass Paperweights. Superior design and workmanship only considered. — H. Bartol Brazier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12612

**WANTED TO BUY** — Polar Bear glass; petticoat Dolphin candlesticks; Thousand Eye; Wildflower colored or frosted Hobnail; colored wines with clear stems. — Elizabeth C. Dickinson, 51 Greenbush St., Cortland, N. Y. o3211

**WANTED** — Glass cup-plates; also rare, colored or opalescent. Use Marble's numbers, otherwise sketches or rubbings, stating condition and price. — Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H. ap12003

**WANTED** — Bottles and flasks. Blown bottles with paper labels. Documents about glass factories before 1850. — Warren C. Lane, 74 Front Street, Worcester, Mass. ap12652

**WANTED** — Desirable items in Ashburton, Comet, Lion, (wines, cordials, tumblers, salts), Morning Glory, Hamilton, Windflower, Bull's-eye and Fleur de Lis, Bull's-eye with Diamond Point, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Bellflower, Petal and Loop candlesticks, Washington, Horn of Plenty, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Ivy, Inverted Fern, Cable, frosted Magnet and Grape, Thousand Eye, Ribbon, Three Face, Classic, Rose in Snow, Ivy in Snow, Palmette, stippled Forget-me-not, Bleeding Heart, Baltimore Pear, green beaded Grape, green Herringbone (plates, goblets), colored Wildflower, Hobnail, Diamond Quilted, Wheat and Barley, fine cup plates, Swirl, Amethyst Cathedral goblets, purple Slag (plates, goblets, candlesticks), milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat, Petticoat, Dolphin candlesticks, Shell and Seaweed Majolica, Majolica plates with squirrel on rim. "Scinde" flow blue china. Quote prices in first letter. — Joseph McKanna, 416 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. my12401

**WANTED** — Early American bottles and flasks, especially flasks marked "Jared Spencer" — Wheat Price Co. — JPF — R. Knowles — Wm. H. Harrison. Also documents, pictures and tokens from old glass factories. — Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12444

**WANTED** — All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork, also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints. — House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. fl2365

**WANTED** — Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc. — J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12930

**COLLECTOR DESIRES** — Bellflower, Westward Ho, Hamilton, Diamond Thumbprint, Comet, Morning Glory, Green Wildflower, Bull's Eye, Three Face, and other patterns. Cameo. — Dr. Whiteclow, 306 Little Building, Boston, Massachusetts. n3211

**WANTED** — Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palmette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosetted, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnail, Thousand Eye, Maple Leaf, Fine Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists. — Joseph McKanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mhl2009

**ANTIQUE SHOP**, 4048 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. Want pieces in Stippled Forget-me-not, Bellflower, Thumbprint, heavy Panelled Grape, Barber Bottles and unusual pieces. jel2882

**CLEAR AND EMERALD** green Herringbone goblets and plates; clear Curtain glass; shell shaped plates; Baltimore pear; purple Slag goblets. — Mrs. James M. Hobbs, 679 Bluff St., Glencoe, Illinois. n3

**WANTED** — Colored spun or Threaded glass; glass banks; ruby Thumbprint; Rose Hobnail with white hob; Morning Glory; paperweights; overlay lamps; colored finger bowls; any pattern glass plates; blown glass baskets; colored glass gas globes; china fruit plates with colored borders. Give prices and describe. Must be reasonable. — The Brass Kettle, 82 Norwood Ave., Newtonville, Mass. n3612

## SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

**Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous:** Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

**FIFTEEN DOLLAR SPECIALS** — Silver luster sugar; lustered Grape; Chelsea teapot; pair two-lipped Bohemian decanters; bell-toned "Loop" punch bowl. Any two items for twenty-five. — Mrs. Louis Dempsey Wilmore, 1320 Whitethorne, Bluefield, W. Va. s1801

**CUP PLATES**, Honey dishes, Toddy plates, salts and larger pieces of Lacy Sandwich glass. Seventy-four pieces Clover Leaf luster band Ironstone. — Allegra Mott, 2931 Cottage Grove, Des Moines, Iowa. s1641

**PAIR OF LAMPS** and six goblets in Horn of Plenty glass; six New England Pineapple goblets; Bellflower decanter. — G.B.C., c/o Hobbies. s109

**FOR SALE** — Several interesting pieces of Bennington Pottery. Pattern glass. For particulars write. — Mrs. W. M. Fonda, Bennington, Vt., Pormal Road. s12804

**OLD CHINESE** porcelain vases, figures, bowls, decorative or single colors. Bargain prices. — H. Bough, 390 Park Ave., New York City. ja12654

**McKEARIN'S ANTIQUES**, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Blown three mold salt, deep blue, rare Sunburst pattern, \$50; fine large blown three mold flip, \$35; olive amber blown three mold inkwell, \$3.00. Large collection historical flasks and cup plates, many rare varieties and rare colors at bargain prices. Send us your want list. Send 15 cents for five issues Special Price List No. 1 now ready. ttc821

**EARLY AMERICAN** Pressed Glass in all popular patterns, clear and colors. Weekly mailing lists. — Little Eagle Antique Shop, Line Lexington, Pa., Bethlehem Pike. s12675

**ANTIQUE GLASSWARE**, etc., moderately priced. Free price lists. — Samuel Mann, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. d53

**EARLY AMERICAN GLASS** and beautiful old china. — Evelyn and Roseland Bottome, 571 Glenbrook Rd., Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn. jel2804

**PATTERN GLASS IN SQUIRREL**, Owl and Possum; stippled Forget-me-not; glass pieces with coins blown in them; mottled marked Bennington; Sunderland china. Prices first letter. — Travelers Antique Shop, Sherborn, Mass. n3

**COLLECTION** 60 Staffordshire, many in pairs. All sizes and colors. — M. Woodmansee, 4321 Ashby Ave., Des Moines, Iowa. s1001

**FOR SALE** — Pattern glass, also collection of salts. — Grace Phelps, Lockport, Illinois. au12882

**FOR SALE** — South Jersey pitcher; Alcock pitcher; Franklin type stove; Battersea box; old music; blown and pattern glass. Lists. — Collectors Luck, 262 Main St., Hornell, N. Y. s1621

**ANTIQUE GLASS** — Many patterns, reasonable. — Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. o3441

**CHOICE PATTERN GLASS**, selling at low prices; one pair Dolphin 9 1/4-inch clear candle holders. — Kathryn Weigel, Jasper, Ind. o3071

**EARLY AMERICAN** pressed glass. Clear and colors. Free list. — Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco. o3402


**OLD GLASS HEADQUARTERS** — All kinds, all colors. Two amethyst blown baskets; marked NE Glass Co. salt; good assortment plates and platters; lot of frosted Lion, including 4-piece set. — Leveland Farm Antiques, Morton, Penna. 11 miles from Philadelphia. s1091

**OLD AMBER COLOR BOTTLE**, shaped like a fish. — M. R. Clipper, 17507 Daleview Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. s1001

## IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

# NUMISMATICS



## NUMISMATIC THOUGHTS *By* FRANK C. ROSS

WRITERS continually mention how ancient coins and medals aid historians in piecing out ancient history and how from the inscriptions and engravings on the coins and medals one can envisage ancient peoples and events. And this translation of ancient coins and medals into history is not new. Two centuries ago Pope, a poet, not a historian, was familiar with the custom, for in Epistle V of Moral Essays after mentioning the absence of ancient records adds "And all her triumphs shrink into a coin," and further elaborating on it says:

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,

Through climes and ages bears each form and name;

In one short view subjected to our eye

Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie.

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore,

The inscription value, but the rust adore.

This the blue varnish (silver coins), that the green (brass) endears, The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.

Theirs is the vanity, the learning thine;

Touched by thy hand, again Rome's glories shine;

Her Gods, and god-like heroes rise to view,

And all her faded garlands bloom anew.

★ ★ ★

"To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge." Disraeli. Don't be an exclamation point; be a question mark. Ask questions; you won't bore the persons questioned, you will flatter him. Don't be a "know-it-all"; you are fooling no one but yourself, and the more you talk the more you expose your ignorance. The next time you go to your Coin Club meeting pick out the old timers and questionnaire them. Have the

questions written out, if you wish, and insert the answers as they give them to keep for future reference. If they are real collectors they will not twit you for your ignorance but compliment you for your desire to acquire knowledge, and you will be surprised at the information they will give you that is not on your question list, things you would never have thought of. They will spot you as a comer and will tip you off to any new wrinkles they may learn. Don't be ashamed of or try to hide your studentship at the game as the old timers can detect your school grade in short order. And don't be stingy with the knowledge you acquire; pass it along.

★ ★ ★

The papers frequently mention "old coins found" and then stop. It is to be regretted the reporter reporting the find does not list the coins with their dates. There might be amongst the bunch some particular coin that some collector has been trying for years to secure. And there might possibly be some coin that is not listed or one that might be considered "extinct" insofar as its availability is concerned. The finder of a collection of old coins should at once have them appraised by a reliable coin dealer or numismatist and not "sell them for a song" to the first bidder that comes along.

★ ★ ★

Said of a tardy person, "He has three hands, right, left, and a little behind hand." In collecting coins do not be behind hand; keep abreast of the game. Don't just know that you are collecting but what you are collecting. Keep posted. If in doubt consult a numismatist. Read the numismatic section of your favorite hobby magazine. Coins have a family tree; study that tree, bask under its shade that you may better enjoy your hobby. Always be a "jump ahead" instead of a little behind hand.

Alexander Pope, the great English poet, knew his money. Speaking of gold (money) he said:

And gold but sent to keep the fools in play,

For some to keep and some to throw away.

Useful I grant, it serves what life requires.

But dreadful too, the dark assassin hires.

Trade it may help, society extend, But lures the pirate, and corrupts the friend.

It raises armies in a nation's aid, But bribes a senate, and the land's betrayed.

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave

If secret gold sap on from knave to knave.

★ ★ ★

Reports from Nebraska are that the Omaha Coin Club is growing to beat the band; with a 75 per cent membership attendance and new names added to the roster at each meeting. Although less than two years old it has reached adulthood and is classed amongst the Big Guns. Being organized and membered by substantial Omaha business men it is considered one of the most substantial of the many Mid-west coin societies. The other Mid-west Clubs are proud, not envious of the Omaha Coin Club's success.

★ ★ ★

"Different men are of different opinion,  
Some like apples and some like onions."

It is a good thing we do not like every eatable with the same relish or we would all be gormants. And so it is a good thing coin collectors do not want to "take in the whole show" at once, or we would have nothing but hodge-podge collections and a lot of disappointed collectors. Jack Spratt and his wife lead an ideal life be-

cause they were not continually fighting over the fat and the lean. Some collectors take to paper money, some to gold and others to silver, thus there are enough of each to go around to the choosers. Dollars, halves, quarters, etc., each have their fans, so the applause is divided, otherwise there would be a battle-royal. And this makes for good trading; a specialist in dollars can trade his duplicates to advantage to a half dollar devotee; each getting the best of the bargain for each is swapping something he doesn't relish for something more to his taste. It is more satisfactory to go on a diet than to go the "whole hog." "A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well" and you can do a better job specializing than generalizing. Master some particular phase of the game. A complete set of one coin is much better than a few scattered coins of all denominations. Don't collect haphazardly; let there be method in your madness.

It is better to be a master of one phase than a Jack of all. Of course you will have many coins of different denominations than the one in which you concentrate but let them be the side-dishes with your leader in the big platter in the center of the table. Cranberries and dressing go with the turkey, not the turkey with them, the side-lines, the coins you do not specialize in, should go with the main line, the specialized, not the vice versa. Just remember when it comes to opinions, some like apples and some like onions.

★ ★ ★

The funds derived from the sale of the Texas Centennial commemorative half dollars are to be devoted to the construction of a Texas Memorial Museum on the campus of the University of Texas. 205,000 of the coins have been minted bearing the 1934 date, and as soon as this issue is exhausted a new issue bearing the 1935 date will be coined. The measure authorizing the issue calls for 1,500,000 coins. The designer of the commemorative is Pompeo Coppini.

#### TOKENS

Washington Sales Tax Tokens, wood, paper, aluminum, The 3 for.....\$ .10

#### MEDALS

Pony Express, uncirculated..... .25  
1933 Century of Progress, uncirculated .25  
U. S. Commemorative Silver Coins, Colonial Coins, ½c, Large and Small Cents, 2c, 3c, ½ Dimes, Dimes, Quarters, Half Dollars, Dollars, Gold Coins, etc.

Send stamp for list.

#### Hubert W. Carcaba

182 Magnolia Ave., St. Augustine, Fla.  
SP

There has been considerable controversy as to just which Indian chief, if any, the red skin on the buffalo-Indian nickel represents. To avoid disputes in the future it would might be a good idea to place the bust of Tecumseh on the next Indian coin. He is the best known of all our Indian chiefs, and some claim the greatest, and it would be befitting for us to memorialize him on a coin.

★ ★ ★

Young parents—pause and ponder. Your life interest is centered in that little cherub in the cradle; your hope is he will grow up industrious like his dad and like his dad's dad. Keep him busy, not toilsomely so, but train him to keep his hands and mind occupied. Idleness is mischief's breeding ground, an idle mind Mephisto's work shop. Give the boy a hobby; it will keep his hands busy and his mind at work and the best hobby for this due purpose is coin collecting. Calling coin collecting a hobby is somewhat of a misnomer as it is a study as well as a hobby. When he becomes of collectable age give the boy a few odd coins; explain numismatist to him—all its whys and wherefores; teach him the function of money while he is young so he may better utilize his earnings when he becomes grown.

★ ★ ★

Suppose your dad had set aside for you a brand new, fresh from the mint coin of each denomination of your birth year and had followed it up each year as a birthday gift until you were of age, and you had continued on after that, wouldn't you now be proud of your collection of uncirculates—and wouldn't you be thankful to your dad for initiating it. You should do that much for your young hopeful. All his life he will repeat and repeat "What a collection and what a dad."

★ ★ ★

Those of us whose parents were forty-niners, don't we often wish our dad had been numismatically foresighted and laid away a pair of each of the California gold coins and left them to us as an heirloom. Let's don't let ourselves open to the same criticism from our posterity. Every father should form a complete set of commemorative coins, place them in a safety box, and with his bequests, specify that they be kept intact and passed on to the next generation.

★ ★ ★

It is not always the fathers that start boys collecting and studying coins. It frequently works in reverse. A young boy who has started his own

collection will "hound" his father about watching his change for odd coins and ask so many unanswerable questions the pater will have to enter the game out of self defense.

★ ★ ★

The Danish say: "It is dangerous to eat cherries with the great; they throw the stones at your head." But not so when you set down with the big coin collectors; if they are really great they do not rub it in. They encourage, not discourage the beginners.

### Bank of the State of Georgia Notes

Parent Bank, Savannah, Georgia

Incorporated December 16th, 1815, with the privilege of establishing Branches and Agencies in different parts of the State. After the ruinous losses of the Civil War they redeemed the outstanding currency with 25% in Gold.

Notes Stamped—"Paid 25 Pr. Ct Gold."

\$1.00—1861 .....	\$.50
\$5.00—"Ceres," center .....	.30
\$10.00—"Pulaski Monument," center .....	.75
\$20.00—"View of Greene and Pulaski Monuments, Trees and Bank," 1856, fine .....	1.50
25c Note—White & Hill (Payable at Indian Head Bank), Naahua, N. H., 1862 .....	.20
Set of 4 Notes—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, W. A. Hanford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .....	.40
15 Different Tradesmen's Tokens and C. W. Tokens .....	1.00

### D. C. Wismer

HATFIELD - PENNSYLVANIA  
dp

### Old Spanish Trail Half Dollars

Expect to receive our coins within one week and will fill orders first for those who have sent remittances or have established credit with us. We cannot hold coins indefinitely where no money accompanies order as several have cut their orders after we booked them. I am trying to give collectors a fair chance but wish to close out this month. Price \$2.00 each, plus postage and insurance. 10c for 1 or 2 coins and 15c for 3 to 5 coins.

### L. W. Hoffecker

Chairman El Paso Museum Committee

1514 Montana Street  
EL PASO - TEXAS  
SP



## Recollections of An Old Collector

By THOMAS L. ELDER

### Commemorative Coins

THE "fight" on commemorative coins—whether more issues are to be allowed or not—goes on apace; at this writing the matter has reached the Senate Finance Committee.

The A.N.A. Convention is to draw up some resolutions advocating a continuance of such coins. The writer has been asked to submit a resolution or ideas on the subject. The mint officials have for years been opposed to commemorative coins. Their reasons, expressed by both Hoover and Roosevelt are unfair and the objections enumerated unimportant. "Counterfeiting" was a reason given by Hoover. "They cause confusion" said Roosevelt.

We do not agree with these statements. The result will undoubtedly be less commemorative issues, but we hope not a complete discontinuance. Any irregularities can be remedied. The Committees are the chief offenders due to their anxiety to market their issues. Distribution can easily be restricted and greedy individuals prevented from "hogging" new issues. Commemorative coins never were more needed or appreciated more than now. It would be a pity if we were to have no more of them.

### Prospects for Numismatics

Business is trying as hard to recover as the present experimenters at Washington will allow. While we have a budget almost hopelessly out of balance, there are prospects for a boom if the administration will let business alone. But coin-collecting looks for a fine fall and winter's business, espe-

cially since no less personage than Roger Babson, writes seriously that "surplus cash of individuals should be invested in rare coins, stamps and jewels, as those have shown less depreciation in price during the depression than any other things". These are the words not of a collector but of a great political economist and statistician, which adds all the more to their force, since unbiased. Coin collecting is all set to go in the Fall and some fine coin sales are coming.

### The Bassett Paper Money Collection

A Mrs. Bassett of Vermont is to offer her paper money at auction in New York in September. The collection includes some 300 Colonial and Continental notes with some rarities of the Original Colonies and States. The offering includes a unique note of Rhode Island of 1738, three of Vermont and numerous others of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Also U. S. notes, broken bank notes and hundreds of choice

Confederate notes. Bonds and some autographs and postage stamps. Some rare and choice gold coins are in this sale, a three dollar proof of 1876, a very fine dollar of 1794, rare Colonial coin and an Indian medal date 1792, which was once the property of Governor Clark of Missouri, of Lewis and Clark fame. Here is an Indian medal with an authentic pedigree from the year 1800. These things will be sold on September 20 and 21.

### The Ethiopians Have a Coinage

Menelik, who administered such a licking to the Italians at Adowa had a coinage complete from the copper cent to the Tallers or dollar. He also issued in small quantities gold of the values of ten and twenty francs as well as gold medals and awards. Menelik had two types of dollars and all these coins are of finished workmanship, the product of foreign artists. Haile Selassie has coins also bearing his head. Due to the European connivance of the great powers it is apparent that the weak Ethiopian rule will soon be brought to an end by the dictator, the noisy Mussolini. It may be that there will be a good many dead Italian soldiers before Selassie is conquered and the Ethiopian coinages are discontinued.

## The Clark, Gruber & Co. Mint

By M. SORESENSEN

IN the long series of events which go to make up the early history of Denver there is perhaps no more interesting episode than the establishment of the first mint in this neck of the woods, the story of its operations up to the time of its absorption by the government, and the impetus it gave to the movement which finally resulted in the erection of the present mint in Denver.

Revealing, as it does, the difficulties in those pioneer days, the story furnishes a few sidelights on "life as she was lived" on the fringe of civilization and provides an adequate idea of the contrast existing between past and present.

The comparatively few pioneers who came to the Pikes Peak region in 1858 brought little money with them and had little need of any, but the gold discoveries in the spring of the following year brought a sudden—and what developed into a more or less steady—influx of seekers after wealth, and introduced the use of gold dust and small nuggets into the transaction of business.

In the more extensive transactions

the weighing of gold could be accomplished with sufficient exactness to guarantee comparative fairness to both sides; but in minor dealings the weighing process was not only a nuisance, but generally resulted in the "gypping" of the customer.

This state of affairs called for the service of men who would make a special business of buying crude gold at its value as ascertained by reasonably accurate methods and paying for it in definite money of some kind. It resulted—in July, 1860—in the establishment of the Clark, Gruber & Co., mint and bank, Denver's first financial institution.

The new project crystallized at Leavenworth when the firm, which had been buying gold from the Pikes Peak region and paying the express companies enormous sums for its transportation across the plains under heavy guard, decided it would operate at a much greater profit by establishing itself in the heart of the gold country.

The company purchased several lots at the northwest corner of 16th and Blake streets, put up what was at the time one of the most ornate buildings in the city and brought

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS  
ALL DATES AND ISSUES  
In sets or single pieces.  
Get my price before buying.  
W. E. SURFACE  
R. R. 8 Decatur, Ill.

## OLD COINS

COIN Book, Over 800 illustrations, 100 pages. Biggest and best book for price, \$1. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Send for SELLING LIST FREE.

**GUTTAG BROS.**

42 Stone Street

New York

equipment, in the shape of dies and presses, all the way from Boston.

The first coins minted in the new institution were ten and twenty dollar pieces of pure gold. They were equal in weight, to the coins of the same denominations, issued by the government, but they were of greater value because of the fact that they contained no alloy.

During the first year of its operation the mint turned out only coins of the denominations mentioned in the foregoing, but the following year the output of the "money factory" included \$2.50 to \$5.00 denominations, alloyed according to government standards, by reason of the discovery that pure gold coins were abrading too much on account of their softness.

In a period of less than two years the new mint put in circulation approximately \$3,000,000 of its products, which was accepted at par everywhere in Colorado. And then arose discussion as to the propriety of the coinage of money by a private firm. In the summer of 1861 the first territorial convention of the Republican party was held at Golden and among its resolutions was one declaring for the necessity of a government mint in Denver. Clark, Gruber & Co., conscious of some technical impropriety in their mintage, heartily endorsed the movement and became, in fact, chiefly instrumental in bringing it to a favorable conclusion.

In the autumn of the same year the secretary of the treasury, after a conference with Hiram P. Bennett, Colorado's first delegate to Congress, urged upon the president that the existing coinage laws be so amended as to prohibit private coinage; that a branch of the Government mint be established in Denver, and that authority be given for the purchase of the property of Clark, Gruber & Co., and its conversion to government use. Bennett introduced in Congress a bill embodying the secretary's suggestions concerning a branch mint in Denver, and it became a law in April, 1862. Bills empowering the purchase of the Clark, Gruber & Co., property and amending the coinage laws subsequently were introduced and passed.

It was the intent of the law that the Clark, Gruber & Co. mint should continue to turn out money as a branch of the Philadelphia mint, but the "circumstances and influences" growing out of the astounding silver production of the Comstock Lode in Nevada resulted in legislation establishing a mint at Carson City and depriving the Denver mint of the authority to coin money. In consequence, the Denver mint was that in name only until 1904, when local interest realized the fruits of many years of bitter fighting in the opening of the present mint.

During a portion of the interim the old Clark, Gruber & Co. plant was used as a depository for public funds. The accounts of the government disbursing officers in this part of the country were kept there until the First National Bank was organized and became a government depository, when it was converted into an assaying plant.

The coining presses and machinery used by the Clark, Gruber & Co. are now in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society.

The Clark, Gruber & Co. gold coins were issued in denominations of \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00. Then when they purchased gold dust from the miners or business men in that territory, they would pay in their own coin, made right on the ground. These coins were heavier than the regular United States coins of the same denominations, and though the fineness was not quite as great as the gold in the government coins, having been struck from native gold containing a large proportion of silver, still the greater weight more than gave them an excess value of at least one per cent over United States gold coins.

In order to facilitate business transactions Clark, Gruber & Co. issued paper notes of the denominations of \$5.00. The bill showed on the obverse in the center a representation of a buffalo hunt, while in the lower right hand corner was a portrait of Governor Gilpin, then Colorado Territory's chief executive. The bill was well designed, black and red being the colors, and was the

work of the American Bank Note Company. The inscription on the note read: "Will pay to bearer on demand Five Dollars in Denver Coin."

Of course, "Denver Coin" meant the notes met with instant favor and went into general circulation. They soon outclassed the notes issued by Uncle Sam. In 1862 these notes commanded a substantial premium and presented the unusual spectacles of the paper issue of a private firm of bankers, and it is pretty certain that there never was a similar instance in the country.

Specimens of this issue are now extremely rare for the reason that the holders had them redeemed in order to get the gold which was so valuable at that period of the Civil War.

Notes of Clark, Gruber & Co. of the denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 also were said to have been issued, but there is no known record of them.

That further coinage was contemplated is evident from the following, which I have found in an old coin catalogue.

"Denver City Assay Office, Denver, Colorado. 5 Dols. View of Pikes Peak. Reverse: FIVE TOKEN. Mining tools.

.5 Dols. Denver City Assay Office, Mountain, Two Birds. Reverse, blank.

10 Dols, and 20 Dols., 1860, similar.

Patterns, by Cord Bro's., 1860, struck only in copper."

This is the only time I have seen these last mentioned pieces described.

## The Jacksonian Tokens

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

THE tokens issued during the Jacksonian Era were the result of (1) the political controversies which arose over the recharter of the United States Bank, and (2) the scarcity of currency that occurred in 1837. The tokens that were largely issued as a result of the latter cause are often referred to as Hard Times Tokens. It seems preferable to name the tokens issued throughout the Jackson and Van Buren administrations as Jacksonian tokens rather than Hard Times Tokens; for the latter were really issued from 1837 on, while tokens of a political nature were issued from 1832 on.

The controversies over the recharter of the United States Bank were the result of Jackson's opposition to the institution, which came to a head when Jackson vetoed the recharter bill on July 10, 1832. The people ap-

parently approved his policy; for in the following November they re-elected him. With the confidence of public support Jackson proceeded to make arrangements for the gradual removal of the government deposits that had been placed in the bank. The new government receipts were then placed in twenty-three carefully selected state banks. Since some people charged that political preference was shown in the selection of the state banks that were to hold the government deposits, the banks became known as "pet banks", that is, they were looked upon by opposing political groups as Jackson's pets.

With the decline of the United States Bank there appeared ever-increasing numbers of state banks with their unreliable issues of paper currency. To remedy the situation, Jackson urged the issue of gold coins to take the place of the paper currency. These gold coins were popu-

larly known and advertised by such names; as, "Benton's mint drops", "Jackson yellow boys", and "Huzza money". In addition, an attempt was made to get the state legislatures to enact laws prohibiting the issue of notes in less than twenty-dollar denominations.

The following allusions are examples of some statements that appeared on the tokens of 1832, 1833, and 1834: "The Bank Must Perish", "My Substitute for the U. S. Bank", "A Plain System Void of Pomp", "Down with the Bank", "Wm. H. Seward Our Next Gov.", and "Gulian C. Verplank Our Next Gov.". Some of the statements that appeared on the later tokens also referred to the political controversies of Jackson's administrations.

The scarcity of currency that resulted in the immense issue of Hard Times Tokens was due to (1) the revision of the coinage laws, (2) the Specie Circular, and (3) the Panic of 1837.

The coinage act of 1834, which was slightly amended in 1837, increased the value of gold by decreasing the weights of the gold dollar from 27 grains to slightly less than 26 grains. This under-valued silver and as a consequence, although gold coinage increased, there was a reduction in the amount of silver coins in circulation which became very serious with the onset of the Panic of 1837.

As previously mentioned, attempts had been made to reduce the amount of state bank notes in circulation by means of an increase in the coinage of gold. However, the attempt was of little avail. Since during this period immense tracts of public land were bought and paid for in state bank notes, Jackson resorted to the issue of the Specie Circular on July 11, 1836, which compelled the land agents and banks to accept only gold or silver after August 15 in payment for public land. In consequence, the state bank notes became of little value, and the unreliable banks failed at once because of their inability to redeem their notes which were not backed with sufficient gold or silver.

### BRONZE HATCHETS

Made by the Incan Indians of South America of copper and silver. Ring like a bell. Were used for money by Incan tribes. A few of these have been sent by friends in South America with a shipment for our museum.

Museum pieces. Guaranteed authentic in every respect.

\$6, \$8 and \$10 each

Publisher, Hobbies Magazine  
2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The ill effects of the Specie Circular were soon added to by the collapse of overspeculative schemes, banks, and business. British people who had invested in American enterprise demanded the return of their money which made the banks even harder pressed for specie. As a result of these events, the banks felt compelled to suspend specie payment in 1837; that is, give gold or silver in exchange for their bank notes. Gold and silver coins were hoarded

and the shortage of change was serious. To counteract the shortage, large quantities of tokens and shinplasters were issued by individuals and cities.

Some tokens bore such political statements; as, "Bentonian Currency-Mint Drop", "Van Buren Metallic Currency", "The Constitution As I Understand It", "The Independent Treasury-The Choice Of The People". Many varieties bore a female head, while countless others had business advertising inscribed on them.

## MONEY TALKS

**L**IGONIER, Indiana, issued wooden money recently in commemoration of its 100th birthday. The money, in denominations of one, two and five nickels, was redeemable in the city for a few days.

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### New Cent Design

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*Indianapolis Ind.*—In your August issue I read with interest that part of Thomas Elder's notes relative to a new cent design.

I am in hearty accord with Mr. Elder's idea of minting a Benjamin Franklin Cent. I should say also let this same Franklin cent carry the same "Mind Your Business." There are millions of people in this country unaware of the existence of such a coin and bringing it back to life would perhaps freshen the memory of everyone, including congressmen and the powers that be.

It probably would awaken our senses, be the forerunner to better times and more Franklin pennies in our pockets.

Another good coin that carries a fine maxim is the Penn. Colonial one-half cent which says: "Be as you seem to be." I should say it would be an appropriate title to have on some of our cents today.

If we had a coin that carried a good maxim it would educate us further than its face denominations, or picture on it. Let the maxim be our password and change passwords every year, five years or ten years.

No better interest could be created than to have a coin with a good maxim on it, and to educate the people to the real import of its meaning.

Had we had "Mind Your Business" coins in circulation back in 1914, we would be dollars and cents better off today.—*Will Rheinhardt.*

\*\*\*\*\*

Daniel V. Brodhead, a Los Angeles, Calif., reader, is another for doing

away with half dollar commemoratives that are not released through government channels at face value. Mr. Brodhead suggests that medals would be an adequate substitute.

\*\*\*\*\*

Numismatists of New York and New Jersey, recently wrote to Representative Andrew L. Somers, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, protesting a bill favored by the President, which would bar striking any more commemorative coins by the Mint. The letter was signed by officials of the New York Numismatic Club, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Westchester Coin Clubs, and the New Jersey Numismatic Society.

The bill, however, has been passed by the Senate. It provides for the issue of commemorative medals, instead of coins.

\*\*\*\*\*

Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., officially announced that the treasury has designed a new \$1 silver certificate bearing the seal of the United States to take the place of present one dollar bills now in circulation. The new money is the same size as present currency.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Canadian dollar minted for the King George V Jubilee last May will not be a scarce item, as some have been informed. Up to July 15, 322,000 of these have been issued.

\*\*\*\*\*

Demands for the Texas Centennial half dollars were so numerous, according to A. Garland Adair, Chairman, American Legion Centennial Committee, that the committee placed a new order with the United States mints for coins bearing the 1935 date.

**COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS**  
Maryland, Texas, Kentucky, Patriot, Sesquicentennial, Monroe, Lincoln, Oregon Trail, Pilgrim, Arkansas, San Diego, \$1.50 each. Eighty page catalogue, 10c. Buying list cents, 10c.  
**NORMAN SHULTZ, Salt Lake City, Utah**



# United States Currency Dictionary

By JOHN A. MUSCALUS

**I**N ADDITION to the currency issued by the United States, this list contains the names of some Spanish and Mexican coins that were current in this country as late as 1857.

**Alabama Centennial Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Alabama into the Union. Authorized May 10, 1920.

**Arkansas Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Arkansas into the Union. Authorized May 14, 1934.

**Bennington Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington and Vermont independence. Authorized February 24, 1925. Coined in 1927.

**Benton Mint Drop**—A popular term applied to the gold coins issued in 1834.

**Bit**—In the western states, a term formerly applied to the Spanish or Mexican real, a silver coin valued at about 12½ cents.

**California Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 75th anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. Coined in 1925.

**Cart Wheel**—Slang for the silver dollar or other large coin.

**Cent**—A copper, nickel-bronze, or bronze coin valued at a hundredth of a dollar, and issued from 1793-1857, 1857-1864, and 1864 to the present respectively. Devices on some of the cents have given rise to names like the following: Bar (undated), Chain, Eagle, Fugio (1787), Franklin, Lincoln, Wreath, etc.

**Coin Certificate**—Paper money authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863. See Gold Certificate.

**Columbian Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Coined in 1892 and 1893. Act of August 5, 1892.

**Connecticut Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Connecticut in 1635.

**Continental Currency**—Paper money issued from 1775 to 1780 by the Continental Congress.

**Currency Certificate**—Paper money issued by the Act of June 8, 1872, and used by the clearing houses in settling balances.

**Daniel Boone Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the Daniel Boone 200th anniversary and Pioneer Year 1934.

**Demand Notes**—The first paper money issued by the United States. It was authorized by the Act of July 17, 1861.

**Dime or Disme**—A silver coin issued since 1796, and valued at one tenth of a dollar.

**Dollar**—A gold or silver coin. The former was issued from 1849 to 1889; the latter from 1794-1806, 1840-1873, 1873-1904, and 1921 on.

**Double Eagle**—A twenty dollar gold coin issued in 1849.

**Eagle**—A ten dollar gold coin issued from time to time since 1795.

**Federal Reserve Bank Note**—Paper money issued under authority of the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, as amended, and secured by commercial paper and United States obligations.

**Federal Reserve Note**—Paper money issued under authority of the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, as amended, and secured by commercial paper and gold certificates.

**Fip**—An archaic term for the half dime in Pennsylvania.

## COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Have a surplus of Lincolns. Will sell 10 or more at 80c each. sp  
W. E. SURFACE R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

**Fippenny or Fippenny Bit**—Formerly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the half real, a Spanish or Mexican silver coin worth about 6¼ cents.

**Five Cents**—A nickel coin issued since 1866.

**Five Eagles**—A fifty dollar gold coin issued in 1877.

**Four Bits**—Fifty cents. The expression is a carry over from earlier times when Spanish and Mexican coins were current.

**Fractional Currency Note**—Paper currency in denominations of 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c. It was first issued in 1862. See Postage Currency.

**Gold Certificate**—Paper money in denominations in twenty dollars or more, first authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863.

**Grant Silver Half Dollar and Gold Dollar**—Coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of U. S. Grant's birth. Authorized and struck in 1922.

**Greenback**—See United States Note.

**Half Cent**—A copper coin issued from 1793 to 1857.

**Half Dime, also Half Disme**—A silver coin issued from 1794 to 1873 and valued at a twentieth of a dollar.

**Half Dollar**—A silver coin issued from 1794 to the present.

**Half Eagle**—A five dollar gold coin issued from 1795 to 1934.

**Half Real**—A Spanish or Mexican silver coin worth about 6¼ cents.

**Hawaiian Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 150 anniversary of Capt. Cook's discovery of Hawaii. Coined in 1928.

**Hudson Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Hudson, New York. Authorized May 2, 1935.

**Huguenot-Walloon Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the Middle States in 1624 by the Walloons and Huguenots. Authorized in 1923, struck in 1924.

**Illinois Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union. Authorized and struck in 1918.

**Isabella Quarter**—A silver coin commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Act of March 3, 1893.

**Jitney**—Slang term for nickel.

**Lafayette Dollar**—A silver coin struck in memory of Lafayette and in conjunction with the unveiling of the memorial in Paris. Act of March 3, 1899.

**Legal Tenders**—Another name for the United States Notes.

**Lewis and Clark Dollar**—A gold coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expeditions of 1804.

**Levy**—In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, formerly another term for the Spanish or Mexican real, a silver coin worth about 12½c.

**Lexington-Concord Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 150th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. Authorized and coined in 1925.

**Long Bit**—In some western states, fifteen cents. See Bit.

**Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar**—A coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana in 1803.

**Main Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Maine into the Union. Authorized and struck in 1920.

**McKinley Dollar**—A gold coin struck in connection with the erection of a memorial to McKinley at Niles, Ohio.

**Mexican Shilling**—Another name for the real.

**Milled Dollar**—The Spanish piece of eight. Continental currency was to be redeemed in Spanish milled dollars.

**Missouri Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Missouri into the Union. Authorized and struck in 1921.

**Monroe Doctrine Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine. Authorized and struck in 1923.

**National Bank Note**—Paper money originally issued by the national banks in accordance with the provisions of the National Bank Act of February 25, 1863.

**National Gold Bank Note**—Paper money issued by nine California and one Boston bank under authority of the Act of July 12, 1870.

**Nickel**—Another term for the five-cent coin, so-called because of its metal.

**Oregon Trail Half Dollar**—A silver coin issued to commemorate the Oregon Trail blazers. Authorized and struck in 1926.

**Panama-Pacific Fifty, Two and a Half, and One Dollar Gold, also One Dollar Silver**—Coins struck for the Panama-Pacific Exposition Co. in 1915.

**Penny**—A term often applied to the cent. There is no penny in United States coinage.

**Piece of Eight**—The Spanish milled dollar. It is so called because of the 8 on the coin.

**Pilgrim Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. Authorized and struck in 1920.

**Pillar Dollar**—The Spanish silver dollar with the two pillars on the reverse side.

**Postage Currency**—The first issue of fractional paper currency in 1862 and 1863. They derived their name from the facsimiles they bore of some of the then current stamps.

**Providence Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Providence, Rhode Island. Authorized in 1935.

**Quarter Dollar**—A silver coin issued since 1796.

**Quarter Eagle**—A \$2.50 gold piece issued from 1796 to 1934.

**Real**—A Spanish or Mexican silver coin worth about 12½c.

**San Diego Half Dollar**—A silver coin authorized to be issued in connection with the California-Pacific International Exposition.

**Scrip**—A term sometimes applied to fractional paper currency.

**Sesquicentennial Silver Half Dollar and \$2.50 Gold**—Coins issued in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Authorized in 1925.

**Shilling**—See Mexican shilling or real.

**Shinplaster**—Popular term for fractional currency notes or State bank notes of questionable value.

**Short Bit**—In western states, formerly the dime.

**Silver Certificate**—Paper money originally issued in accordance with the provisions of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878.

**Six Bits**—Seventy-five cents.

**Spanish Trail Half Dollar**—A silver coin authorized in connection with the Cabeza de Vaca Expedition and the Spanish Trail. Authorized May 3, 1935.

**Stella**—Four dollar gold piece issued in 1880.

**Stone Mountain Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the initial carving on Stone Mountain, Georgia. Coined in 1925.

**Texas Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the independence of Texas. Authorized June 15, 1933.

**Three Cents**—A silver or nickel coin issued from 1851 to 1873, and 1865 to 1889 respectively.

**Three Dollars**—A gold coin issued from 1854 to 1889.

**Trade Dollar**—A silver coin issued from 1873 to 1883 by authority of the Act of 1873, and intended to stimulate trade with the Asiatic countries.

**Treasury Notes of 1890**—Paper currency issued in accordance with the provisions of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890.

**Twenty Cents**—A silver coin issued from 1875 to 1878.

**Two Bits**—An expression for "twenty-five cents" that came about through the use of the Mexican Real Bit which circulated freely in this country until 1857. See Real and Bit.

**United States Note**—Paper money originally issued during the period of the Civil War and known also as Greenbacks or legal tenders. Issued since 1862.

**Vancouver Half Dollar**—A silver coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver, Washington. Coin issued in 1925.

## A Little Lesson in Finance



H. E. Rhoads, President of the San Diego Club, San Diego, Calif., sends the accompanying illustration of the club's BILLION DOLLAR GOLD ROOM. He says that on the walls and ceilings, there are more than 900 stock certificates and bonds of no value now, but representing at one time two million dollars. Then to give the aggregation the billion dollar sound Mr. Rhoads gave eight hundred and thirty-two billion, five million dollars worth of German certificates out of his private collection. The certificates on the ceiling were pasted on and then shellacked. The ones on the wall are framed under glass.

### Press Comments

London tailors are predicting a bigger roll in the collar. If it's all the same, we'd rather have it in the pocket.—*Boston Herald*.

\* \* \*

Once during the Civil War when a troop train stopped for orders at Marriottsville, Md., Gen. Ulysses S. Grant stepped from a coach and accepted a dinner invitation from a railroad train dispatcher. He enjoyed the dinner, then looked about the house. "Haven't you any children?" he asked the dispatcher. "Not yet," was the reply. "Then I want to leave this for your first baby," he said, handing the dispatcher a gold dollar. Shortly afterward train dispatcher Howser and his young wife moved into an old passenger coach, fitted up at one end as a home, and the other end as a dispatcher's office. In this they traveled up and down the line, wherever the dispatcher was needed most, usually in the thick of the battles. One day, while the husband ticked away at his telegraph key and troops outside awaited orders, there was born in the other end of the coach the baby who received General Grant's gold dollar. The baby followed in his father's footsteps in due time, became a railroad employee and is now Baltimore & Ohio city ticket agent, Washington, D. C.—*Baltimore & Ohio Magazine*.

\* \* \*

A new one piaster nickel coin has been issued by the Island of Cyprus. It is also commemorative of the Jubilee.



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Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

### WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

**GOLD COINS** and minor rarities wanted. Perfect condition of the latter preferred. Send list for offer.—Hogan, Parrottville, Tenn. jal2612

**WANTED**—Your accumulation or collection of Confederate currency. Give quantity and description. Will buy if priced right.—J. G. Johnson, Box 773, Nashville, Tenn. a361

**WANTED**—Old U. S. money. Fair prices paid. Send 10c for Buying and Selling List.—Norman Sprecher, Mount Joy, Pa. s3001

**JENNY LIND TOKEN**—"Spiel Pfen-nig" on reverse. State price.—Box L.W., c/o Hobbies. n326

**ANY UNITED STATES** misstruck, off center or freak coins.—W. E. Hamlin, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. au12822

**WANTED**—Commemorative coins of all nations (gold and silver). Highest prices paid.—L. H. Dickmann, Box 263, Covington, Ky. n12612

**FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN MEDAL**, made from piece of captured German cannon.—C. R. Nagle, 1126 Monroe St., Topeka, Kansas. s327

**WANTED FOR CASH** — Michigan paper money. — Harold L. Bowen, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit, Mich. au12861

**COINS WANTED**—Any kind, any condition, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1936 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo. au6001

**WANTED**—Old U. S. money.—Walter F. Allgeyer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. d12862

**LINCOLN HEAD PENNIES** with mint marks. Must be uncirculated, red. Also want commemorative half dollars in quantity. State quantity and price. Will also buy a limited number of circulated Lincoln head cents with mint marks before 1925 if in fine condition at \$1.75 per hundred, plus postage.—Grant and Lyon, 109 Empire St., Providence, R. I. my12276

**CIRCULATED LINCOLN**, Indian, Eagle and large copper cents wanted. Buying list, 5 cents.—Ambrose, 1603 E. 82 St., Cleveland, Ohio. ap12084

**WANTED**—Society of the Cincinnati medals, Eagle decorations.—E. Decker, 29 Union Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. ap12081

**WANTED TO BUY** — Commemorative Half Dollars; Large cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Coin Co., Springfield 10, Mass. ja12844

**WANTED** — Old Coins, Confederate Bonds and Notes, Colonial and Continental Currency, Broken Bank Bills, Civil War Tokens.—W. C. Sanders, 608 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn. n3001

**WANTED TO BUY**—All values broken bank bills and especially scrip of Virginia.—Detrick, 322 Libbie Ave., Richmond, Va. s12651

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**INDIAN CENTS**—25 different dates, \$1.00, including free premium.—C. X. Durso, 25 Mulberry, New York City. s157

**UNITED STATES** — Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00.—George P. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. d12325

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**"S" MINT LINCOLN CENTS**, 10 different dates before 1931, fine condition, \$1.00, postpaid.—Thomas F. Williams, Route 1, Rainier, Oregon. n2652

**1926 SESQUICENTENNIAL** half dollar, uncirculated, \$1.20 each. Buying and selling list. Send 5c.—Norman Sprecher, Mount Joy, Pa. o3822

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** coins and military medals.—Julius G. Koppel, 535 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. s3291

**SCARCE 1922 LINCOLN CENTS**, 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.—Racicot, 263 Prospect St., Norwich, Conn. au12063

**IF YOU COLLECT** foreign coins, a stamp will bring my Price Lists.—LeRoy Fishburne, 1237 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. my12084

**COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS**. All dates and issues. In sets or single pieces. Get my price before buying.—W. E. Surface, R.R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

**KENNETH W. LEE**, Numismatist, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale, Calif. I handle numismatic material of all kinds: Coins, currency, books, medals, mediums of exchange, military decorations. A request places you on my mailing list. d12297

**LARGE U. S. PENNY** over 100 years old, U. S. Threep Cent nickel, two cent piece and forty page Salt City Coin Book, priced and illustrated. All four items for fifty cents.—Grant & Lyon, 109 Empire Street, Providence, R. I. o12069

**WILL BUY ENTIRE** collections—coins, paper money or sell through my regular auctions at lowest cost. Can turn your collection into cash quickly if need money. Write before shipping.—W. Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. tfc27

**WHY NOT COLLECT COINS?** Can be reasonably purchased. Price list free.—M. Gazso, 6114 Merkle, Parma, Ohio. s158

**RARE U. S., FOREIGN COINS**—200-300 years old. Large cents, half dimes.—Mrs. A. Maling, 741 Tenth St., Beloit, Wisconsin. s1001

**LARGE CENTS**, 5 dates, 50c; 50 different foreign coins, \$1.00; 110 mixed, \$1.00.—H. M. Williams, Box 254, Easley, S. C. s1001

**SPECULATORS**—Indian head pennies are rapidly disappearing from circulation. We offer assorted dates, 1864-1909, 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$15.00. Will double in value in few months! Foreign paper money collections: 15 different, 25c; 100 different, 75c; 500 different, \$3.00. Approvals sent with each order.—Tatham Coinco, Springfield-10, Mass. o12

**UNITED STATES COINS**, minor proof sets—1873, \$10.00; 1893, 3 types of 5 cents, \$2.75; 1895, \$2.25; 1899, \$1.25; 1890, \$1.25; 1891, \$1.50; 1892, \$1.25; 1893, \$1.00; 1895, \$1.25; 1898, \$1.50; 1909 1c Lincoln with VDB and 5 cents, \$5.00; 1873 3c silver proof, \$4.00. Post free.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. s1662

**HAVE AN** accumulation of old U. S. coins. Write what you will pay for what you want.—Travelers Antique Shop, Sherborn, Mass. n3

**LARGE CENTS** and Indian heads. I usually have all dates.—L. D. Gibson, B-116, Bandana, N. C. s158

**WASHINGTON TAX TOKEN** (metal); Washington tax scrip (provisional); Tenino's wooden token; all three for 10c postpaid.—W. H. Thomas, 1015 W. 67th St., Seattle, Wash. s1021

**HALF DIMES**, 8 different, \$1.00; White cents, 20, \$1.00; Eagle cents, 7, 50c; all very good; 3 fair Colonial bills, \$1.00.—Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. s1

**BURT'S U. S. COIN BOOK**. Premium values; numbers coined; check lists U. S. coins; fractional currency; cloth bound; illustrated; pocket size; 50c prepaid.—Dellquest's Bookshop, 1613 Colorado Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. n3643

**THIRTY DIFFERENT** Indian head pennies, good to fine, postpaid, \$1.00.—Harry Mangold, 306 W. 2nd, Hutchinson, Kansas. s109

**COLLECT ANCIENT** Roman Copper Coins of the 67 Emperors that reigned from Augustus to Theodosius. An instructive fascinating hobby. Write for list.—M. P. Carey, 1218 Mullen Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. d12447

**COIN AUCTIONS** — My auctions are more popular every month. Send stamp for last copy. They are instructive. Held regularly all year. Catalogues mailed only to regular patrons.—W. Webb, Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y. tfc56

**FREE**—Foreign Coin, Banknote, and large illustrated coin catalogue to approval applicants, sending 3c postage.—Fatham Coinco, Springfield 10, Mass. ap12084

**U.S. COINS, ALL DIFFERENT DATES**—10 large cents, \$1.00; 4 ½ cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 45c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 ½ dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper nickel cents, 1857-1864, (8 dates), 60c; 20 Indian heads, \$1.00; 3 3-cent silver pieces, 60c; 6 Hard Times Tokens, 90c; 20-cent piece, 60c; ¼ dollar, before 1830, 85c; before 1840, 60c; Liberty seated, 45c; ½ dollars, 1808 to 1814, \$1.00 each; before 1830, 75c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$3.50; old style large dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.50; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 75c; 20 different, \$2.00; 10 different Confederate notes, \$1.00; 3-5-10-15-25-50c Fractional notes, complete set of values, \$3.00; 1922 D cents, just like new, 35c; 1929 S, 1930 S-D, 1932 D, 1933 D, 1934 D, bright, uncirculated, 20c each; the 6 for \$1.00. A large stock of U. S. and foreign always on hand and glad to receive want lists of serious collectors. All coins, postage and insurance extra.—Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. tfc

**GET - ACQUAINTED OFFER!** \$1.00, Money-order or unused stamps, brings you over 5 pounds of old Boys' Novels, Foreign Coins, Stamps, War-Money, Merchandise, Lists, etc., postpaid.—Rae Weisberg, Roberts St., Pittsburg, Pa. s12p

**NEW COLLECTORS!** Write for Coin Lists. Many bargains.—Webb, Box 1727, San Francisco, Calif. s12213

**KNOW THEIR VALUE?** 33-page illustrated banker's coin book and a coin, 10c; 5 different foreign coins and 5 different bills, 15c; 10 different Confederate and broken bank bills, nice, 75c; 22-page coin catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfc

**UNCIRCULATED 1935 D** nickels and D cents.—Dunlap, Flandreau, S. D. s105

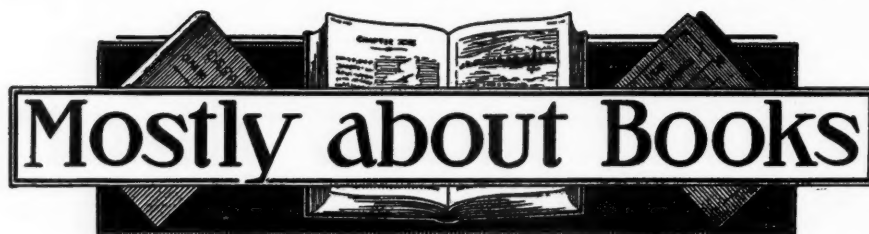
**UNITED STATES COINS**, all different dates, 15 large cents, \$1.00; 10 large cents, 75c; 7 half cents, \$1.00; 10 3c nickels, 80c; 5 3c nickels, 30c; 5 2c pieces, 30c; 10 Liberty seated ½ dimes, 80c; 20c piece, 50c; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 5 Liberty head dimes before 1837, \$1.00; Trade dollar, \$1.25; 1798 or 1799 dollar, \$3.00; 1858 dollar, \$25.00; 1877 cent, uncirculated, \$2.50; proofs, \$3.50; 1856 Flying Eagle cent, uncirculated, \$13.50. Post free. Unused stamps accepted to any amount.—Stephen K. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. s1644

## MEDALS

**REGULATIONS WAR MEDALS** — United States medals from Civil War to present date. Campaign medals, \$2.50 each. Numbered medals, \$3.50 each. Medals of the Allied Countries carried in stock. Military medals bought or exchanged. Illustrated list showing 88 medals, ten cents, coin or stamps.—George W. Studley, 159 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y. ja12849

**WESTPORT CENTENARY MEDALS**, 1835-1935, 50c and postage. Address—D. Sachs, Treasurer, Westport, Conn. o3041





# Mostly about Books

## COLLECTOMANIA

By ROBERT E. KINGERY

### Facsimiles

COLUMBIA University Press is the agent for the publications of the Facsimile Text Society, an organization whose purpose is to reproduce rare printed texts and manuscripts. This is an admirable service since it makes possible the study of texts and manuscripts that are unique and that exist in a very few copies.

The publications of the Society fall roughly into two classes: Those of historical interest, and those whose primary interest and importance is literary. Among the former are: Franklin's *Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity*, (\$1.50); Cooper's *Letter to General Lafayette*, (\$2.25); Wheeler, *Treatise of Commerce*, (\$2); Cudworth's *Sermon Preached before the House of Commons*, (\$1.50) and *How Superior Powers Ought to be Obeyed* by Goodman, (\$3).

The following reproductions of literary landmarks are available from the same source:

....*Poetical Sketches*, by William Blake. Facsimile of the original edition, 1783. (\$1)

*The Pilgrim's Progress from This World, to That Which Is to Come: Delivered under the Similitude of a Dream Wherein Is Discovered, the Manner of His Setting Out, His Dangerous Journey; and Safe Arrival at the Desired Country.* Facsimile of the First Edition, 1678. This is a reproduction of one of the four copies in the King's Library of the British Museum. (\$1)

*The Deserted Village, a Poem.* Facsimile of the first edition, 1770. Five printings were run from the press in the first year of its publication. This text, from the British Museum Library, reproduces the first. (\$1)

*Poems by John Keats.* Facsimile of the first edition, 1817. This is a reproduction of the copy now in the British Museum, which contains note of a former owner: "Robert Brownning dined with me today, and looking at this volume he said that it

was a copy of this edition of John Keats' Poems that was found in the bosom of the dead body of Shelley."

*Poems of Mr. John Milton, Composed at Several Times.* Facsimile of the English poems contained in the first edition, 1645. (\$1)

From the citations here, it is obvious that this organization is performing a very worth-while project. Its work is of service to the scholar and the collector as well. A complete list of Facsimile Text Society publications may be obtained from the Columbia University Press.

### Recent Books for Bibliophiles

Edwin Elliott Willoughby is the author of a recent book entitled *A Printer of Shakespeare; The Books and Times of William Jaggard*. This is an interesting picture of printing and publishing during the early 17th Century and an inclusive biography of Shakespeare's publisher. It is issued by Dutton and priced at \$5.00.

A selected bibliography of the best editions of the writing of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, of biographies and

criticisms concerning him and his work is offered by Virginia Kennedy and Mary Neill in *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*. The references showing his relations with contemporaries are especially notable. While this is essentially a student's bibliography, it is recommended to the collector whose interest in Coleridge extends beyond the merely bibliographic. It is a publication of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. The price is \$2.50.

Douglas Crawford McMurtrie has written an additional chapter of his survey of the early printing in this part of the world in *The Beginnings of Printing in Virginia*. It is published by C. H. Lauck of the Washington and Lee University located at Lexington. The price is \$2.

*James Lane Allen and the Genteel Tradition* by Grant C. Knight is a critical study of the life and works of Allen. It contains many bibliographic notes. The University of North Carolina Press is the publisher. Priced at \$2.50.

*The Press of the Pioneers* is offering reproductions of 62 portraits of Lincoln in *Lincoln in Portraiture* by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. 650 copies have been printed and 600 are for sale at \$6.

## Suggestions on the Care of Books

IT is characteristic of us that after books have served our purposes, we give them little thought until we have need of them again. Yet a little care which need be neither complicated or burdensome will lengthen the life-cycle of our book friends many times. It is the purpose of this article to point out the "how" and "when" of this necessary care.

Carelessly opened books get a bad start in life. There is only one correct way to open a book, which is to put the volume back down on a table and then to open the front and then the back covers, next a few pages at the front and then the back, pressing firmly along the inner edge of the page, and so on until the whole book has been so treated.

After books have been purchased, and properly opened, the next question is the book-case. There are many types, but the good ones, whether they be open or closed, follow a few general principles. The distance between shelves should be enough to allow the books to stand upright. Books shelved on their front edges come loose from their covers. If the case has doors, there should be vents in the back of case to allow for the circulation of air and to prevent mildew. In the open case there is little danger from mildew but dust soon collects and cleaning must be frequent. The vents in closed cases should be covered with fine screen to keep out dust. If the case is closed, the doors should be left open from

time to time even when there are vents in the back.

Now that we have the books and something to put them in, the next problem is the location of the bookcase. Books should never be placed where they will receive direct sunlight or be subjected to extreme heat or cold. The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, after a long series of experiments, found that the most favorable temperatures for books are from 70° to 80° fahrenheit coupled with a relative humidity of 45 to 55 per cent. Under these conditions the growth of molds and fungi is almost impossible. Sunlight destroys the sizing and fibers of paper and produces yellowing and brittling.

To most of us, the "book-worm" is an individual who is the butt of an occasional joke, but to the person whose books have been ruined by the real book-worm, it's no joking matter. The most effective method of dealing with this pest is fumigation with carbon disulphide. The Bureau of Standards will furnish, on request, information on the use of this fumigant.

Leather bound books ought to be given, at least once a year, a dressing to prevent splitting and cracking. Ordinary white vaseline is good for this purpose. Applied with the hands, it should be left on the leather for a day or more. Then the books may be returned to the shelves after they have been rubbed down. A little castor oil will restore the polish to the leather. These oils will not damage the gilding. The Department of Agriculture also recommends a number of other dressings. The formulas for these are given in Leaflet No. 69 of the Department. This publication may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington for five cents.

After the binding has been dressed, the book may be lacquered. A cellulose-nitrate lacquer is best and should not be too thick else it will give the binding a highly glazed appearance and will flake off.

Cloth bindings may be cleaned with the white of an egg, beaten up in a dish until it is dry and frothy. It should be applied with a circular motion. Cloth bindings may likewise be lacquered to advantage. They may then be cleaned with water when they become dirty.

When the top edges of books become dirty, the edges may be cleaned with sand-paper. A fine grade of paper is best. If the edges of the book are gilded an art gum eraser will remove most of the dirt.

When books are dusted, they should be kept tightly closed, for if the dust gets between the pages, it will discolor them.

When the stitching of bindings breaks, then it's time to call on the services of an expert book-binder. Minor repairs may be made by the craftsman at home. Lydenburg and Archer's manual *The Care and Repair of Books* (New York, 1931) will be of help in work of this kind.

Books help to transform a house into a home. A little time devoted to their welfare will be well worthwhile and amply repaid in the continued attractiveness of the volumes and their longer life.

#### "New Worlds to Conquer"

Often, letters come asking suggestions as to what to collect. Usually a field in which the items are still in the low-priced field is wanted. Now, obviously, it is impossible to know the interests of these people who write, and without knowing these, it is impossible to make any satisfactory answering suggestions. However, a recent book entitled *New Paths in Book Collecting* under the general editorship of John Carter fills this long-felt need for a survey of "new worlds to conquer" in book collecting. War books are discussed by P. H. Muir, and author collections are dealt with by John T. Winterich. There are sections on detective fiction, musical first editions, and serial fiction by other hands. Beginning collectors will find pertinent suggestions and established bibliophiles will be interested in the mass of bibliographic detail the book contains. In short, it is a book to be recommended to all. It is published by Scribner at \$3.

#### Check-list on Willa Cather

1903. April Twilights. Boston, 1903.	\$45.00
1905. The Troll Garden. N. Y., 1906. Must have "McClure Phillips & Co." on backstrip. ....	\$35.00
1912. Alexander's Bridge. Boston, 1912. Blue or lavender cloth. ....	\$25.00
1913. O Pioneers! Boston, 1912. Brown cloth. ....	\$20.00
1915. Song of the Lark. Boston, 1915. Ribbed cloth. ....	\$15.00
1918. My Antonia. Boston, 1918. Decorated cloth. ....	\$15.00
1920. Youth and the Bright Medusa. N. Y., 1920. ....	\$15.00
1923. April Twilights and Other Poems. N. Y., 1923. Limited to 450 signed copies. Half vellum, boards. ....	\$20.00
1925. The Best Short Stories of Sara Orne Jewett. Selected and arranged with a preface by Willa Cather. Boston, 1925. 2 vols. ....	\$5.00
1925. The Border. N. Y., 1925. Boards. Material by W. C. on Katherine Mansfield, D. H. Lawrence, H. L. Mencken, etc. ....	\$2.50
1925. The Professor's House. N. Y., 1925. ....	\$5.00
Same as above. Limited to 400 signed copies. Vellum. ....	\$35.00
1926. My Mortal Enemy. N. Y., 1926. ....	\$4.00
Same as above. Limited to 220 signed copies. Boards. ....	\$20.00
1931. Shadows on the Rock. N. Y., 1931. ....	\$3.50
Same as above. Limited to 199 signed copies. Red vellum. ....	\$15.00
Same as above. Limited to 619 signed copies. Marbled cloth. ....	\$10.00
1932. Obscure Destinies. N. Y., 1932. ....	\$3.00
1935. Lucy Gayheart. N. Y., 1935. ....	\$2.00

Note.—This list does not aim at completeness. It is intended simply as an index to current values.

#### Questions and Answers

Miss Violet Brezany of St. Louis, Mo., desires information on the preservation of books, and more especially on binding preservatives. She states that she has been using vaseline but would like to know if there is any better substance.

There is a product on the market now under the trade name of Leather Vita. It is an emulsion of penetrating and nourishing oils, waxes and other ingredients of recognized value in the preservation of all kinds of leather including book bindings. It is endorsed by R. R. Donnelley & Sons, the Lakeside Press, of Chicago, Northwestern University, the New York Bar Associations, and many other institutions of a like nature. More information can be secured from the Leather Vita Company, Inc., 15 W. 47th St., New York City.

The Superintendent of Public Documents can supply for a small fee, publications dealing with this problem and the Bureau of Standards issue numerous publications of a like nature.

Several queries have been received concerning the determination of book values. Next month, we shall publish a short article on this subject.

#### OLD BOOKS WANTED

We are in the market at all times for Books and Pamphlets pertaining to American History. Send for classified want list. \$34c

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## A Selected List of Books on the History of Railroads

Compiled by MARY B. DAY from the library of the  
Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago

### PART 1

**THE** "Seymour Dunbar Collection of Early Transportation Prints and Railroad Billposters," the Walker Collection of Original Locomotive Drawing", the assortment of early timetables, railroad tickets, records, maps, photographs, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., make the library of the Museum of Science and Industry Chicago, a valuable source of information for research workers in railroad history. This collection has been built up largely through the generous cooperation of many of the railroads.

### GENERAL

- Adams, C. F., Railroads, their origin and problems. 216p. N. Y., Putnam, 1878.  
Corbin, T. W., The romance of modern railroads. 309p. illus. diagr. Lond. Seeley, 1922.  
Fuller, J. F. C., Pegasus, or, Problems of transportation, 87p. N. Y., Dutton, 1926.  
Hartnell, F. S., All about railroads, a book for boys. 374p. illus. N. Y., Cassell, 1911.  
Holland, R. S., Historic railroads. 343p. illus. Phil., Macrae Smith, 1927.  
Kirkman, M. M., The science of railroads. 14v. illus. diagr. N. Y., World Railway, 1904.  
Pangborn, J. G., The world's railway, historical, descriptive, illustrative. 164p. illus. port. N. Y., Winchell, 1896.  
Roads and railroads of ancient and modern countries with account of bridges, tunnels, and canals in various parts of the world. 340p. Lond. Parker, 1839.  
Taylor, J., A fast life on the modern highway. 220p. illus. N. Y., Harper, 1874.  
Tredgold, T., A practical treatise on railroads and carriages. 184p. illus. tab. Lond. Taylor, 1825.  
U. S. Patent Office, The growth of industrial art by B. Butterworth. Wash. Govt. 1892, pp. 66-67. 110  
Williams, A., The romance of modern locomotion. 367p. illus. Seeley, 1904.

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- Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., Railway economics, a selective catalogue of books in fourteen American libraries. 446p. Chic. U. of C. press, 1912.  
Cullen, E., Source material on railroad history. In Special Libraries, Feb. 1925, pp. 44-48.  
Peddie, R. A., Railway literature, 1556-1830-79p. Lond. Grafton, 1931.

### BOOKS ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT



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Dept. AG, 70 Fifth Ave., New York

### EUROPE—UNITED STATES

- Colburn, Z., The permanent way and coal-burning locomotive boilers of European railways, with a comparison of the working economy of European and American lines. 168p. illus. map. tab. N. Y., Holley, 1858.  
Holley, A. L., American and European railway practice in the economical generation of steam. 192p. illus. mpa. diagr. N. Y., VanNostrand, 1861.

### GREAT BRITAIN

- Achard, F., British railroad of 1825 as seen by Marc Sequin, F. Achard and L. Sequin (In Newcomen Society, Transactions, 1928, v. 7, pp. 63-67)  
Archer, M., William Hedley, the inventor of railway locomotion. 66p. illus. Newcastle Upon-Tyne, 1882.  
Acworth, W. M., The railways of England. 4th ed. 427p. illus. Lond., Murray, 1890.  
Ahrons, E. L., The British steam railway locomotive, 1825-1925. 391p. illus. Lond. Locomotive pub., 1927.  
Bennett, A. R., The chronicle of Boulton's siding. 93p. illus. Lond., Locomotive, 1927.  
Drake's road book of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction railways. 144p. illus. map. Lond., Hayward and Moore, 1839.  
Bennett, A. R., The first railway in London. 48p. illus. Lond. Locomotive, n. d. (pamphlet)  
Fellows, R. B., History of the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway. 94p. Canterbury, Jennings, 1930.  
Findlay, G., The working and management of an English railway. 4th ed. 354p. illus. diagr. N. Y., Macmillan, 1891.  
Galloway, E., History of the steam engine from its earliest invention to the present time. 260p. illus. Lond., Steill, 1828.  
Grinling, C. H., The history of the Great Northern Railway, 1845-1895. 429p. illus. map. Lond., Methuen, 1898.  
Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Book and programme of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway celebration, 1830-1930. 124p. illus. Liverpool, 1930. (pamphlet)  
Liverpool Libraries Museums and Art Committee, A list of printed and illustrated material on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in the reference library. 35p. Liverpool, 1930. (pamphlet)  
Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Co., Rules, regulations and by-laws. 210p. illus. Manchester, Blacklock, 1883.  
Marshall, C. F. D., Centenary history of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. 192p. illus. map. diagr. Lond., Locomotive pub., 1930.  
Marshall, C. F. D., One hundred years of railways from Liverpool and Manchester to London Midland and Scottish. London Midland and Scottish, 1930. (pamphlet)  
Marshall, C. F. D., The Liverpool and Manchester Railway. (In Newcomen Society Transactions, 1923, v. 2, pp. 12-44)  
Parry, E., Parry's railway companion from Chester to Holyhead. 154p. Lond., Hall, 1848.  
Pendleton, J., Our railways, their origin, development, incident and romance. 2 v. illus. Lond. Cassell, 1896.  
Science Museum, South Kensington, London, Catalogues: (pamphlets)  
Land transport. 4. Railway construction and working. 84p. illus. Lond. H. M. S. O., 1927.  
Land transport, 3, Part 1. Railway locomotives and rolling stock. Historical review. 100p. illus. Lond. H. M. S. O., 1931.  
Scott, E. K., Matthew Murray, pioneer engineer, records from 1765-1826. Leeds, Jowett, 1928.

- Sekon, G. A., History of the Great Western Railway. 373p. illus. Lond., Digby Long, 1895.  
Smiles, S., The life of George Stephenson, railway engineer. 486p. port. Bost. Ticknor, 1858.  
Tomlinson, W. W., The Northeastern railway, its rise and development. 820p. illus. post. diagr. map. Lond. Longmans, 1914.  
Thurston, R. H., A history of the growth of the steam engine. 5th ed. 479p. illus. Lond. Kegan Paul, Trench and Trubner, 1845.  
Tredgold, T., The steam engine. 2 vols. Lond. Weale, 1833.  
Warren, J. G. H., A century of locomotive building, 1823-1923. 461p. illus. port. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1923.  
Williams, F. S., Our iron roads. 390p. illus. Lond. Lond. Ingram, Cooke, 1852.

### UNITED STATES

- Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., The catalogue of the centenary exhibition of the B. and O. R.R., 1827-1927. 172p. illus. Balt., 1927.  
Bannard, W. and Kaempfert, W., From Stephenson to the 20th Century Ltd.—the story of American railways. (In Kaempfert, W. ed., Modern wonder workers, 1924, pp. 3-67)  
Berg, W. G., American railway bridges and buildings. 706p. illus. diagr. Chic. Roadmaster and foreman, 1898.  
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(To be continued)

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## Found Among The Dedications

By WILSON STRALEY

To my friend Fullerton with happy memories of Jerusalem and Oberlin. ("Arabia and the Bible," by James A. Montgomery. 1934.)

To my wife I dedicate my book. ("Notes Taken During the Expedition Commanded by Capt. R. B. Marcy, U.S.A., Though Unexplored Texas in the Summer and Fall of 1854," by W. B. Parker, attaché of the expedition. 1856.)

To Virginia, My Mother and My State ("The Princess Pocahontas," by Virginia Watson, 1916.)

To Paul Russell Temple in memory of days and nights among the mountains and along the streams traversed and revealed by William Henry Ashley and Jerediah Strong Smith. ("The Ashley-Smith Explorations and the Discovery of a Central Route to the Pacific 1822-1829," by Harrison Clifford Dale, 1918.)

To the memory of "Benny Hareus, Oh!" This little volume is fondly inscribed. ("West Point and the Military Academy," by Edward S. Farrow, 1895.)

To my comrades of other years, the brave and self-sacrificing men with whom I had the honor to be associated in a frontier ministry, this book is inscribed. ("The Circuit Rider: A Tale of the Heroic Ages," by Edward Eggleston, 1893.)

This book is lovingly dedicated to White Mountain Smith, who has made me glad I married a Ranger. ("I Married a Ranger," by Danna Margaret Smith, Mrs. "White Mountain," 1931.)

Dedicated to the memory of my parents. ("Chapters in Frontier History," by Gilbert J. Garragham, 1933.)

In memory of Shirley Short, Richard Peck, Lewis Rico and Robert Goomerley, the crew of the Blue Streak. ("Easter Island," by Robert J. Casey, 1931.)

To the memory of my mother and father whose stories of pioneer life stimulated my first interest in folk tales. ("Folk Tales of Missouri," by Earl A. Collins, 1935.)

To my father, Albert Jerome Dickson, and the men and women of an earlier day, whose courage and vision have made possible the development of the Northwest into a

free and prosperous region, I dedicate this volume. — Arthur Jerome Dickson, ("Covered Wagon Days," by Arthur Jerome Dickson, 1929.)

To George W. Saunders, a friend of John Young for a lifetime—President of the Old Trail Drivers' Association—gatherer of material for the monumental work entitled The Trail Drivers of Texas and to the memory of my uncle, James M. (Jim) Dobie, a cowman out of the old rock, whom most of the other cowmen and vaqueros of Southwest Texas knew and yet remember to admire. ("A Vaquero of the Brush Country," by Frank Dobie, 1929.)

To all the Indian men and women who believe that there is one mother of all life and that all men are brothers, and who dared, suffered and sacrificed to bring peace and good will, co-operation and justice into the great struggle of nations and races for the supremacy of the American continent, this book is dedicated. ("The Indian as Peacemaker," by Mabel Powers, 1932.)

To the Historian of the Old West and New West, Frederick Jackson Turner, with admiration and regard. ("The Conquest of the Old Southwest," by Archibald Henderson, 1920.)

To John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. A., in Admiration. ("New Sources of Indian History — 1850-1891," by Stanley Vestal, 1934.)

To William Bennett Bizzell in Admiration and Gratitude. ("Warpath," by Stanley Vestal, 1934.)

To the Birds of Chickadee Valley—their friends and ours. ("Secrets of the Friendly Woods," by Rex Brasher, 1926.)

Dedicated to the memory of W. R. Mills, or Pita Kishitsipi (Striped Eagle) as his Blackfeet friends so lovingly named him in the Long Ago. ("The Sun God's Children," by James Willard Schultz and Jessie Louise Donaldson, 1930.)

To all Truthful Colorado River Voyagers. ("Colorado River Controversies," by Robert Brewster Stanton, 1932.)

To Frank Willard Shoemaker, whose idea it was, and Llewellyn L.

Callaway, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Montana, who made its accuracy possible. ("Vigilantes," by Hiffman Birney, 1929.)

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## THE HISTORY OF THINGS

By CHARLES T. HAVEN

INSTALLMENT NO. 2

### *Firearms Ignition Systems*

**G**UNPOWDER explodes when fire is brought into contact with it but some method of bringing the fire into the right place at the right time is necessary before a tube charged with it can be of much practical use. Some of the earliest cannon were probably fired by rolling a red hot ball of stone down the barrel and stepping back quickly before the heat ignited the powder, at least they had no opening for lighting them at the breech. The earliest hand guns were fired by inserting a red hot wire into a hole bored at the top of the breech and touching the powder with it. This method of ignition was a little inconvenient in that it necessitated carrying around a bucket of red hot coals to keep the wire at the right temperature for use. Next a depression or pan was made around the touch hole and a slow match of rope soaked in a saltpeter solution was kept burning all the time that the gun might be used. To fire the gun a little powder was sprinkled in the pan the gun was held in one hand with the stock tucked under the arm, and the match was applied to the powder with the other hand. This method of firing a gun was still a bit awkward so some one devised a system of attaching a curved lever on the side of the gun just behind the vent hole and fixing the match in the upper part of it. When the lower part was raised the match was dipped downward into the pan and the powder was ignited. At first this lever was simply pivoted in place and held upright merely by friction but a real lock was developed during the latter part of the 15th century with a double lever working against a spring and controlled by a trigger. This lock differed from all following locks in that the spring held the match

away from the pan and the action of pulling the trigger drew the match down into the pan against the force of the spring which returned the match holder to its upright position as soon as the trigger was released. The match lock was simple and cheap to make and it did not get out of order easily so it was used in the armies of all nations for many years. Its last military use was in the Monmouth Rebellion in the West of England about 1680.

An ignition system that required a lighted match at all times was, however, hardly a convenient one for many purposes. Guns could not be left about ready for use and battles had to be postponed on account of wind or rain. The first answer to the problem was the Wheel-lock. This lock was invented in Nuremberg Germany about 1515 and was used contemporarily with other ignition systems until the middle of the 18th century. The wheel-lock used flint and steel to provide a spark by winding up a serrated steel wheel against a strong spring by means of a chain around the axle of the wheel. The flint was held in the jaws of an arm that took the place of the match holder of the matchlocks and was forced down against the wheel by another spring. The wheel came up through the pan and powder was sprinkled around it. A cover was also provided so that the powder would not spill before it was needed. To fire the gun it was only necessary to throw back the pan cover, pull the flint down against the wheel, and pull the trigger. On some of the later pieces the pan cover was thrown back automatically by the action of the wheel and the flint rested on the pan so it was only necessary to pull the trigger as in a modern arm.

The wheel-lock worked well and provided for the first time a firearm

that could be kept ready for instant use, but it was expensive to make, complicated to use, easy to put out of order and it required a key to wind it up for every shot. A cheaper and more simple ignition system was needed and two or three were developed about the end of the 16th century. The snapaunce in Italy and the Miguelet lock in Spain are both said to have been invented by thieves and bandits who could not afford the expensive wheel-locks and found the matchlock not suited to night operations and ambushes. These locks placed the flint in the jaws of a hammer like the hammer of a modern side lock gun and placed a moveable piece of steel called the battery in front of the hammer and over the pan where it was struck by the flint and the resulting sparks showered down into the powder in the pan when the trigger was pulled. The snapaunce had a separate sliding pan cover and the miguelet lock combined the pan cover and the battery but put the main spring on the outside of the lock plate. The best features of the two types were combined into the regular flint lock in the early part of the 17th century. The flint-lock had an inside main spring and a pan cover and battery combined and pivoted against a spring just in front of the pan. The flint-lock was a simple, cheap lock to make and it was reasonably sure of fire and easy to operate. It was used all over the world for all types of firearms for over two hundred years and was the standard system in use in the American and English armies up to about 1840. The French and Indian wars, the American revolution, the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812 were all fought with flint-locks.

The flint-lock was an improvement over the earlier locks from a point of view of convenience and simplicity of its working parts, but it was actually little advance in method over the hot wire of several hundred years before. Fire was still produced outside the barrel and brought through an open hole to the charge. The apparatus to produce the fire was still of a type that made the



adoption of repeating or breech loading systems almost impossible and too dangerous for continued use when they were attempted. The discovery that was to revolutionize all firearms was made in an attempt to find a substitute for saltpeter to use in gunpowder. Experiments were tried about 1800 using chlorate of potash and the fulminates of mercury and silver. These explosives, which had only recently been discovered, were found to be far too powerful for use in powder, but it was found that they could be exploded merely by striking them a sharp blow instead of applying fire to them. An amateur chemist and gun enthusiast, a clergyman by profession, named Alexander Forsyth was among the experimenters but he went farther than the rest in that he tried putting the fulminate of mercury in the pan of his gun along with the powder and arranging the hammer to strike it a blow when the trigger was pulled. He found this method did not work because the fulminate exploded so fast that it blew the powder out of the pan without lighting it but between 1805 and 1807 he tried a number of ways of confining the fulminate and in 1807 took out a patent on the application of percussion ignition to the discharge of firearms. Forsyth tried a number of different ways of using the loose fulminate powder in magazines so that when the trigger was pulled the hammer struck a plunger which acted upon a small quantity of fulminate so confined that it would flash directly into the barrel and set off the main charge of gunpowder. Other inventors also tried different systems of utilizing the wonderful new discovery but the final and best form was the copper percussion cap, similar in appearance to the modern primer, which fitted on a pierced nipple and discharged the small

amount of fulminate of mercury it contained directly down into the powder charge when it was struck by the hammer. This system was brought into use between 1815 and 1820 and was probably invented separately by several people, including among others Hawker and Manton of England and Shaw of Philadelphia. The percussion cap in one step did away with all the ponderous mechanism, kettles of red hot coals, etc., that had been necessary to fire a gun. It made immediately possible the revolver which was perfected by Colt within twenty years of the invention of the cap, and it paved the way for all forms of modern metallic cartridges. The modern primer used in all cartridges is nothing more or less than a percussion cap, with its anvil

to be driven against by the hammer contained in it, placed in the head of the cartridge and no different in principle than when it was put on the nipple of a firearm separately from the rest of the charge. During the last five years or so great advances have been made in the composition of the explosive in the primers so that the products of their explosion are no longer harmful to the barrel of a firearm if it is not cleaned after using, and smokeless powder since the beginning of its use has required more powerful primers to set it off, but the principle of discharging a firearm by the blow of the hammer on a substance that explodes by percussion is still the same as when Alexander Forsyth applied it in 1807.

## THE KENTUCKY SHOTGUN?

By SMOOTHBORE

A SHORT time ago I had a letter from "The Indefatigable" Satterlee, in which he inclosed an inventory of government arms taken December 14, 1793 and communicated to the senate a few days later. Since this was from our early archives, there seems to be no question about it being authentic. This inventory coming so shortly after the Revolutionary War, and prior to our manufacture of arms is well worth the gun collector's study. With Satterlee's permission I am passing the data on to you.

Deposited at Springfield, Mass.

New French arms .....	6,678
Old French arms .....	55
Carbines .....	298
Pistols .....	496
Powder horns .....	547

Deposited at West Point on Hudson

Stands of arms .....	7,058
" " " without ramrods .....	302
" " " French .....	706
" " " English .....	12
" " " without ramrods .....	204

Rifles .....	6
Smooth rifles .....	20
Rampart arms .....	348
Carbines .....	468
Pistols .....	59

Deposited at Fort Rensselaer

Muskets, damaged .....	44
Bayonets .....	13
Gun barrels .....	6
Gun locks .....	8
Guards .....	4
Breech plates .....	4
Cartridge boxes .....	150

Deposited at Philadelphia

Muskets .....	11,434
Fusees .....	14
Rifles .....	110
Carbines .....	1,032
Blunderbusses .....	43
Pistols .....	251

Damaged

Muskets .....	1,482
Rifles .....	76
Musket locks .....	2,300
Musket barrels .....	1,125
Pistols .....	3

Deposited at New London, Va.

Muskets unfit for service .....	3,488
Musket barrels unfit for service .....	105
Fusees .....	38
Gun locks .....	100
Muskets wanting cleaning .....	6
Muskets barrels off .....	52
Musket butts off .....	24

Deposited at Fort Washington  
Western Territory

Arms, muskets .....	689
Pistols, pairs .....	15
Rifles, pouches .....	64
Rifles .....	5

After glancing over these lists, one finds himself wondering how these guns came to hand. It would appear that almost without exception the Revolutionary soldier brought his musket home with him. The numbers that have been taken from garrets attest it. Well, let us presume there was in the latter part of the war, a few guns in reserve, and again, we were under contract with French agents when the war ended, and were obliged to take these contract guns in. All of this seems quite plausible, for you will note, among the arms listed at Springfield, the first item—New French Arms—6,678. These at least may be presumed to have been shipped in after the war. Old French arms may be left-overs from the Revolution. We got along fine until we come to the West Point items, wherein is specified so many French and so many English muskets. Does this imply that the first item of "Stands of arms, 7,053," was neither French nor English? It would seem so. But, where did we get so many muskets of U. S. manufacture? That's a puzzle to me. Maybe you can answer it. It is also evident from these lists, that as many clerks as there were lists were employed to make them, and that each clerk was making his own classifications. For instance, the clerks at Springfield and West Point specified as to whether of French or English make, while the clerk at Philadelphia apparently did not. I cannot help thinking that some of the muskets there were French. Please note the Philadelphia arsenal shows fourteen fusees. Now what in thunder are these?

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P. O. Box 82 Ashburnham, Mass.

If he had not listed his carbines and blunderbusses, I would think they may have been one of these, but I am up a tree now. Also note that reference is made of carbines and not musketoons.

However, the thing that I want to talk about is this. That item on the West Point list that reads—"Smooth rifles, 20." The nomenclature used here in 1793 is far more expressive than that given in later years, i.e., "The Kentucky Shotgun." That no more smooth rifles appears on the list of other depositories, may mean that the clerk at that arsenal, lumped the grooved and smooth rifles as one. I say he "may have done," as it is noted he seemed to have the privilege of his own classifications. It would seem strange that W. P. should have twenty of these guns and all the others none. What kind of rifles these were we can but guess. That is, if they were of the part octagonal, part round type, that so often we find smooth, or the full octagonal barrel. But of this we may be sure they were of the Kentucky type. Why? Because we have never seen a rifle up to the time that the Harpers Ferry came out that was not of the Kentucky lines. There is a bare chance they may have been some of the "Contract" rifles of the Revolution, but this is doubtful. The list did not say that these were worn-out rifles nor damaged guns, and somehow or other, I get the implication that they were just as stated—"Smooth rifles." Yet we are told by those more competent to know that all, or comparatively all Kentuckies, were originally grooved, and that it was only after big game began to get scarce, that wornout rifles were allowed to remain that way. But who is there to say big game was getting scarce in 1793? It has been suggested to me that these smooth rifles might have been used by the soldiers in posts where feathered game was to be had, say for mess; it is known that later the government did furnish special guns for this purpose. This could have been possible, but hardly likely, for in 1793 it would have been easier to supply mess with larger game than quail. And for bigger game we are told the grooved gun was best. And if there was any wing shooting to be had, a flint musketoon, with its short barrel and large bore, would be infinitely better than a smooth rifle with a forty-five-inch barrel and small bore, with its sharp drop of stock, which is in no way, to my thinking, adapted for wing shooting. As for what the government was doing with these smooth rifles I am not attempting to tell. It has been my opinion all along that smooth rifles were no rarities previous to 1800, and to call your attention to this item to back up the

statement I leave it to those who think I am wrong about all this to tell us what the government had in mind to do with them.

### Early Buffalo Gunsmiths

An interesting contribution to gun lore comes in the form of a booklet by Robert W. Bingham and published by the Buffalo Historical Society. It is entitled, "Early Buffalo Gunsmiths." It contains material of interest to every gun collector.

### Who Can Identify?

James L. Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., has a musket bought in Newburyport about ten years ago, with marks he has never been unable to coincide, and the initials do not agree with the names of any contractors he has ever seen. The gun is, of course, of the Charleville type, and the markings and measurements are given herewith. Who can give Mr. Mitchell some information?

Length of gun ..... 58 1/2"  
 " barrel ..... 43 3/4"  
 " from comb to barrel ..... 7 1/2"  
 " of lock ..... 6 1/4"  
 " trigger guard ..... 12"  
 Marks on top of barrel .....  
 " Eagle head and "VP"  
 Marks on lock .....  
 " "US" and directly under "ED & Co."  
 " In rear of hammer, "1800"  
 Marks on stock ..... "W" "X"  
 Most of the components are marked "1"

### WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

OLIVER GARTNER, Garbrae Kennels, Angola, Indiana. Advanced collector of English Pistols exclusively. Quotations and interested visitors always welcome. jcl2612

WANTED—Collections of antique firearms for cash or will accept on consignment.—J. & I. Boffin, 5223 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. n367

WANTED—Small metal pistol or pocket powder flasks reasonable. — Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y. ap12441

WANTED — Colt Percussion Pistol. Give full description, condition and price.—R. I. Taylor, 525 West 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio. s6631

U. S. PISTOLS and revolvers of flint and percussion periods. Long arms with revolving mechanism or over and under types.—Locke, 1300 City Natl., Omaha, Nebraska. jly12462

### FOR SALE

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

EARLY AMERICAN and European arms, including crossbows, matchlocks, wheellocks, flintlocks, duelling sets, Kentucky rifles, blunderbusses, etc. Send for list.—J. & I. Boffin, 5223 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. s1031

HAVE DECIDED to sell my entire collection of Army guns of about 30, also about 20 Army pistols.—Henry Carter, Mayfield, Ky. s1501

FLINTLOCK and Percussion U.S. Military Rifles, Colt Percussion Revolvers, etc. List.—Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Maryland. ap153

WAR RELICS for club house or den; Vickers aircraft machine guns, cost government \$700, rendered unserviceable without marring. Only \$7.75 each (F.O.B. New York). Sent C.O.D. on payment of \$1.00. Weight 33 lbs.—Fiala Outfits, 47 Warren Street, New York. mhl2048

KENTUCKY RIFLES—Priced reasonably. Stamp for list.—T. J. Cooper, McVeytown, Pa. o6261

GREENER TWELVE GAUGE double barrel trap gun; stock and fore-end checkered; straight grip handsomely engraved. Damascus barrels built 1855 for Dr Carver, former champion pigeon shot of world. Fine condition. Offers considered.—Mrs. W. R. Martin, 1217 Fourteenth St., Bedford, Ind. s1002

FIREARMS—Antique and modern. 700 items. New list, 20c. Obsolete cartridges and World War relics. List free.—Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. s3213

BRITISH FLINTLOCK officer's pistol, fine, \$10.00; cap and ball Civil War revolver, good, \$5.50; catalogue, 5c. Weapons of all kinds.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tlc

SEND STAMP for list of old pistols and revolvers.—T. J. Cooper, McVeytown, Pa. n3231

KENTUCKY RIFLES; flintlock pistols; Civil War revolvers; swords; daggers; belt plates; Colonial buttons; engraved powder horns; flasks. Books on above. New catalogue for stamp. — Collectors Exchange, 1536 Willington St., "Station C," Philadelphia, Pa. s1051

FOR SALE—Nipples, wrenches, moulds, Repair parts. Accessories for Civil War revolvers. — B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. s6882

OLD GUNS, pistols, swords, curios of all kinds, large collection. Send for list.—James Ianni, 329 Vine St., Camden, N. J. ap12217

U. S. ARMY SABER with scabbard; cost government \$15; excellent condition; attractive for den, fireplace, wall decoration and war relic. Price, \$2.25, delivered. —Adams Factors Co., 17H West 38th St., New York. s1561

"ATTENTION," sportsmen and others. Stop at "Brinkley's Curio Shop" and get something for your office or den.—G. M. Brinkley, Sigel, Pa., on famous Coakburg Road. o5054

FOR SALE — Two krisses, the hand weapon used in combat by the Moros of the Southern Philippine Islands. Will submit drawing to those interested.—Anthony Pino, 823 Orondo Ave., Wenatchee, Wash. o3273

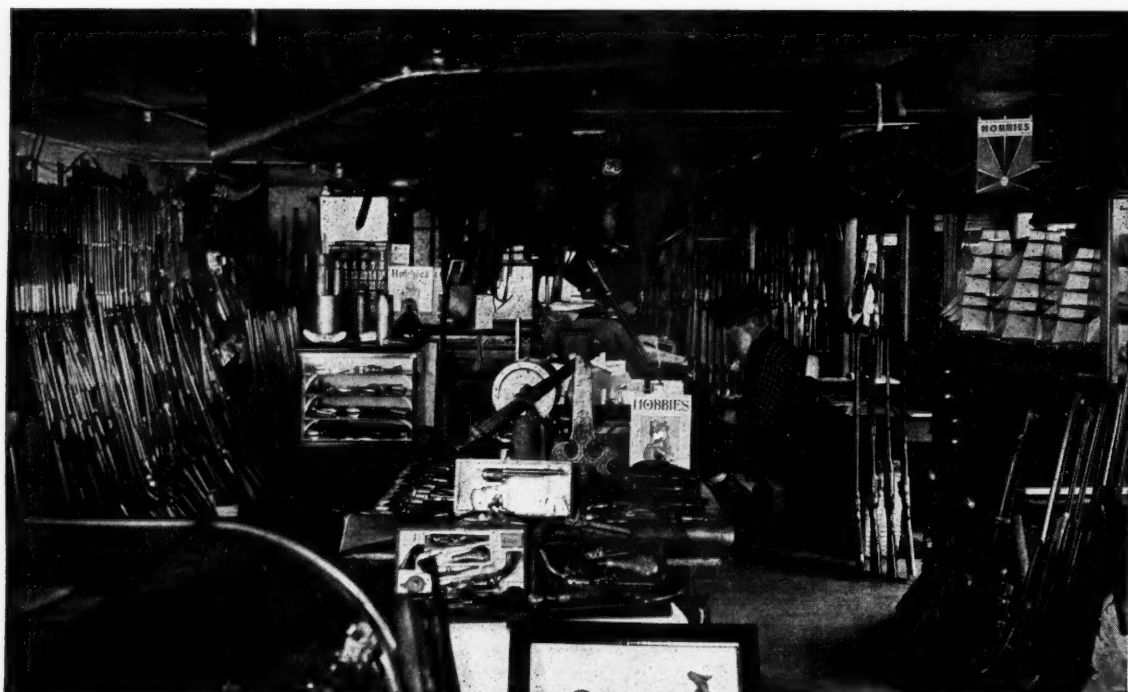
WRITE FOR FREE LIST, old, curious Weapons.—Newton, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas. t6613

### GUNSMITHING

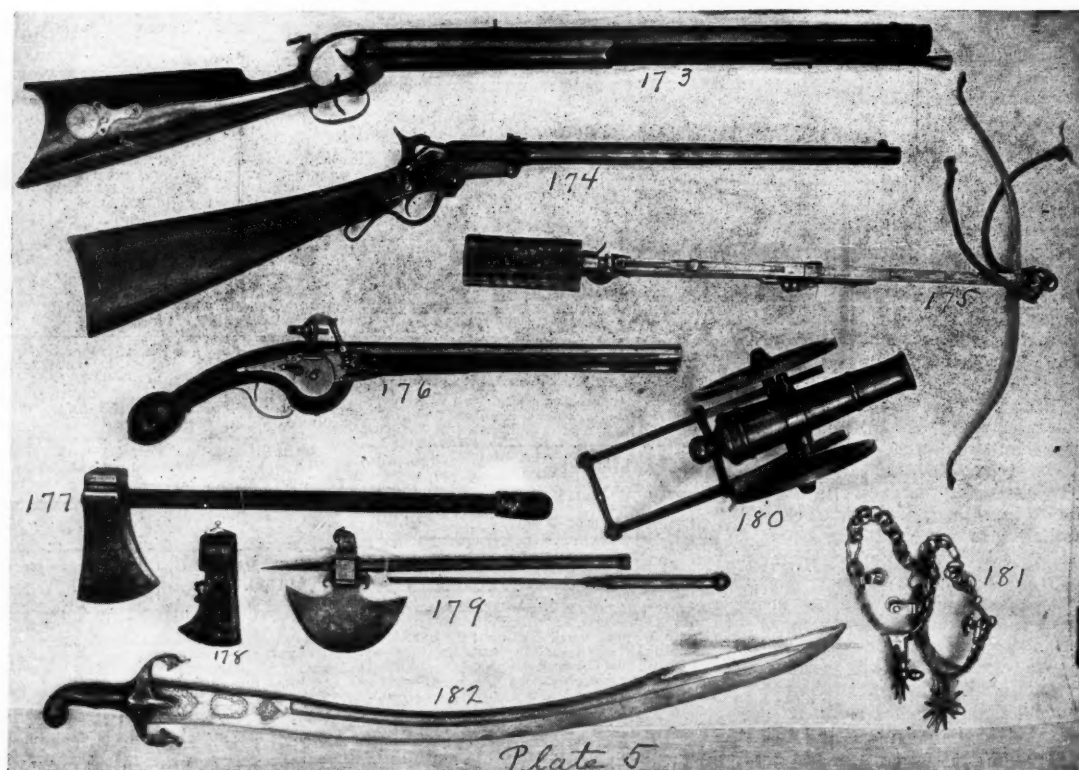
GUNSMITHING, Rebluing, Restocking, Flintlock repairs. Reasonable. — Bailey, Lisbon, N. H. f12042

OLD ARMS RESTORED, repaired, appraised and catalogued. Have done work for some of the best known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years.—"The Gun Shop," L. E. Davis, Owner, Hinckley, Ill. d12063

CHICAGO  
 HOBBY SHOW  
 November 4 to 9



Among the veterans in firearms collecting and dealing is C. B. Shiffer of North Woodstock, Vermont. Mr. Shiffer is pictured at work in his shop. The slogan on his letterhead reads, "Since 1878, the best for less and nothing less than RIGHT at ANY price."



This plate illustrates pieces up at auction a few years ago. It would be interesting to know to what collections they finally found their way.



## FIREARMS FORUM

### *It's Possible*

By C. ST. JOHN  
Berrien Springs, Mich.

**A**FTER reading Messrs. White and Mills articles in July and August *HOBBIES* in regard to creating an American Firearm Catalogue for collectors and dealers, I can't but help say a word on the subject.

Over twenty years ago, Thomas Spencer, then of Lebanon, Ohio, but now deceased, carried on considerable correspondence with me on that subject, but that's as far as we ever got. Although we knew it was some undertaking, we were convinced it was not impossible to build such a catalogue, even in pocket size.

Mr. White's idea is just fine if it were possible to work out such a scheme, with a catalogue giving descriptions, prices and showing cuts of the different specimens; but, as Mr. Mills says, it would take some sixty volumes to handle the subject right, which is too big a proposition for anyone to consider, especially with the gun game as stagnant as it is at present. But, if his scheme was worked out and in print it would not be the "catalogue" we are in need of. We'd have an encyclopedia—one of several volumes which would have to be kept at home—and if on the road we ran across some specimen we admired and didn't know the approximate value of it, we'd be out of luck just as we are now.

I don't think the right key has yet been touched. What the craft wants is a nice flexible, pocket-size catalogue about the size, and possibly a little thicker, than Scott's Specialized. Not one with descriptions, pictures, etc., but one giving prices only of each of the different sizes and calibres of the various models of the different makers. One that will simply identify the piece and quote the price on arms from the earliest in this country to no later than 1920. (Personally I'd suggest no later than 1900, but I expect there would be considerable howl on then.) Later than the 1920 date modern catalogues can be procured. This can be gotten up in a classified way, making every item clearly and readily accessible.

Don't throw up your hands and say "impossible". Take a look at Scott's Catalogue and see in what a masterly way the description and price of "every stamp in the entire world" is handled—and then change

your mind. What would 32,000 mean compared to that?

It is my belief it is not necessary to have a new edition more often than every three years, and each time bring the catalogue up a corresponding number of years. It might be well to devote the last few—say 25—pages to foreign arms; but outside of the military stuff, no classification would be necessary or even logical. The foreign military could be well abbreviated, for the enthusiastic American collectors of such arms are certainly abbreviated.

I think the pricing of the arms should be done by three well known dealers and three advanced collectors, and the prices arrived at by striking an average out of the six.

The first edition will be some job and by far the worst, but the succeeding ones will be easy to handle by collaborating with several dealers and learning the trend of the market.

Such a book should not be so expensive but what it would be readily subscribed to by the craft, and as soon as its worth was known it would become standardized and quoted as authority.

In all probability I'll be criticized to the limit for making these statements and suggestions, but nevertheless, I still contend that a Pocket Arms Catalogue is possible and practical, but a Pocket Arms Encyclopedia is not.

### *Suggestions from Georgia*

By JAMES L. MITCHELL  
Atlanta, Ga.

**W**ALTER C. White's letter in a recent issue of *HOBBIES* was read with considerable interest, as was also an answer by F. P. L. Mills which appeared in the August copy. My personal opinion of Mr. White's suggestion is decidedly in its favor. Of course, all of us realize that to cover the ground completely would be a physical impossibility, as it seems to be a fact that people in days gone by were more interested in turning out guns rather than keeping records. Then again, as many records which were filed away have been destroyed or hopelessly lost, it is quite likely that many arms now in existence will never be properly identified. In view of the resulting obstacles which are so apparent to the collector today, I believe the present generation should proceed as far as possible to make it easier for the ones to come.

Claud E. Fuller, author of "Springfield Shoulder Arms" with whom I spent a recent week end, made a very good suggestion which I believe should be passed on. He is in sympathy with the suggestion of Mr. White and made mention of the fact that thousands of firearms are not only illustrated in various catalogues, but also, in many instances, are accompanied by accurate descriptions. I believe with him that these many catalogues could be used to advantage in compiling such a work as is mentioned by Mr. White, which in turn, after this information had been utilized, could be supplemented by pieces in the hands of collectors together with their data. I have had occasion to refer to Mr. Fuller's catalogues, and after being so consistently successful in locating the proper information, began to appreciate the wealth of material it is possible for one man to accumulate. As to the price, I do not believe it was meant that the one shown would be set in any instance, but would go more to classify properly the arm as to rarity and demand.

Mr. Mills asks concerning the party who would set the prices on the arms. It seems to me that a proper basis might be the prices as bid at various auctions. Of course, as time progressed, these prices would probably advance or decline according to the old law of supply and demand, but these adjusted prices would probably be much easier to keep up with once a basic price was set. Then again, the question might be raised concerning the source of the various prices which were bid at auctions years ago. I can only answer by saying that many collectors attending these auctions were interested enough to jot down the successful bids on the catalog in their possession. Mr. Fuller did this at the sales he attended, and has shown me many a catalog with page after page, showing not only the illustration of the gun together with its description, but also the actual amount in dollars and cents paid for the piece. And what is true of him, I would be willing to wager, is also true of many other collectors.

Personally, I am convinced that there is a wealth of material available which would make possible such a work as suggested, and I know that many prominent collectors would be willing to lend their support to make it possible. And even if it were not 100 per cent perfect, the knowledge thus recorded would save many arms now familiar to us from going down into oblivion. As to the cost, and who would bear it, I do not feel competent to express my opinion, but I am sure that there are many who might possibly be willing to do so.



## Indian Lore; Ancient and Otherwise

By WILSON STRALEY

**I**F you are interested in the Indian lore of Cliff Dwellers—the people—the archaeology—we suggest that you read "Traders to the Navajos" by Frances Gillmor and Louisa Wade Wetherill.

::

A recent writer in the daily press says: "Indian skeletons with small holes bored in leg and skull bones after death are a puzzle to Michigan archaeologists, some of whom think that the soul was supposed to make trips in and out of the body after death, and that the holes were provided as exists."

::

The famous treaty grounds near Medicine Lodge, Kansas, have been leased for a golf course. It was there that the Government in 1867 signed a peace treaty with the Comanches, Kiowas and other Indians of the plains.

::

In July, some seventeen tribes engaged in an annual pow-wow near Quapaw, Oklahoma, the celebration being sponsored by the Quapaw tribe.

::

We learn that "Dr. Sophie O. Oberle has been appointed superintendent of all Indian villages in the State of New Mexico"—the first woman ever to hold this position.

::

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, that an Indian woman had died at Pryor, that state at the advanced age of 125 years. Deceased was of the Crow tribe and was born in 1810.

::

Says the *New York Times*: "Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas has been recently enlarged by an addition of 63.2 acres of adjacent territory scientifically beautiful and of

ethnological importance. The new section contains a quarry of novaculite, originally worked by the Caddo, Tunica and Quapaw Indians, who made arrowheads from this mineral and traded them with tribes as far distant as Virginia and the Gulf of Mexico. Piles of waste chips from artifacts, may today be seen by the quarry, left by these aboriginal visitors."

::

The following item appeared in the July issue of the *Linotype News*, which was reproduced from the Scotland Neck, N. C., Commonwealth: "During the years 1585 and 1586 Ralph Lane explored the Roanoke River to the falls at Wildon, and on that voyage white men first beheld the neck of land that lies between Kehukee Run, named by the Kehukee Indians, and the Roanoke, called by the Indians the Monotuck, meaning River of Death, because of the fevers supposed to have been caused by it in early days. In 1722 a colony of Scotch highlanders under the leadership of Lord Nairn settled there and called the place Scotland Neck."

::

We note the statement that "Mexican jadeite, one of the hardest substances in nature, is believed to have been cut by Indian craftsmen by means of a string-saw and wet sand."

::

Archaeological students of the University of Missouri are excavating an Indian mound near Columbia, Mo., under the direction of Dr. J. C. Harrington, director of archaeological field work at the University of Chicago, Dr. Jesse E. Wrench, professor of history and president of the Missouri Archaeological Society, and Dr. J. Brewton Berry, professor of sociology and director of the university's anthropological collection. A report to the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star* says: "The findings, so far include a man's and child's skeleton, a skull, about 150 stone implements and numerous other artifacts left in the burial place

hundreds of years ago. \* \* \* Evidences that the mound was the center of an extensive Indian village have been found on the surface soil, Dr. Berry said. He hopes to complete the excavation of some 30,000 Indian mounds in the state to bring information to a par with similar information of earlier inhabitants of other states. \* \* \* Each stage of the excavation is plotted on the maps, as well as the findings, so that the mound, could be reconstructed in its original state if necessary."

::

The visit of the Indians to Medicine Lodge a few days ago left its effect on the younger generation. One very young lady passed, attired in shawl and bead band of chicken feathers, carrying a big doll papoose fashion. —J. C. Hinshaw in *Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Index*.

::

### What's In a Name?

State of Kansas }  
County of Linn } ss.

In the District Court of said County. H. S. Parker, Plaintiff,

vs.

Lan-ke-com-ah and Mrs. Lan-ke-com-ah, his wife, et al., Defendants.

### Summons of Publication.

The State of Kansas to:

Lan-ke-com-ah and Mrs. Lan-ke-com-ah, his wife, Lan-ke-com-ah and — Lan-ke-com-ah, her husband, Lum-ke-cum-wah and Mrs. Lum-ke-cum-wah, his wife, Lum-ke-cum-wah and — Lum-ke-cum-wah, her husband, Lum-ke-cum-ah and Mrs. Lum-ke-cum-ah, his wife.—From a legal notice in the *La Cygne (Kan.) Journal*.

::

Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, who recently explored Tierra del Fuego, reports discovering tribes who are still living in the Stone Age.

::

We see the statement made that: "None of the California Indians were farmers; they depended on hunting and fishing and gathering wild products for their food."

## Stone Age China

In our frequent references to stone age Indian relics, it may not be amiss to stop and consider fragments of a story of stone-age China, that have been uncovered by archaeologists of the Freer Gallery of Art, of the Smithsonian Institution.

C. W. Bishop, Associate Curator of the Freer Gallery, tells of archaeological discoveries which throw new light on the stone-age history of the land in his report on the work of the past year which included excavation of one stone-age village and an archaeological reconnaissance of almost the entire Shansi Province, embracing an area of more than 500 miles in length by nearly 200 in breadth.

"A question often asked," says Mr. Bishop, "is, Whence came the Chinese people? We now know that they have occupied northern China for many thousands of years. The prehistoric race whose relics we uncovered was, as its skeletal remains prove, in the main that which occupies the country today.

"\* \* \* The region where we worked is one of rolling cultivated plains composed of fertile loess soil. Our village site lay just at the northeastern base of the hill," ("Lone Mountain") "well above the reach of floods. It was composed \* \* \* of bee-hive shaped pit dwellings, long since completely filled in and covered by wash from the higher levels. These pits were circular in plan and average about 10 feet in depth, with plastered walls. Entrance was at the top. The modern people excavate their dwellings in the face of loess bluffs, sometimes in two or more tiers, with their entrance at the front.

"Our prehistoric Chinese were not nomads wandering about with their flocks and herds. On the contrary, they were sedentary planters depending for food upon what they grew. Their only domestic animals were the dog and pig, and their chief crop appears to have been millet. \* \* \* Their fields they cultivated with stone hoes, and they ground their grain on stone slabs.

"The new some textile plant, probably hemp; and spindle-whorls of clay or stone show that they spun thread. Impressions on pottery indicate that they wove cloth, and they seem also to have made bark cloth. In cold weather they undoubtedly wore skins and furs. Mats and baskets were likewise woven.

"Among the materials used in the manufacture of implements were stone, bone, deer antler, shell, and no doubt wood. Numerous stone adzes and a few axes were found, together with stone knives rectangular or semilunar in shape and often perforated. That the bow was used is indicated by the finding of arrow

points of stone, bone, and even shell. Among other objects were bone awls and hairpins, and multitudes of rings of all sizes, of stone, clay, bone, and shell. Lumps of cinnabar, perhaps for painting the face or person likewise occurred.

"Immense quantities of potsherds were unearthed, but very few complete vessels. The Late Stone Age pottery of China falls into two main classes. Of these, by far the larger and more widely distributed consists of a coarse, handmade ware, usually gray in color and decorated with impressed, incised, or applied ornamentation. It was manufactured by the 'coiling process', still in use in parts of China. Vessels were made in a great variety of shapes and sizes.

The other class of pottery was far finer in all respects. It was 'turned' on some sort of potter's wheel, and is buff to red-brown in color, with a surface susceptible of taking a high burnish. It is frequently decorated with geometric designs painted on in black, red, and white. \* \* \* It appears only toward the very end of the Chinese Late Stone Age.

In addition to the pottery, other objects of earthenware found on our site were whistles, still capable of being blown; kilns for firing the pottery; and clay cooking stoves nearly identical with those used today by the local people.

"\* \* \* Some of the objects found can most plausibly be interpreted as serving some ritual purpose. And in clearing out one dwelling pit there were unearthed quantities of human bones, broken, disarticulated, and thrown in helter-skelter; these \* \* \* suggest that the Neolithic Chinese practiced human sacrifice and possibly ritual cannibalism.

"It would be premature to assign a definite date to our finds \* \* \*. At all events they belong to a time shortly before the Chinese Bronze Age, and this is known to have begun a few centuries at most before 1500 B. C."

## Michigan Notes

Harvey L. Guntzville of Northville, Mich., one of the younger Indian relic collector recruits tells of some Michigan finds. He writes:

"I was attracted to a spot near the shore of the Huron River by hearing of the finding of an Indian burial there. I visited the spot and found the excavation had been made by a collector, who left twenty-two arrows, one square pendant, one hide scraper, and two cannon balls, after removing the finer relics. I looked the nearby country over and found three arrows and a scraper. The scraper being a perfect mate to the

one left by the collector. Digging a bit I found four arrows, one full grooved tomahawk and a turtle back. I was well pleased with my finds and decided to return for further investigation.

"My next visit was some weeks later. Searching for a village site, I found a very crude drill, a fine mealpounder with grooving all around the poll, and a trapezoid shaped slate stone two by three inches with the words PONTAC CHIEF deeply carved on its surface. The word Pontac is poorly spaced and printed, but the word Chief is beautifully written in script. Other light markings form a starlike mark. The letter C of Pontac is carved on the edge of the stone, being nearly one-half inch thick. On the reverse side of the stone are lightly marked a bow, arrow and tomahawk crossed at mid-points. The stone is unworked, other than the carvings.

"Several authorities I have written say it probably is the work of Chief Pontiac.

"After reviewing his history and finding these relics, I assume that Pontiac, after his defeat at Detroit in 1763, sailed the Huron River from its mouth, near Detroit, to the point where I found the relics, a distance of about thirty miles. The cannon balls were, no doubt, the possession of one of his warriors, who died and was buried there. Probably living there some time he moved on south, where he met his death in Cahokia, Illinois, in 1769."

## GENUINE ANCIENT INDIAN RELICS

Each Lot Worth at Least \$1.50

- 1-1 celt, 1 spear and 5 arrows ..... \$1.00
- 2-1 shell pendant (rare) ..... 1.00
- 3-1 piece of Indian pottery (slightly damaged) ..... 1.00
- 4-6 knives and 25 beads ..... 1.00
- 5-2 handsome gem points from Oregon ..... 1.00
- 6-1 Handsome \$2 gem point from Oregon ..... 1.00
- 7-1 grooved axe ..... 1.00
- 8-8 fine jasper arrows and scrapers ..... 1.00
- 9-1 Roller or bell pestle ..... 1.00
- 10-20 Nice assorted arrows ..... 1.00
- 11-2 fine Obsidian arrows ..... 1.00
- 12-4 fine drills ..... 1.00
- 13-12 Choice selected arrows ..... 1.00
- 14-10 Fine war points ..... 1.00
- 15-6 Choice var. of arrows ..... 1.00
- 16-2 choice rotary arrows ..... 1.00
- 17-1 rare spear ..... 1.00
- 18-3 nice spears ..... 1.00
- 19-6 fine bird points ..... 1.00
- 20-10 fine flint knives ..... 1.00
- 21-100 Assorted grave beads ..... 1.00
- 22-100 imperfect relics ..... 1.00
- 23-1 fine stone tomahawk ..... 1.00
- 24-12 Fine hide scrapers ..... 1.00
- 25-10 rare wampum beads ..... 1.00
- 26-1 Fine Flint Hoe ..... 1.00

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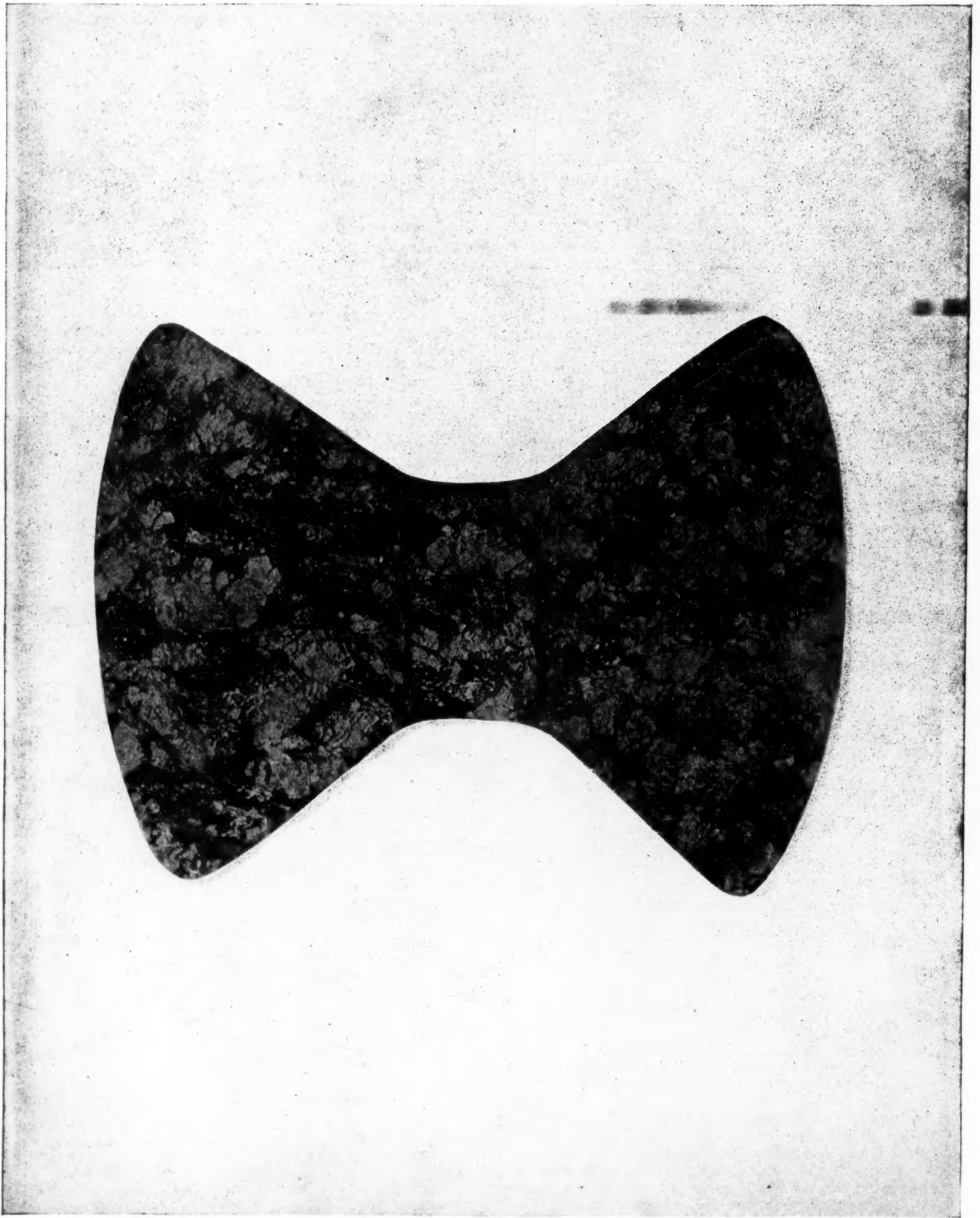
**T. O. YOUNG**

Box 734

Syracuse

New York





A ceremonial bannerstone from the Payne collection of Indian relics.

## Notes on Tree-Ring Chronology



By ALLEN H. GODBEY

IN his *Antiquity of Man* p. 41, Sir Charles Lyell writes: "When I visited Marietta in 1842, Dr. Hildreth took me to one of the mounds and showed me where he had seen a tree growing on it, the trunk of which when cut down displayed eight hundred rings of annual growth (*Travels in North America*, Vol. II, p. 29). But the late General Harrison, president in 1841 of the United States, who was skilled in woodcraft, has remarked in a memoir on this subject, that several generations of trees must have lived and died before the mounds could have been overspread with that variety of species which they supported when the white man first beheld them, for the number and kinds of trees were precisely the same as those that distinguished the surrounding forest. Now add the view of present scholarly botanists, that the mound-builder was fundamentally a plains-dweller. A large increase in rainfall brought the forests down upon Ohio from the east-northeast, capturing the prairies, and driving the mound-builder out. Combining with President Harrison's point—how long did that take? "We may be sure" observed Harrison, "that no trees were allowed to grow so long as the earthworks were in use; and when they were forsaken, the ground like all newly cleared land in Ohio, would for a time be monopolized by one or two species of tree, such as the yellow locust and the black or white walnut. When the individuals which were the first to get possession of the ground had died out one after the other, they would in many cases, instead of being replaced by the same species, be succeeded (by virtue of the law which makes rotation of crops profitable in agriculture) by other kinds, until at last, after a great number of centuries (several thousands years perhaps) that remarkable diversity of species characteristic of North America, and far exceeding what is seen in European forests, would be established."

Again on page 43 Sir Charles states the time problem in terms of the alluvium. In a large excavation near New Orleans, a succession of beds of vegetable matter was passed through, such as we see forming in the cypress swamps. "In this excavation, at a depth of sixteen feet from the surface, beneath four buried forests superimposed one upon another, the workmen are said by Dr. E. Dowler to have found some charcoal and a human skeleton, the cranium of which

is said to belong to the aboriginal type of the Red Indian race." This was after Sir Charles saw the foregoing excavation in 1846. But Dr. Dowler's data made him ascribe the skeleton an antiquity of 50,000 years.

Again in this Mississippi alluvium, Sir Charles "observed erect stumps of trees, with their roots attached, buried in strata at different heights, one over the other. I also remarked that many cypresses which had been cut through exhibited many hundred rings of annual growth, and it then struck me that nowhere in the world could the geologist enjoy a more favorable opportunity for estimating in years the duration of certain portions of the recent epoch."

A tree-ring calendar for mound builders is then a more complex question than it at first appears. If they were primarily plains dwellers, the use of big timbers is improbable. If they did not move till forests "crowded them". Harrison's long slow advance is eliminated. But there is the further question, How long before any mound acquired humans enough to support vegetation? Climatologists may have something more to say.



### American Indian Day



American Indian Day in Illinois, given official recognition by the State in 1919, as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in memory of the American Indian, will be observed at Fullerton Hall, Chicago Art Institute, on Saturday September 28, at 8 P. M., by an Indian program, under the auspices of the Indian Council Fire.

At this time, the third annual Indian Achievement Medal, will be awarded to some Indian of achievement, whose name will be selected by the Indian Award Committee, comprising the following prominent citizens:

Hon. John Collier, Commissioner Indian Affairs; Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, President General Federation of Women's Clubs (who is of Indian blood); Senator Lynn B. Frazier; Lew Saret, author of "Slow Smoke" and authority on Indian affairs; Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, veteran Sioux author and lecturer, winner of the 1933 medal; William Monahan, Director Indian Education; Frances Densomer, authority on Indian music; J. N. B. Hewett, ethnologist, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; Dr. B. D. Weeks, President Bacone Indian College, Oklahoma.

Admission by card up to 8 P. M., when the public will be admitted. Those interested in attending should contact the Indian Council Fire, 108 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago. Phone Central 3838.



### Stone Faced Mound



A large, stone-faced mound different from any other known aboriginal relic in the United States was among the finds of Matthew W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, in a reconnaissance survey of Indian sites of the extreme southern tip of Florida and the Florida keys.

This survey was undertaken in connection with the project of the Smithsonian Institution for a thorough study of the aboriginal life and history of the Florida Peninsula, especially at the time of the first arrival of the Spaniards.

Notable progress has been made under Mr. Stirling's direction at several sites, but, up to the present, the extreme southern tip of the peninsula, occupied in discovery days by the Tekesta band of the Calusa Indians, has remained practically unknown territory to the archaeologist.

The mound, found on Key Largo, was about eleven feet high, presumably of similar structure to the common "sand mounds" of the Florida Indians. The outstanding peculiarity was the stone facing. So far as known this is unique, at least in the United States. There are roughly similar structures in the southwest and others in Central America, but they were not intended as true mounds.

The Seminole Indians told Mr. Stirling that there is another stone-faced mound of the same sort in the middle of the Everglades. The probability is, Mr. Stirling points out, that such a mound formed the substructure of a religious edifice. It may also have served the purpose of a burial mound.

Mr. Stirling inspected several sites where archaeological work is in progress under Smithsonian auspices. Among these are two especially large mounds near Tallahassee, which seem to be transition forms between the small sand mounds of the Florida area and the large mounds found scattered through Georgia and Alabama.

If you are interested in Indian Relics, Paper Money, Old Firearms, Locomotive Photos, why not send a stamp for my price lists? No reproductions and the prices are right. my63

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# Indian Information Alphabetically Arranged

(From the Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin 39, B.A.E.)



Compiled by WILSON STRALEY

**Ababco.**—An Eastern Algonquian tribe or sub-tribe. Although mentioned in the original records of 1740 (Bacon, Laws of Maryland, 1765) in connection with the Hutsawaps and Tequassimoes as a distinct tribe, they were probably only a division of the Chaptank. This name is not mentioned in John Smith's narrative of his exploration of Chesapeake bay. The band lived on Chaptank River, Maryland, and in 1741 the Colonial government confirmed them in the possession of their lands on the south side of that stream, in Dorchester country near Secretary creek. By 1837 the entire tribe to which they belonged had dwindled to a few individuals of mixed Indian and African blood.

**Babacomero.**—A former rancheria, probably of the Papago, on the west branch of Rio San Pedro, between Tombstone and Camp Huachuca, southern Arizona.

**Caamancijup** ('Narrows of the arroyos').—A rancheria, probably Cochini, connected with Purisima (Cadegomo) Mission, Lower California, in the eighteen century.

**Dachizhozhin** ('renegades').—A division of the Jicarillas whose original home was around the present Jicarilla reservation, northern New Mexico.

**Eagle Hills Assiniboin.**—A band of Assiniboin of 35 lodges living in 1808 between Bear hills and South Saskatchewan river, Assinibois, Canada.

**Family.**—There are important material differences in the organization and in the functions of the family as found respectively in savagery, barbarism, and civilization, and even within each of these planes of culture several marked types of the family, differing radically one from another in many characteristic features, exist. To determine definitely even the main organic features of the family systems in a majority, not to say all, of the Indian tribes north of Mexico, is not yet possible, owing to lack of materials. \* \* \*

**Gabacamanini.**—A rancheria, probably Cochini, connected with Purisima (Cadegomo) Mission, Lower California, in the eighteen century.

**Haailakyemae** ('the shamans').....A gens of the Kwakintl proper, found among the Komoyue and Matilpe subdivisions.

**Ialamma.** A former Chumashan village subordinate to Purisima mis-

sion, Santa Barbara County, California.

**Jack Indians.**—An unidentified tribe mentioned by Dobbs (Hudson Bay, 1744), who states that in 1731 they came to trade at the mouth of Albany river Northwest Territory, Canada. Named as distinct from Moose River Indians (Monsoni), Sturgeon Indians (Nameuilini), and French Indians.

**Kaake.**—A Salish tribe which formerly occupied the southeast coast of Valdez Island, British Columbia, and spoke the Comox dialect. It is now extinct.

**Labor, Division of.**—The common impression that the Indian woman was a mere slave and drudge for her husband is an error due to ignorance of the Indian division of labor in accordance with the necessities of savage life. Briefly stated, it was the man's business to provide meat and skins from the forest and plain and to protect the home from enemies, while the woman attended to the household duties of preparing the food, arranging the house interior, and caring for the children. The preparation of the food implied also the principal work of cultivation among the agricultural tribes, with the bringing of the wood and water, while the household work included the making of the pottery, basketry and mats. The men themselves frequently made their own buckskin dress, and almost always their ceremonial costumes. \* \* \* The men fashioned their weapons, and the articles of more laborious construction, as stone hatchets, canoes, fish traps, etc. As tribes were constantly at war one with another and the pursuit of game carried the hunter into disputed territory, the first business of every man was to be a warrior, forever on the alert for danger. This condition left him very little leisure for other pursuits excepting during the season when his enemies also were unable to travel. His wife recognizing this fact, took up her share of the burden cheerfully, and would have scorned as effeminate the husband who took any other view of the situation. Among the more sedentary and agricultural tribes, where the producing of food did not necessitate hostile collision with other tribes, the men usually did their fair share of the home work, laboring in the fields together with the women. In general, it may be said that the man

assumed the dangerous duty, the woman the safer routine work. \* \* \* The woman remained mistress of the home, and in spite of the variety of her duties, the number of women's games furnish testimony that she enjoyed her leisure in her own way.

**Maakoath.**—A sect of the Toquart, a Nootra tribe.

**Naahmao** (turkey).—A clan of the Mohican.

**Oakfuskee.**—A former Upper Creek town on both sides of Tallapoosa river, Alabama, about 35 miles above Tukabatchi, possible on the south boundary of Cleburne county, where a village of the same name now stands. The Oakfuskee Indians on the east bank of the river came from three villages: Chihlakonini, Huhli-taiga, and Chukahlako. In 1799 Oakfuskee, with its 180 warriors and 7 branch villages on the Tallapoosa (with 270 warriors), was considered the largest community of the Creek confederacy. The 7 villages were Atchinaalgi, Imukfa, Ipiisogi, Niuyaka, Sukaispoka, Tallahassee, Tukabatchi, and Tukhtukagi.

**Pa.**—The extinct Deer clan of the former pueblo of Pecos, New Mexico.

**Qanikilak.**—An ancestor of a Nakomgilisala gens, after whom the gens itself was sometimes called.

**Rabbit Lake Chippewa.**—A Chippewa band on Rabbit Lake, Minnesota.

**Saamen.**—A Salich tribe on Kwalekum river, east coast of Vancouver island. They speak the Puntlatsh dialect. Probably identical with the Qualicum \* \* \*, who numbered 14 in 1909.

**Ta** ('grass').—A clan of the Tewa pueblos of San Juan, Nambe, and Tesuque, New Mexico, and of Hano, Arizona.

**Uahatzae.**—A former pueblo of the Jemez, in New Mexico, the exact site of which is not known.

**Vaba.**—A rancheria, probably Cochini, under Purisima (Cadegomo) mission, on the Pacific coast of Lower California in the 18th century.

**Waatch.**—A Makah village at the mouth of a creek of the same name, 4 miles from Neah, Washington; population 126 in 1896.

**Xaqua.**—A Chumashan village west of Pueblo de las Canoas (San Buena-ventura), Ventura county, California, in 1542.

**Yaaihakemae** ('the crabs').—A gens of the Komoyne, a sept of the true Kwakiutl, and a clan of the Tenaktak.

**zalom.**—A former village connected with San Francisco Salano Mission, California.



## FLORIDA FINDS



By W. M. TALLANT

AN OLD friend and neighbor of mine in Glades County, Florida, sent me word that there was a mound near his home so full of war paint that the water, on the mound, was red every time it rained. I got several friends and my old trusty negro and went down.

The mound was situated at or about the highest part of a pure white sand ridge and was almost free from growth. It was about fifty feet in diameter over-all but only about eighteen inches high. The burials were practically on the surface, with the exception of three which were about two feet deep. All of the skeletons were in a very poor state, making it almost impossible to make an accurate count, but there were in the neighborhood of one hundred men, women and children. It is well to note that the village site was situated about one-half mile south-east of the burial mound, on the bank of Bee Branch. It consisted of about a quarter of an acre, raised three feet so as to be well out of water in time of flood.

After looking the mound over carefully we decided to start on the west side and put Bill, the negro, to work digging our starting d.tch.

I knew from past experience that only important Indians were buried with red ochre\* on their heads or near them, so this made me all the more eager to get to work on this particular location.

Bill had only been at work a few minutes when I heard him say, "Look, a thaw," and going over I saw in his hand the most beautiful gold gorget I have ever seen. It was one and one-half inches wide by three and seven-eighths inches long. It had three raised knobs equally spaced down the center with small knobs around the entire edge and between the large ones. Two small holes were drilled in one end.

From this same body we took four

gold spear like objects two and one-fourth inches long, seven-eighth inches at the base; four square gold buttons one-half inch in diameter and one round gold button five-eighths inch in diameter.

As this body was almost out of the mound we were very careful from then on but did not encounter our next until the edge of the slope had been started into. From then on to the center of the mound, many burials were taken out and sifted but they yielded nothing. Before the day was over, however, we had a fine collection and hated to stop as we were a little less than half way through. But as the sun went down we lit our camp fire and enjoyed a real meal in the woods.

Before the sun saw us again we were back at our work and had the same thrill within thirty minutes after starting that we had the previous day. Old Bill was lucky again and came out holding up a round dress ornament of bright gold three and one-eighth inches in diameter and shaped very much like the old style Mexican hat, with a low round crown. This body also had a pewter pendant three and one-half inches long by one inch wide and shaped like the point of a sword. It had one hole in the wide part of it for suspension.

During the day we took out several fine specimens. One in particular was a piece of thinly hammered silver

nine and three-fourths inches long, which resembled a paper cutter and had the head of a horse with roached mane and bridle carved on the large end and a pure gold eye stuck on with pine gum.

That night saw us pretty tired but long from defeated, and after another good sleep under the stars we took up the small corner yet untouched. Two bodies were found and with them three large copper discs three and three-fourths inches, two and seven-eighths inches and three and seven-eighths inches in diameter, together with one gold button seven-eighths inch in diameter and one copper button fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Harley Altman who is an old settler and lives near this mound dug

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in the center, over thirty years ago, taking out eight flint arrows or spears and one silver piece, which by his description must have been a mate to the horse head we found. While sifting in the place where he had dug, we recovered the gold eye from his silver ornament, which had evidently been left in the sand.

All of the gold articles are hammered very thin and only weigh 2.25 ounces in all. One of the copper buttons and one brass disc are cast, making them much heavier.

All the buttons are backed with a hard wood with both slots and eyes drilled in them for tying on. They were stuck on with pine gum to make the tops stay on securely.

A list of the finds is as follows:

1. Gold disc,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter. Resembles flat hat. Round crown  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge had at one time been crimped and straightened out.
2. Gold disc,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter,  $3/8$ " hole in center, plain.
3. Gold gorget,  $3\text{-}7/8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ", with three large raised knobs evenly spaced along center with small knobs around entire edge and between large knobs. Two holes in end.
4. Four spear like gold ornaments,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " at large end,  $7/8$ " at top, very thin and evidently had been over wood which had rotted away.
5. Gold button, round,  $7/8$ " diameter.
6. Gold button, round,  $3/4$ " diameter.
7. Gold button, round,  $5/8$ " diameter.
8. Gold button, oblong,  $1" \times 3/4"$ .

9. Four square buttons gold,  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ".
10. Round gold eye,  $3/8$ " diameter, solid.
11. Two gold beads,  $3/8$ " diameter, solid.

#### Silver

12. Horse head ornament,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ " long, having roached mane, blind bridle and reins.
13. Silver cone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter at base.
14. Silver button, round,  $7/8$ " diameter.

#### Copper

15. Disc  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, entire edge decorated with knobs,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole.
16. Disc  $2\text{-}7/8$ " diameter,  $7/16$ " hole, plain.
17. Disc  $3\text{-}7/8$ " diameter,  $3/8$ " hole, plain with edge cupped, and 1" button fitted in center.
19. Button (cast),  $1\text{-}7/16$ ", wood back.
20. Cone  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " at base, having wood back over top and wood button on top with piece sticking through and eye in under side for tying on.
21. Button, 1" diameter, round.
22. Pewter pendant,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ ", resembles end of old sword.
23. Hair comb, 5" long, tortoise shell.
24. Wide flint spear,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " long.
25. Very narrow arrow (beautiful),  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " long.
26. Four triangles, arrows,  $3/4$ " long.
27. Copper bell, 1".
28. Cast brass disc, 3".
29. Shell gorget,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ".
30. Four shell beads.
31. Eagle pottery.
32. Four shark teeth (beads).
33. Wood button,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter.
34. Copper disc,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, wood back.
35. Trade beads (rare).

\*The writer knows of only one deposit of ochre this same shade of red on the West Coast of Florida and that is on the Tamiami Trail between Estero and Bonita Springs. This is found in many of the sand mounds in this country buried with people of note.

## "Go-che-tas" or "Coming Out Dance" of the Apache Indians at Whiteriver, Ariz.

By MAX A. AYER

WHEN an Apache girl reaches the age at which she can become an eligible bride this dance is given for her. The dance is held for the purpose of proving to the males of the tribe that the girls are physically fit to become wives and mothers, and is a test of endurance that can be survived by only the fittest.

The dance is held any time the parents feel they can afford to carry out the financial end, which involves the pay for the Devil Dancers, Medicine Man and food for those who attend the dance. The young lady must have a new dress, unless one of the old buckskin dresses, that are now heirlooms, can be procured.

The ceremony lasts four days and four nights. The dances are at night, but during the day the girl must go through rituals proposed by the Medicine Man, and during these four days she eats and drinks only through two tubes that are fastened about her neck on a cord.

At the grounds where the dance is to take place four trees, pinon, wal-

nut, cedar, and fir are placed on the outer edge of the clearing at the four cardinal points of the compass. To the west of the dance circle is placed four other trees in the form of a tent. Each is of a different kind of wood and each is painted in the colors to represent the directions on the compass. The designs used on these trees are of different figures.

The dance begins as the Devil Dancers, who are to chase the evil spirits from the girl's life and also to prolong it, appear in the circle, coming from the east. There are four men and one boy dancer, the latter is called the "novice". The Devil Dancers approach each of the four trees and circle around them shaking sword like fetishes, all the while uttering owl-like sounds. While the Devil dancers are dancing the girl dances with a companion to the east of the circle. Hanging from a lock of hair over her forehead is a shell pendant (Abalone). A breast feather of the brown eagle is fastened to the middle of her hair, while rings, bracelets and store jewelry further adorn her person. She

wears a buckskin yoke that is heavily beaded, ancient looking. Moccasins with the typical turned up button toe adorn her feet, that are offset by a new green dress whose yardage probably exceeded those of yesteryear when the Spanish came into Arizona.

The boy novice takes the lead of the Devil dancers after a few dances and they follow him. If the boy is a good dancer many in the audience applaud. The Devil Dancers wear large wooden headdresses of thin material made in the shape of crosses, circles and other totemic emblems. Their faces are covered with a black mask, while their bodies are naked except for Scotch plaid girdles, concho belts and moccasins. The body is heavily painted with symbolic designs and eagle feathers are suspended from the arms and leg.

The girl and her companion lock arms and dance forward and back in a slow rolling hop. The Devil Dancers in the meanwhile dance to all points of the circle chasing the evil spirits from the enclosure made by the spectators, who are circled around the four trees in a circumference of at least 300 feet.

A large fire burns brightly in the center of the circle, men, women, Indians and White, walk around the circle, stopping at the singer's position on the west side of the circle. The chants are repeated over and over in a fast tempo, (to what a white person might call the mumbling of the Greek alphabet). Then suddenly there frequently bursts forth, with tremendous volume the nasal tones of the chorus. Accompanying the drums are small boys who beat in unison, upon steer hides placed on branches on the ground. The drums beat steadily all through the night, while the boy drummers use a loud-soft beat upon the skins. The rhythm and volume increases as the night wears on; each new appearance of the Devil Dancers brings forth a new step and different Medicine interpretations. Between appearances of the Devil Dancers the girl and her companion dance in position. A man who is appointed as Godfather comes to the girl and they go together into the firelight and dance facing each other, with the girl dancing backward from the west to the east in a circle around the fire. Meanwhile about the circle women are dancing in two's, three's and four's, back and forth over a distance of four or five feet, all to the rhythm of the chanters and drums. Girls gradually begin to approach men and boys, in groups, dancing in front of them bashfully, with head and glances cast on the ground. Silently men and boys arise to enter the circle dancing in front of the girls. The dancers look like companies of troops marching in half step

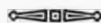
around a large fire. This dancing continues far into the night until the drummers move to the four poles west of their former position. There the head Devil Dancer, dances with the girl. A new form of dancing now begins, boys and girls lock arms and dance back and forth in groups of three and four. This dancing continues during the remainder of the night until the first rays of daylight peer over the mountains to the east, then the throngs eagerly gather at the four trees at the west of the circle for the final exercises of the ceremony. At the direction of the Medicine Man, the girl stands facing the rising sun, with arms uplifted, muscles tense, face emotionless, eyes dull and staring blankly into the crowd. At the beginning of the chants of the drummers, the girl dances slowly up and down in one position, by lifting her feet quite wearily, after four days of this physical test.

A series of chants are sung, all of which must be accompanied by the girl's dancing. The girl is then placed upon a platform made of blankets with a top cover of buckskin, and again another series of chants begun. The appointed Godfather appears from the crowd and is given two brown eagle feathers, which he passes over the girl while she is still dancing on bended knees upon the platform. At the signal of the medicine man she arises, takes hold of the tips of the eagle feathers that are in the outstretched hands of the Godfather. The chanting increases to a faster rhythm and pitch as the girl and man dance in position toward the east of the platform. A bowl of sacred pollen is sprinkled by the Godfather over the girl and the audience, who are eager to receive this good medicine, that is to insure long life and good health.

The sun is now peeping over the top of the mountain as the girl and man slowly dance through the arch of four poles toward the rising sun. The crowd of eager spectators hasten to fall in behind the two dancers, following them through the arch. This concludes the dance except for a final speech of an elderly Apache, which was translated to me, as a short message of good will, with the hope and prayer to the Gods for the girl's safekeeping, good health and the absence of evil.

This dance is carried on with great reverence among the spectators as well a great gaiety in the social dance. Frequent speeches are made during the night by both men and women to encourage the girl in her trial and also to encourage the young people of the tribe to lead good lives.

## Archaeological Survey of the Campbell Group of Prehistoric Earthworks



By ARTHUR R. ALTICK, *Secretary-Curator*  
*The Clark County, Ohio, Historical Society*

THE Campbell Group of Prehistoric Earthworks, located in the north central part of section Number 8, Bethel Township, Clark County, Ohio, was discovered by the writer early in May 1935. The embankments and three mounds composing the group lie upon the original Lowry lands, now a part of the farm of Philip H. Campbell whose name is hereby given to the group in acknowledgement for granting the privilege of an archaeological survey, and exploration of the mounds.

The location of the Campbell Group for natural scenic grandeur is inspiring, and surpasses any other prehistoric work in Clark County, lying snugly upon a high terrace faced with rugged limestone cliffs, and precipitous blue-grass slopes overlooking the picturesque Mad River Valley on the south. The bold, conical top of Enon Mound is visible several miles to the southeast near the village of Enon. Wild Columbine blooming among the rocky crag of the terrace flaunt their scarlet heads at Donnel's Creek on the southeast which is a beautiful stream meandering down from the north, wearing its course over limestone formation and rich alluvial soil as it nears Mad River. On the west is Jackson Creek, an alluring little stream, likewise, coming down from the north and emptying into Mad River.

The land immediately around the group is not as fertile as that a little further away, evidently caused by the removal of top soil for the construction of the embankments and mounds.

The general nature of the works, together with the surface artifacts unearthed by cultivation of the habitation site, would indicate the Campbell Group belonged to the Hopewellian culture. On a recent survey of this site, covering several acres immediately adjoining the works on the northwest,—three grooved stone hammers; a stone ax; a small oblong stone with a shallow incised line; a black flint celt; several stone celts; a gray granite pestle; an unfinished stone pestle; a limestone hoe; a slate disc; a number of slate blanks from which problematical forms were presumably to be fashioned; a flint flaking tool; a clay pipe; flake scrapers; flint cores; pitted stone hand hammers; elongated hand hammer stones; rubbing or abrading stones; flake knives; numerous flint flakes in vari-

gated colors of Flint Ridge chalcodony; chert and quartzite, indicating the existence of extensive workshops for the fabrication of flint implements; teeth of the wild boar and beaver, and an ornament made from horn which had been started but never completed,—were all surface discoveries comprising a few of the many relics picked up from time to time during the many years the habitation site has been under cultivation by the plow. These relics may be seen in the Clark County Museum of The Clark County Historical Society, Springfield, Ohio.

The exploration of the three units forming the mounds of the group by The Clark County Historical Society, will doubtless determine more fully the cultural affinity involved.

### Form of Enclosure

In Ohio there have been two major types of earthworks recorded, namely, hilltop enclosures or fortifications, presumably erected for defensive purposes, and effigy mounds built as an adjunct for religious, or ceremonial rites. The status of the culture involved in the erection of these two types has never been fully determined, but it is believed the hilltop enclosures bear a strong resemblance to the Fort Ancient culture, and effigy mounds to a slightly less extent.

The Campbell earthworks, situated as they are, upon a high terrace, with an extensive habitation site on the west, are undoubtedly defensive in their character, erected at a strategic point, and have a cultural horizon similar with those at Fort Ancient, O.

The general form of the enclosure is dipper-shaped, or an irregular rectangle, extending in its long dimension northeast and southwest, with a graded gateway three feet wide opening to the northeast. The northern embankment is two feet high, with a base width of 10 feet at the natural earth level, and composed of pieces of native limestone rock and clay loam.

The western embankment is 130 feet, extending southwest to a roadway 19 feet wide, cutting obliquely southeast through the enclosure forming an outlet with Donnel's Creek valley below. This is likely wider than when originally made, caused by excessive erosion of the steep sides. From the roadway, the western embankment extends 550 feet; on the



inside is a shallow moat about six inches deep, and three feet wide, visible at intermittent intervals, the material from which was used for the embankment. Here, it curves rather gently to the southwest for 350 feet, where it bulges out in a southwest curve, and straightens out again, extending for 250 feet, it southwestern terminus, where it joins another embankment at about a 45 degree angle, continuing almost due north for 75 feet to a line fence enclosing a wheat field on the other side. This embankment at one time may have extended into the wheat field above mentioned, but the constant cultivation of the land has probably so modified it that no trace is now visible. Mr. Campbell, states, in cultivating the field he has never noticed any ridges of earth which could be construed as embankments of prehistoric works. A casual survey was made of the field, and no indication of embankments were found. The western embankment at its highest point opposite mound Number 1, is 16 inches high, with a base width of nine feet at the natural earth level.

The eastern embankment facing the precipitous limestone cliffs is 140 feet northwest to the roadway before mentioned. This embankment sets back from the parallel edge of the cliffs on a slight terrace approximately 50 feet. The intervening blue-grass space slopes gently to the cliffs. The cliffs have a mean elevation of approximately 75 feet from the valley below to the top of the terrace. The roadway is 55 feet wide. From the opposite side of the roadway the eastern embankment extends 250 feet to a gateway 24 feet wide. From here it extends in a straight course 115 feet to where it curved obliquely 135 feet, and connects with the western embankment, extending to the south as a single embankment, forming the handle of the dipper-shaped enclosure. A shallow moat parallels along the inside six inches deep, and three feet wide, the material from which was likely used in the construction of the embankment. The mean width is nine feet, while the height from the base is 16 inches. The northeastern and southwestern embankments are the widest and highest. At one time they were probably considerably higher but have been modified by the cultivation of the land, and continual erosion by natural causes, yet are sufficiently bold as to be clearly and easily followed in their general contour. The reason they are higher is presumably due to the fact that on the north is a gully constituting rather an easy approach of attack by an enemy from the valley below, and on the northwest was a comparatively open area which necessarily would have to be protected by more formidable

and higher earthworks, while on the east was the precipitous limestone cliffs forming a natural defense, and would resultingly require a less formidable protective wall.

The area enclosed by the irregular shaped rectangle of the Campbell Group is approximately two acres, equalling that of the great circular works of Harmony township, and surpassing that of other known existing works in the county. The total length of the visible embankments is 2,238 feet which may have been considerably greater for it is highly probable some of the embankments have been obliterated by artificial and natural causes.

One can scarcely realize the stupendous amount of man-power labor required in erecting the Campbell Group of earthworks, when it is taken into consideration that the material was carried in basket or apron containers in amounts of approximately 35 or 40 pounds, scraped from the surface soil with primitive tools made from the shoulder blades of animals, and spades of flint and shell.

A large glacial boulder stands like a silent sentinel 50 feet south of the oblique roadway. One can visualize a stalwart Mound Builder, standing upon its eminence addressing his clan in a tongue unknown to present generations, or its strategic placement may have served as an admirable lookout for detecting the approach of an enemy from the valley below. An inspiring panorama of the country is obtainable from this vantage point.

Another feature of the works is an apparently paved area with limestone slabs covering a space of approximately 50 square feet, east of the north central segment of the eastern embankment. This has its analogical counterpart at Fort Ancient, Ohio.

At the foot of the cliffs, opposite the oblique curve of the eastern embankment, and near the 24 foot gate-

way, is a spring where the Mound Builder clan probably obtained their water supply. This spring still flows rather feebly.

A short distance northeast of Mound Number 1, are a number of peculiarly shaped rock cairns which future examination may reveal to be Mound Builder graves.

Several pits or artificial excavations cut into the limestone cliffs opposite the earthworks may be ancient quarries of the Mound Builders where they obtained rock for the construction of their embankments and mounds. Their strategic location, lying as they do, with a protective wall in front would form a defensive outpost, thereby, strengthening the fortified position of the earthworks at the top of the terrace.

Mound Number 1, the largest of the three units composing the Campbell Group, is a truncated conical structure 50 feet in diameter, and six feet high from the base level, with a sunken apex nine feet in diameter, and 18 inches deep, covered with a layer of limestone slabs. The cubical contents of its earthy material is about 5,000 cubic feet.

Mound Number 2, the smallest of the three, is likewise, a truncated conical structure 32 feet in diameter, and two feet high. Its cubical contents is approximately 1,000 cubic feet.

Mound Number 3, is an oval structure, the long dimension is 40 feet, while the shorter dimension is 28 feet, and the height one and one-half feet. Its cubical contents is approximately 1,100 cubic feet.

Another article will deal with the exploration of Mound Number 1, of the Campbell Group by the 1935 field party of The Clark County Historical Society, and is expected to produce interesting burials with specialized artifacts relating to the Hopewellians, the aristocrats of the Bound Builders.

## An Historic Old Fish Trap

By ORBRA E. KING

THE Indian fish traps described in a recent issue reminds the writer of a similar fish trap built by white men on Rough River, in Ohio County, Kentucky. This historic old fish trap was built before the Civil War and was finally abandoned early in the '90's.

Rough River, at the site of the trap itself is constructed of stone and built in the shape of the letter "V", with the point down the river. At the point of the "V" a space is left for a wooden box with a trap door to

be anchored. The fish, following the current, went into the box and could not escape.

The building of the dam was quite an engineering feat considering the methods used in building it. Some of the stones used in construction weigh from one to three tons. All of them had to be hauled down the steep banks and into place by means of teams of oxen. Several men had to accompany the stones and keep them in place with "prize poles". The large stones were first fitted in place and the space between filled in with smaller ones. Ample space was left

for water to flow between the rocks. The dam only reached to the top of the water at ordinary spring level. How well this dam was built is attested by the fact that most of the stones remain in their original position, though more than 85 years have passed since they were placed there. Very little effort would be required to place the trap back in working order.

The story of the building of the dam illustrates the spirit of cooperation among the pioneers. Twelve families were included in the original company of owners. After the com-

(Continued on next page)

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### MODERN INDIAN

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pletion of the work they took turns in retrieving fish from the trap. When a man, in his turn, was fortunate enough to get more fish than he could use for himself he divided with his neighbors. Sometimes 30 to 40 pounds of fish would be caught in the trap during a night.

When the work on the dam had

been completed the workers gave a big picnic and old fashioned dance to celebrate the occasion. The descendants of the original builders kept up the trap until in the '90's when it was finally abandoned. The "old fish trap" is one of the historic landmarks of that section, and is today a favorite fishing spot for local sportsmen.

ficient water supply such as a brook, river or spring, and, of course, these supplies are found in the valleys, gorges or glens.

The cultural remains found in rock shelters are great in variety, the predominating relic being the arrow point. Why? The red men used many arrow points to bring down the animals he needed for food; the fleet deer, the crafty wild turkey, the extinct mapiti or giant elk, the raccoon, and even the bear which hibernated in his winter quarters among the rocks much as the man himself went into the shelters to escape winter's rigors. Many chips from the weapons made in the shelters remain to convey their story, while sherds of clay pottery show the handiwork of the women occupants.

The existence of these remains stimulates the search. In former days, before relic hunting became so avid, it was possible as in the case of a large cave in Pennsylvania to take out arrow points to the number of two thousand, and also in the cases of a few shelters in New Jersey they were brought to light again by hundreds.

Co-ordinating the evidence of the smoke-stained walls, the fire-cracked stones, the charcoal, the broken and charred bones of animals and sometimes the shells of clans or oysters the story is pieced together, and the conditions of life without modern conveniences visualized with the accompaniment of never-ending interest in early man's way of life.

## Shelters Along the Trails

By W. H. HAYES

IN all lands inhabited by men, before the days of mechanical travel, the single narrow trail was the highway of man as well as of animals. And these usually followed the valleys, and water courses, in the search for food and drink. Mammals repeatedly returned to the home nest by means of more or less distinct paths which converged in proximity to the hole or cave of his selection, and in man's case to the natural shelter of rocks, or to the hut or lodge he had built to house himself and his family.

What an interesting experience it is to go out into the hills, away from the areas of congested civilization and come closer to the domains where evidences of primitive life remain and where we may partly revert to the

conditions of this primitive life.

Not so many years ago the first real scientific knowledge of the red man's use of natural rock shelters in the hills of the Appalachian range comprising geographically eastern Pennsylvania, southern New York, and northwestern New Jersey was propounded by Max Schrabisch, of Paterson, N. J., after exhaustive research carried out on foot, and nearly always alone.

Trails have become overgrown and more or less obliterated, but the shelters of rock are permanent and will always furnish to those who study them the vision of primitive life from the inside looking out.

Many times the shelters are in such location that they were necessarily off the trails, but usually those which have the most abundant evidence of occupation are situated nearby a suf-



The Indian potter chose many forms to satisfy his artistic tastes.



# The SHIPMODELER

## Concerning Whales and Whale-Ships

By SCRIMSHAW

THESE items, gleaned from some of the rare old books in the Library of Congress, will be of interest to the modeler or collector of whaling items and models.

The well-known Richard Hakluyt in a book brought out in A.D. 1566, gives a list of things with which the conscientious collector might well want to equip his models. The title and list follows.

"A proportion for the setting forth of a ship of 200 tunne for the killing of the whale."

- A grindstone.
- 800 empty shaken hogsheads.
- 350 bundles of hoops & 6 quintalines.
- 10 Estachos called roxes for harping irons.
- 10 pieces of Arporieras.
- 3 pieces of Baibens for the Iauelines small.
- 2 tackles to turne the whales.
- A halser of 27 fadom long to turne ye Whales.
- 15 great Iauelines.
- 18 small Iauelines.
- 50 harping irons.
- 6 machios to cut the Whale withall.
- 2 doozen of machetes to minch the Whale.
- 2 greate hookes to turne the Whale.
- 3 paire of can hookes.
- 6 Rookes for stauers.
- 3 doozen of stauers for harping irons.
- 6 pulles to turne the Whale with.
- 10 great baskets.
- 10 lampes of iron to carlie light.
- 5 Kettles of 150 li the piece.
- 6 lades.
- 4 furnaces to melt the Whale in.
- 5 pinnases.
- 1000 nailes to mend the pinases.
- 4 doozen oares for the pin.

The spelling and capitals are his. There seemingly being no distinction between I and J, and between V and U, gives us a rather peculiar spelling of javelines. Four furnaces "to melt whales" in speaks well for the confidence of those starting out in a voyage. Leave out the "Baibens" and the "Arporieras" whatever they

may be, and we have almost the same gear of New Bedford days. "Shaken" hogsheads puzzles one a little also. Does shaken mean what we would call "knocked down," a part of the barrels being stowed that way to make room for stores or does he mean to use "Shakes" in the sense we use it in the west today meaning "Staves?"

And DE Kirk Jong, writing in Amsterdam in 1791, says: "De schepen die tot de Walvischvangst gebruikt worden zyn gewoonlyk van hondred tot van hondred en achtein voeten lang." Literally translated: The ships built to be used in the whalefish business are generally a hundred to a hundred and eighteen feet long. And this is what he says about killing whales:

"De Cammandeur, Harponiers en andere, van de manschep stellen zich op de wacht. En zo dra men eenen Walvisch of van verre gewaar wordt, of denzelven het water uit de twee blaasgaten. Wordt de sloep van het schep terstond in zee gelaaten, en op het geroep van 'Val! Val!' Voorheen roeide men met de sloep zeer naby, of zelfs op den rug van den Valvisch: en de Harponier, met den harpoen voor in de sloep staande, en denzelven in de rechter hande houdende, terwyl de voorlooper, welke 'er aan vast in gedeeltelyk op zyne linker hande ruste, weirp met alle kracht dit werktuig in den visch."

This is almost English, but to help out a bit it briefly is." When the commander, harpooner and others of the watch on the main ship get the call "Whale! Whale!" given when he comes up to blow, get in the sloop and row quickly to the whalefish; the harpooner stands in the fore deck with the harpoon held in the right hand and resting on the left hand till they are near, then he hurls with all his strength the hurling tool into the fish. After the harpoon strikes he offers two pages of exciting and plenty bloody doings too complicated to reproduce in full, until the whalefish is dead, ending with the thrifty advice to pick up the pieces of "de sloep."

### Franklin on Marine Insurance

We often hear that there was nothing in which Benjamin Franklin was not interested. Evidently true. Hear what he says on the subject of marine insurance in a letter to Alphonsus Le Roy:

"While on this topic of sinking, we cannot help recollecting the well-known practice of the Chinese to divide the hold of a great ship into a number of separate chambers, by partitions tightly caulked, so that if a leak should spring in one of them, the others are not affected by it; and, though the chamber should fill to a level with the sea it would not be sufficient to sink the vessel. We have not imitated this practice: some little disadvantage it might occasion in the stowage is perhaps one reason though that I think might be more than compensated by an abatement in insurance that would be reasonable and by a higher price taken of passengers, who would rather prefer going in such a vessel."

### Lost with All Hands

The following is, I think a complete list to date of United States naval vessels lost at sea with all hands and never heard from after departing on that last voyage. Of these the best known is the great collier "Cyclops" lost near the West Indies during the World War, 1918.

The others are the "Saratoga," 1780; the "Pickering," 1800; the gunboat "No. 7," 1805; the "Etna," "Wasp" and "Lynx," 1812. In 1815, the "Epervier" disappeared after leaving Gibraltar, the "Wildcat" sunk without trace in 1824 and the same happened to the old "Hornet," 1829; the "Seagull," 1839; "Grampus," 1843; "Albany," 1854; and "Levant," 1861. Following that, there were no more such fatal losses until the "Cyclops" disaster and but one since that. The last one was the U.S.N. tug "Conestoga" which left Mare Island Navy Yard for Pearl Harbor in March, 1921, and disappeared with all of her fifty-six officers and men.

### Treasure Hunter

The schooner "Constellation" of Boston Registry, Robert Royall, owner, and Alvin Loesche, captain, formerly the Boothbay schooner "Sally Persis Noyes," left Washington, D. C., late in July after a year's stay. She had aboard the Romano diving robot and other salvage equipment and soon after some experimenting expects to go treasure seeking in the West Indies.

During the Washington stay Dr. Mitchell of the D. C. modelers prepared a beautiful set of plans for model builders and the bunch took many photos. More about this later.

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# EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

**H**ENRY Ford has added an antique hearse to his Greenfield Village. The relic was purchased from an undertaker, whose father purchased it second hand in 1909. It is described as a mournful-looking vehicle, with plate-glass sides and a fringe of gold drooping dejectedly over the windows.

When our forefathers came to these shores from England they brought shoes with them. However, the demand for footwear was so great on the mother colony that it was hard to fill the demand. However, some of the colonists managed by trading beads to the Indians for moccasins. Finally the first shoemakers from England landed in 1629, and they were given a welcome reception.

Early travel via railroad was not what it is today. In the earliest days of railroad locomotion, the trains could run only when the sun was shining. Steam was furnished by the burning of wood. There were engines that were never taken out except on sunny days. When David Crockett, congressional representative from Tennessee, went to Congress via the early steam engine, he described it thus:

"There was a clean new sight to me; about a dozen stages hung on to one machine, and it aimed to start up the hill. After a good deal of fuss, we moved slowly off, the engine wheezing as if she had the tizzick. By and by she began to take short breaths, and away we went with a blue streak after us. The whole distance was seventeen miles, and it was run in fifty-five minutes."

What has happened to the whittlers who used to hang around rural stores? When this question was put to some Southern storekeepers recently one answered:

"It's the use of cardboard for packing. There's no fun whittling cardboard. I can't say whether its hurt or helped business. I guess our sales of knives and chewing tobacco have fallen off some, but it keeps our floors clean of shavings and our benches clear for other customers."

A "Frontier Room," decorated with relics of the lumber era, is being fitted up by the Colonial Inn at Whitehall, Mich. Upon the walls and

about the room in nooks and corners will be placed such relics as a peavy, a canthook, a pike pole, an ox-yoke, an old leather apron, worn and patched many times by a sawyer who used it half a century ago, a long two-man cross-cut saw, mounted deer heads, a broad axe and other interesting lumber day relics.

Battle Creek, Mich., has a "Three-quarters of a Century Club," whose members are all over seventy-five years old. Why not more clubs of this kind for the enjoyment of the older folks?

North Carolina's oldest courthouse, built in 1767 and still used as the sea of Chowan County's government, is inspected by many tourists each year. It is located at Edenton.

There is in Somers, N. Y., a large wooden statue of Old Bet, first elephant brought to the United States. Recently when the local historical society made a tour of historic points in that region they found the statue starting to collapse. The statue was erected in 1827, twelve years after Hachaliah Bailey, owner of the hotel, had taken Old Bet to Somers and had begun displaying her in one-night stands throughout the countryside.

John Bowman cites us to another of Kentucky's firsts. It is the Masonic Widows and Orphans home in Louis-

ville, the cornerstone of which was laid in October, 1869. Mr. Bowman says this was the first institution of its kind on the American Continent, and in all probability in all the world. It is now said to be appraised at a million and a half dollars.

A recent cachet from New York commemorates the Freedom of the Press.

On August 14, 1735, John Philip Zenger, editor of the New York Weekly Journal, a newspaper, was found "not guilty" of charges of libel and slander against William Cosby, Governor of the State of New York.

Zenger had severely criticized and openly questioned certain policies of the Governor and his subordinates. Angrily, the State's chief executive had the editor imprisoned. Breathlessly, all editors of publications in the thirteen colonies awaited the outcome of this affair. Upon its outcome depended the right and privilege of the press in freely expressing the representative opinions of its numerous readers. The freedom of the press was guaranteed when Zenger was acquitted.

A Recapitulation sheet taken from the budget of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in 1798 shows that President John Adams received \$25,000 annually and Vice-President Thomas Jefferson was paid \$5,000. The report from which this is taken reads:

## RECAPITULATION CIVIL DEPARTMENT, 1789

Page 11	President of the United States.....	\$25,000	
—	Vice-President ditto .....	5,000	\$ 30,000.00
—	Legislature .....		203,175.00
13	Judiciary .....		78,900.00
14	Treasury Department .....		74,110.09
17	Compensation to the Loan Officers .....		13,250.00
	The Compensation of Clerks employed by the federal Loan Officers, is by the Act of the 3d of March, 1798, confined to the year 1797, and therefore there is not any fund extended for the year 1798.		
17	Department of State .....	25,442.34	
19	Officers of the Mint .....	10,600.00	
—	War Department .....	18,252.00	
20	Surveyor General's Department .....	10,000.00	
—	Governor of the Territory northwest of the Ohio .....	5,500.00	
	For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, &c. ....		
		1,000.00	\$460,227.41
21	Payment of Annuities and Grants .....		1,863.33
22	Mint Establishment .....		11,700.00
23	Diplomatic Department .....		203,650.00
24	Expenses of fulfilling the engagements of certain Treaties .....		376,000.00
	Carried forward .....		\$953,440.74

## Letters of Yesteryear

*From the collection of Mary McNeil, St. Joseph, Mo.*

Caracas, January 1, 1860

My esteemed friends:

Here I am—what have I to say? Miss Lucy charged me to write, but I am puzzled to devise a subject: I left you with a moderate breeze, passed the gulf stream, the sea being like a mill pond; but passing ??? old Boreas tried to make himself heard, and in passing Bermuda the compliment was returned; after these salutations, we passed on quietly and arrived at St. Thomas in 13 days, where we remained 6 days and in three more arrived at La Guayra—found all quiet, but many of the houses were pitted as though they had had the small pox by the musket balls. So much for La Guayra—after two days delay I took passage in a rickety coach and in four and one-half hours found myself safe in my old posada del Leon de Oro in this capital of Caracas; and as I said before, here I am.

This being Sunday, I take it you will postpone the day until tomorrow before interchanging your social visits—so a happy new year to you all. Where is my little friend "Theresa"? If she was here, what a fine ride she would have on my back; and if she had hung up her stocking, if it was as big as a barrel, that good old Dutchman who is so kind in his yearly visits to children would have filled it full of beautiful oranges fresh from the trees and plenty of other good things; I told her she had better come with me—she said she would if mamma would come too—so I have no little girl.

This country is in civil war in every section, and great fear was entertained of an uprising in this city on Christmas Eve while the people were making merry, and as a precaution, all the political prisoners in the prisons of Caracas and La Guayra were suddenly shipped off to the Castle of San Carlos 500 in number to a fort surrounded by water at the entrance from the sea to Maracaibo. The President General Castro is closely guarded, and the vice president holds the chair of state. The country has been laid waste in many places, villages and plantations destroyed, men, women and children murdered in cold blood out of revenge and all kinds of excesses committed too horrid to relate. In consequence of these disturbances my affairs progress but slowly or I may say not at all.

What more can I say to interest

you? Let me think—well I can think of nothing—I have not commenced digging for that hidden treasure yet—wonder if it is there. I expect to leave for Cumana the day after tomorrow to be absent for a month and to be back by the time congress meets. What else?—let me think—a thought has just come into my mind—what do you think it is? I will tell you—I should really like to pop a certain delicate question to a nice comely widow who is neither too young or too old, that is just the right age and appearance to make all happy around her. What a blessing such an angel would prove—but the Bible don't allow any but men to be angels. it never speaks of females as angels. Now I don't believe that part of the good Book although there may be some "Jezebels". Should one by chance come under your observation, just say there is an old—no, a young gentleman, who would like to change his name. Mind, I don't mean a Jezebel. She must not scold, if she does I will run as fast as my legs will carry me out of the house. If she says the white wall is black, I will say yes my dear as black as a crow—you see I will never dispute a point with a woman that is the grand secret, the philosophers stone of matrimony.

What else can I say to fill my letter Why Miss Lucy will like to hear

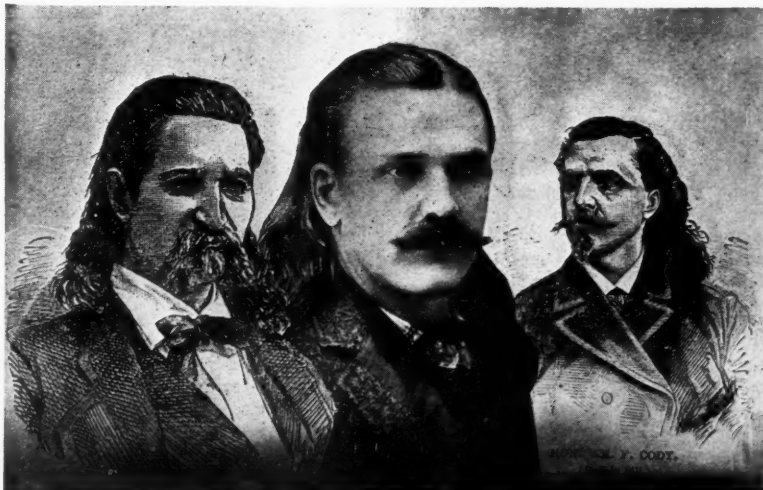
what the spirits are doing—they are influencing the minds of this people—spiritualism is progressing finely; they begin to realize that God is Love, that every man and woman can make their own heaven and hell on this earth, and they will only find it in a more sublimated form when the spirit leaves the body, but progression will be more rapid then than here, spirits are doing the good work of purifying the heart; we must all eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil that was figuratively spoken of in relation to old Father Adam before progression will advance us far; the bug-bear of the Evangelical Church must evaporate from our stupid minds, before the dew drops of heaven will refresh us, we must see and know God in his works, and as the poet expresses it:—

"There is no faith where love is dead;  
In vain the formal prayers are said;  
They who the poor unheeded see,  
Our Master saith, abandon me."

I don't think of any thing more just now, so I will conclude by offering my profound regards to Mrs. Evans and little ones. To Mr and Mrs. Jacobs, may they be as fruitful as their namesake of old. May Capt. Burrows be spliced and knotted by the silken chord of matrimony; and may you all have a very happy and prosperous New Year and many returns of the same.

Now I like to have forgot our amiable young friend Josephine. May all her desires be consummated before the end of the year. And will now conclude by saying may God bless you all.

Seth Driggs.



Courtesy Fur-Fish and Game

Left to Right—Wild Bill Hickock, Doc Carver and Buffalo Bill,





The Con Foster Museum building at Traverse City, Michigan.

## Con Foster Museum, Traverse City, Mich.

**A**MONG the new museums which are springing up throughout the country is the Con Foster Museum at Traverse City, Michigan. The museum derives its name from Con Foster, who promoted it and who has not only contributed relics and funds but now donates his time to the further development of the collections and their supervision.

Here the visitor finds many Indian relics, for this section is rich in Indian history and Indian lore. Several local persons have contributed collections.

Also several civic minded persons have contributed treasures from their households. There is, for instance, a cottage organ (1866) which was given to a Mrs. Gage when she graduated from the University of Michigan in 1866. A vacuum cleaner of 1910, is not one of the oldest pieces in the museum by any means, but certainly it is interesting, and shows what a rapidly changing world we live in. A local jeweler has contributed perhaps what is the oldest clock in the Western Hemisphere. It is dated 1603 and has water works.

An old Ottawa sugar camp has been set up in the center of the room, and all of the things shown actually used in their camp. There are long sticks of wood having places scooped out for the molds. There is also a wooden shoulder yoke for carrying the buckets of sap, and an iron pot for boiling. Skimmers made

of bass wood attest the ingenuity of the squaw in carrying on her family duties. An old bear trap occupies one corner of the sugar camp. The Indian soon learned that the bear had a sweet tooth.

What did the early pioneer white woman do to while away her time after knitting socks for the family, and performing the other hundred and one tasks? Sometimes, accord-

ing to examples in the museum, she resorted to fancy work such as making bags of watermelon and cucumber seeds, or for a bit more finery she made beads of bogwood. Another piece of adornment in the relics of femininity is a bracelet of human hair.

The museum has created a great deal of local interest and pride. It shows what can be done when a community gets behind the development of such a project, particularly when one public spirited person such as Con Foster donates his services to the supervision and development of the building and collections.

## Oregon Town Plans Museum

The city of Eugene, Ore., is laying plans to build a museum of pioneer relics on a hilltop site within a few yards of the spot where Eugene Skinner, founder of the community built his first cabin.

## Exhibits Mark Twain

The Buffalo, N. Y., Historical Society has recently placed on display a collection of Mark Twain first editions. Mark Twain lived in Buffalo for several years.

## The Eldredge Museum at Old Mystic, Conn.

By RAYMOND J. WALKER

**T**HE private museum of Charles Q. Eldredge at Old Mystic, Conn., ranks first among all the free museums of that State for diversity of exhibits. The building which houses the museum was built by the owner in his 72nd year, that was eighteen years ago. The entire construction of the building including excavation, foundations, inside finish, tin work, roof, decorating and lettering are all the work of the owner. Over 7,000 souvenirs and curios are on exhibition. Many of these were gathered by Mr. Eldredge during a long useful and adventurous life. Visitors are always welcome to view these curiosities either by day or in the evening and

that without paying an entrance fee.

The museum was opened in 1917 and the collection that took seventy years to collect has been viewed by an average of 3,000 visitors each year. Charles Q. Eldredge, the curator, was born on an island in the Mystic River in 1845. He has published "An Autobiography of the Museum Man" which covers his life in the West, on the Mississippi River, in foreign countries, on the Salt Sea, and some variegated experiences of fifteen years of museum life.

Some of the many odd and interesting things to be seen at Captain Eldredge's museum are a piece of the tusk of "Jumbo", P. T. Barnum's elephant which was killed in 1885; the teeth of the largest porker ever

dressed in the United States; a hand made nail from the grounds near the old historical Newgate Prison in Connecticut; and an autograph of Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. The porker referred to weighed 1116 pounds and its hams weighed 117 pounds each. It was owned by W. J. Knepee of Hagerstown, Md. The nails at Newgate were made by the prisoners who were chained to the fence in 1794.

The museum is also rich in nautical records and souvenirs. Among these curios are a number of Spanish war relics. There are links of signal chain from the bridge to the engine room of the battleship "Maine", blown up at Havana in 1898. Three pieces of the ensign of the Spanish warship "Reina Mercedes" are in the collection. The old "Reina Mercedes" was long the U. S. Navy receiving ship at Annapolis having been taken over by the United States Navy after the war. There is also a heavy magnet from Dewey's flagship "Olympia" that won fame at Manila Bay. Other nautical curios include a piece of the "Merrimac" which was sunk by the "Monitor" during the Civil War. A shaving cup from the old battleship "Connecticut" bears the inscription: "Don't Give up the Ship". There is also a copper plate found on boat timber that drifted into the Mystic River in 1926. It was traced to the steamer "Aztec" which was torpedoed during the World War.

Among the older relics are spectacles which were made by hand at Philadelphia in 1710; a fire bucket of leather which dates prior to 1812; and a hammer with a new handle which is said to have been used by Abraham Lincoln in Illinois in 1830. There is also a hand wax seal used by the clerk of the United States Senate in 1845 when Florida, as the 28th State, was admitted to the Union under President James K. Polk.

The first grass scythe made in America reposes in the Eldredge collection. This scythe was made by Joseph Jenks of Rhode Island in 1650. Jenks received the first patent ever granted in America, which was for an improved water wheel. Jenk's scythe was sent to Hoosick, N. Y., as a pattern in 1673 and many scythes were made from this model. For many years the original was preserved in the family of Louis Hausen of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. and it was finally presented to Captain Eldredge, who had made that city his home town for a number of years.

The first wooden Indian made in America was created in 1683 and represents the only Indian maiden that escaped the Pequot Fort massacre in 1637 when Captain Mason

killed 750 odd Indians. This ancient relic now stands near the museum. With her as their queen the tribe gathered its scattered remnants and settled near Old Mystic. Egbert Taft first moulded the statue in clay and from his model the statue was carved in wood. For many years it was kept by the Wilder family of Melrose, Mass., and was secured by Captain Eldredge in 1929.

Nothing is too small to be passed up by the visitor for nearly all objects have a history. There is a chicken wish-bone from the Thanksgiving dinner at the old Eldredge homestead on the first Thursday in December, 1865. This Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed by President Andrew Johnson, and this was the only time it was ever celebrated in December.

The souvenir that the Captain values highest is a box turtle found alive on the farm of F. A. Barnes at Stonington, Conn., in 1910. The markings on its back read: "John Roche, July 30, 1680". Leading experts have pronounced the date of the markings to be correct and so the turtle is famous for being the oldest animal ever found in America. Captain Eldredge, after much research, discovered that John Roche was the son of Thomas Roche and Sarah Saxton, married in 1660. John was a colonial soldier and lived at Poquetannoc, Conn.

Insect collectors would perhaps be interested in the whale louse. This parasite, half the size of a tea-cup, with a shell like exterior is considered a rare specimen. A few of these on the flipper of a whale will make the great mammal of the sea crazy and cause him to cast himself on the beach and die from the effects. The louse at the Eldredge museum was taken from a whale found dead on the coast of Greenland which was presumably killed by these parasites.

An odd type of dentist's tool was the turnkey. The name of William Franklin, a son of Benjamin, is on the specimen in this collection. He used it about the year 1758.

During the Civil War there was a type of playing card used in the Middle West which was known as the Union card. The suits were Flags, Stars, Eagles, and Shields. A complete pack of these odd cards is to be seen at the Old Mystic museum.

Other curious items include a sample of Turkish tobacco, costing \$2.50 per pound, taken from the first cigarette making machine in the United States. This machine was operated in Rochester, N. Y. in 1891. Still older is a pair of scissors made by hand in Woonsocket, R. I., in 1715.

During the war the German merchant "Deutschland" ran the Allied blockade and came into New London, Conn. She was repaired there in 1917 and a piece of junk rubber from the vessel now rests with relics of other famous vessels in the Eldredge collection. There is a candle mould made in England in 1670 and a flat iron from Holland in 1680. For many years the Gilpatrick family prized a small trunk said to have come over in the "Mayflower". It now rests under the same roof with one of the lanterns that flashed the signal to Paul Revere from the tower of the Old North Church. A pair of wooden hinges from a barn in New York State now rest here after rendering good service from 1713 to 1913, during which period they were used practically every day. A Revolutionary war relic of some great value is a medicine bottle or jug taken from the chest of General Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777, when he surrendered to General Gates. A piece of rope that towed the first canal boat west out of Albany on the Erie Canal in 1825 and the log book of the whale ship "Connecticut", out of New London, in 1832, are other relics of Americana.

In addition to those briefly described in the foregoing notes there are many others of equal interest in the catalog of Captain Eldredge which is illustrated and classified under such headings as Birds; Books, Old and Odd; Coins, Gold, Silver, etc.; Chinese and Japanese exhibits; Guns, Pistols, Swords, etc.; World War Trophies; Indian Remembrances; Masonic exhibit; Medals, Badges, and Charts; Post Cards, Famous; Paper Money, Bonds, etc.; Pictures; Petrified Curios; Shells; Silk and Cotton exhibit; Tickets, Many Kings; and Whale Souvenirs.



### *Lindbergh Home Being Restored*



Restoration of the boyhood home of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as a national shrine is being undertaken by the Lions Club of Little Falls, Minn., where Lindbergh lived. The structure is to be made exactly as it was when the Lindbergh family lived there.



England's new Royal Naval Museum at Greenwich contains many relics illustrating naval history.

### **Cleveland Hobby Show**

November 12 to 16



## The Amenities of a Shell Collector



### PART III

By WALTER F. WEBB, *Brighton Sta., Rochester, N. Y.*

ONE of the first collectors I engaged back in 1908, who seemed intensely interested in the work of collecting fine land shells, was from a small village in the province of Sarsogon, southern Luzon, Philippines. The main body of Luzon reaches North and South but from Manila it stretches off to the southeast for a long distance. The provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines and Sarsogon, reach down almost to Samar. Sarsogon is mostly islands, with Masbate the largest.

I had great luck in Sarsogon. One man worked seven years and it seemed as if he had combed the province thoroughly, but as a matter of fact, he probably did not find half of the resident forms. In Masbate I secured some real beauties, and the largest and rarest specimens were found in the immense buttressed trunks of giant forest trees. These buttresses are often 25 feet across. I saw one in Jamaica a few years ago that was about 40 feet across, which extended up to the first branches of the tree, about 12 feet, so that the tree really had no trunk at all, as we understand that term.

In some cases I sent the collectors small cameras and spools of films and let them try their luck. The main trouble was they liked to photograph the people more than the land shells on the trunks of the trees, which was what I wanted. I would get plenty of pictures of girls and homes. Finally after explaining more in detail

what I needed, I secured excellent pictures of the big tree snails in their natural habitat.

Luzon consists of 22 or more provinces with a very great variety of local races of people, specially among the non-christian tribes. Almost every province is rich in fine land shells if you know where to find them. Many are elongated forms one to four inches and a great range of stripes and colorings.

Up in the northern part of Cagayan Province where the fine tobacco is raised along the Cagayan river, if you get back away from the farms, in the forests on the mountains, you find forms which are almost unknown in the collections and museums of the world. They readily bring \$2 to \$5 per specimen. Pamplona, Abulug, Aparri and Sanchez Mira are good points to start from to hunt for these rare shells. All down the great Abulug river is strictly virgin territory.

Lying north of Luzon is the Batanes group of islands. They really connect the Philippine fauna with the LooChoo Islands and Japan. I had a chap up there who sent me wonderful specimens, but he failed to find the little sea-green forms which I so much desired and which I knew were living there. I suspect they hide in green-leaved plants and are hard to see. I never did get any of these splendid shells which have no parallel anywhere else in the world. My collector was a graduate of a prominent mid-western university.

One of my greatest thrills was a parcel that arrived one day from a collector in the province of Nueva Vizcaya. This province lies well

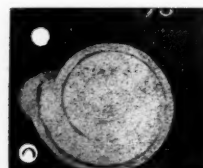
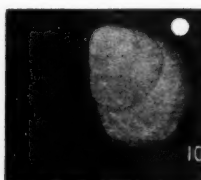
north, and there are only a few small villages in a vast territory of mountain ranges, that are clothed with forest. I had nine new species in this lot, forms never seen before. He proved a failure as a collector as he never sent me another box. He would always write he was afraid to go far from home, as the wild men were still taking heads, and he did not wish to lose the one he had. Most of those specimens I presented to the U. S. National Museum where collectors may always see them, if interested.

The province of Isabella lies over on the northeast coast just south of Cagayan mentioned here. I had several men in that province and some of them proved to be real collectors. One chap to whom I sent a post office money order for \$2.50 raised it to \$250 and they sent him down to Bilad prison for ten years. He would write me once a year saying when he got out, he would again collect, but he would keep out of trouble in the future.

I never had any success over in the northwest provinces of Ilocos. I would get plenty of letters and nibbles but nothing ever happened. The same was true of a few other provinces but in a general way I had Luzon well covered with men who took a real interest in collecting the shells I wanted.

Baguio is the summer capital of the Philippines. In May and June when it is very hot in Manila, the government officers move up into this high table land covered with pines, and do their work. Governor-general Taft had his home there and the fine climate at three to four thousand feet altitude is very healthful.

I had always wanted a man to hunt over these mountains in the lower stretches of the province. One reason was, I believed there were remarkable forms found there which have not yet been discovered. They get an immense rainfall in the lower valleys. It has been known to rain over eight feet of water in a few hours. I had the only known specimen in this country of *Cochlostyle hermanni*, Milf., found near Baguio. Only one other known specimen has





been found, and that is in a museum in Germany. It is a unique specimen. Nothing like it has ever been discovered in the Philippines. About two inches, brownish smooth and polished the aperture is distorted and an intense black. The only shell I have ever seen that approaches it in form, is a Pleurodonte from Ecuador. It would not be found in the high plateau where the city of Baguio is located, as no high colored shells are found at that elevation. Some day perhaps a collector, with time hanging heavy on his hands, will make a real discovery. I can hardly believe the shell is extinct.

It would be possible to write many hundred pages on Luzon alone. It has a wonderful shell fauna. I would like to tell you of the broad valley between Zambales and Sierra Madre Mountains south to Batangas, that contain two-fifths of the whole population of the Philippines, of the isolated peaks in southern Luzon, Lake Taal, 12 by 17 miles, which is really the crater of an immense volcano in geological times, of the island in the center of this lake, which contains now an active volcano, Mount Mayon the most perfect volcanic cone in the world over 7000 feet high but extinct.

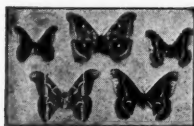
Whole stories could be written about the large islands nearby, but which look very small on the average map. Of Catanduanes where I have the past year received species of shells I had never seen before. Of Polillo where my man collected a thousand rare shells, mostly found on his father's copra plantation. They retail in London at ten shillings each. It is a great island from a natural history standpoint and will be for many generations.

The people who live there and spend their lives in a comparative limited territory know where to find these treasures and there is no use in any one else trying to compete with them. After they know how to prepare the specimens, they will collect about everything that is to be found.



Prof. Phillip J. Darlington, in charge of insects in Harvard's museum of comparative zoology, climbed, at the risk of his neck, to the top of Mount La Hotte, most dangerous peak in Haiti.

He climbed and crawled all the way up to look for one particular beetle, missing in the Harvard collection, and it was worth climbing for twenty-six days, cutting his way through brush, where native climbers would not follow. He found up there the beetle he wanted, other beetles that could not fly, and many queer other insects.



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10 " " "	......75
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# ROCKS AND MINERALS

## English Jewels

By THEODORE RHINEAR

THE Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts, who in turn ruled England, all rejoiced in a plethora of valuables in the shape of jewelry and plate. Wise in their generation, they never thought of putting the crown jewels in a glass case, for their subjects to stare and wonder at, but kept the precious treasures in chests and closets, that they could empty at their pleasure and convenience.

When Henry III began to quarrel with his nobles, he provided against probable contingencies by confiding the royal jewels and plate to the care of the queen of France. His foresight was rewarded; for when the successful rebellion of the barons made money scarce with him, he had no difficulty in obtaining a supply from French money lenders upon the security of his jewels and plate, which he left his successor to redeem. Edward I ordered his affairs so well that he was never reduced to the necessity of pawning his jewels. He owned no less than four crowns—one set with rubies, emeralds, and pearls; one set with Indian pearls only; a third mounted with emeralds and rubies; and most valuable of all, the great crown of gold used at his coronation, ornamented with emeralds, sapphires, rubies, and large eastern pearls. Among his lesser treasures were gilt combs and mirrors, pearl-covered ewers, silver-gilt mugs, knives and forks in silver sheaths, crosses set with precious stones, silver girdles and trumpets, gold clasps and rings, and a fine collection of amethysts, topazes, sapphires, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, carbuncles, garnets, and chalcidones. These were deposited in Westminster Abbey; but the authorities there seem to have been rather lax in their guardianship. Taking the opportunity of Edward's departure for Scotland in 1303, certain burglarious monks broke into the treasure chamber, and abstracted some of its most valuable contents; finding customers for their plunder in London, Colchester, and Northampton. The thieves were not without discretion; they wisely left the crowns alone, and threw the consecration ring, and Henry III's secret

seal on the floor. They sowed the Abbey cemetery with hemp-seed four months beforehand, calculating that the hemp would afford them a hiding place for the booty, by the time they wanted one. One of the thieves was taken with above two thousand pounds' worth of property upon him; and he confessed to having himself removed a great crucifix, a silver-gilt Virgin, two little silver pitchers, three pouches full of jewels and vessels, besides gold and silver spoons, dishes, cups, saucers, rings, girdles, and precious stones. The Abbot of Westminster, the sacristan, and forty-eight monks were committed to the Tower, on suspicion of having directly or indirectly assisted in this daring raid upon the royal treasures; and some of them remained prisoners for two years; but of the fate of the actual thieves we can find no record.

Edward III raised the sinews of war by pawning his crown and other jewels to the Flemings. His grandson obtained possession of them again, but only to consign them to the Bishop of London and the Earl of Arundel, as security for a loan of ten thousand pounds. Shakespeare makes Bolingbroke's adherents assert that the proud rebel returned to England to "redeem from broking pawn the blemished crown." The improvident Richard was even obliged to pawn his "white harts." Henry IV kept clear of pawn-brokers; but when the quondam roysterer of East cheap came to his regal inheritance, it might have been expected that the crown jewels would be sent on their travels, if not got rid of altogether. Henry V certainly did pawn some of his jewels, but it was for a great object. When he resolved to submit his claims on France to the arbitrament of the sword, he raised part of the funds required for his memorable campaign by pawning his rich collar (valued at 2,800 pounds) to the mayor and commonalty of London; and his Skelton Collar, garnished with rubies, sapphires and pearls, to the Bishop of Worcester and the city of Coventry. The first, he redeemed the following year; but the Skelton Collar was in pawn when the hero of Agincourt died. His unwarlike and unfortunate son, thanks to the civil strife marking his reign, was obliged

to raise money on his jewels again and again. In 1439, he borrowed seven thousand marks from his rich uncle, the Cardinal Bishop of Winchester depositing with that wealthy ecclesiastic the Rich Collar; a gold sword garnished with sapphires, known as the Sword of Spain; the Sklyngton Collar; three gold tablets—of St. George, Our Lady, and Christ's Passion; a great alms-dish, "made in manner of a shipp full of men of armes feyghtyng upon the shipp side;" and divers chargers, dishes, chalices, pots, basins, and saucers. The bishop—his king's uncle in a double sense—seems to have taken care of his own interest, for the whole of the valuable thus pawned to him were to become his absolute property, unless redeemed within twelve month's time. A few years later, Henry handed over two gold basins, a gold tablet, and a little bell of the same material, to the Earl of Buckingham, as security for the payment of himself and his soldier for services rendered in France.

Succeeding monarchs appear to have kept the crown jewels for their proper use; Elizabeth indeed lent money instead of borrowing, and left behind her a cupboard full of plate, belonging to the House of Burgundy, which she held as security for advances made to the States of Brabant. One of the first things James I did, after his arrival in London, was to order an inventory to be made of all the jewels and valuables left by Elizabeth; and to collect those she had allowed to remain in the charge of certain lords and ladies. The Earl of Suffolk was asked to replace a quarter of a million's worth; he did not replace them, however, but put in a plea of condonation. Among the crown jewels inventoried by the order of James, we find a crown imperial of gold; two circlets of gold; fifteen gold collars; "a great and rich jewel of gold called the Mirror of Great Britain, containing one very fair table diamond; one very fair table ruby; two other large diamonds, cut lozenge-wise, garnished with small diamonds; two round pearls; and one fair diamond cut in fawcetts;" a great two-handed sword, garnished with silver, presented to Henry VIII by the Pope; and three pieces "esteemed to be of unicorn's horn." James often raised money on the queen's jewels to pay the cost of his "progresses" (travels in state to va-

rious parts of England and Scotland).

Charles I followed in his father's footsteps, and when he wanted money, sought, as a matter of course, to raise it upon the crown jewels. In the very first year of his reign, he overhauled the contents of the Jewel House to see what portion of the he could most conveniently transfer to the care of His Grace of Buckingham, about to proceed as ambassador to the Hague, where his Majesty hoped it would not be difficult to borrow a few thousand pounds upon such tangible security. The keeper of the jewels protested against this policy without the King's obtaining the consent of the Council. Mr. Sackville Crow was however commissioned by Buckingham to hawk the royal jewels from merchant to merchant in the Hague and to try to raise a loan of three hundred thousand pounds. The Dutch money lenders however questioned the right of a king to pawn his jewels without the consent of his parliament and Crow finally brought the bulk of the jewels back to England. Another of Buckingham's agents, Philip Calandrin, however, managed to raise 58,000 pounds on certain jewels. To redeem these jewels Charles sold four thousand tons of iron ordinance to the States-General of Holland for 120,000 pounds. At this time he also had a "collar and rich balhasses" pawned to the king of Denmark for 12,500 pounds. The jewels and plate were not returned to the Jewel House upon redemption but were melted down to pay other creditors.

In 1629, Charles took away from the secret jewel-house, a large agate, engraved with the portraits of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and many other jewels including a girdle of rubies and sapphires in the form of red and white roses—possibly first worn by Elizabeth of York, whose marriage with the victor of Bosworth field united the white rose with the red. Meanwhile the King was buying jewels at home adding a diamond valued at 8,000 pounds, a fair jewel set with diamonds worth 9,500 pounds, and other odd pieces.

In 1642, when both the king and parliament were preparing for war, Charles authorized Queen Henrietta to dispose of his great collar of rubies, and many other jewels she had conveyed abroad, to raise funds for providing arms and ammunition for his adherents. The parliament at once forbade the sale as illegal but at the same time ordered that the royal jewel chest at Westminster be broken open and the contents be sold. Among the historic regalia thus confiscated were the "imperial crown of massy gold," commonly called King Edward's crown (this dated from Edward III's reign—the original Con-

fessor's crown disappeared long before); King Alfred's crown of gold-wire work set with slight stones and two little bells; the queen's crown; Edward VI's crown; and Queen Edith's crown, "formerly thought to be of massy gold, but upon trial found to be silver-gilt, enriched with garnets, fowle pearl, sapphires, and some odd stones." Four sceptres were also broken and defaced, and the perpetrators of this destruction discovered that one of them was only silver-gilt; that a large dove-headed staff was wood inside and silver-gilt without; and a smaller one decorated with a fleur-de-lis, was iron within and gilt without, instead of being "massy gold", as they had fondly imagined.

When England grew tired of the Protectorate, a new set of regalia became necessary, and in the first year of the Restoration, Vyner, a goldsmith, was paid approximately 32,000 pounds for jewels and gold furnished. Charles II lost little time in doing something to restock the Jewel House. He bought a valuable oriental ruby, and a large heart diamond of great perfection, and decorated his stirrups with three hundred and twenty diamonds.

Immediately after Charles' accession, a proclamation was issued com-

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## The American Broadside

By OLIVE MOURVAN

**T**HE story told by the American Broadside is that of American history. For better than a century, perhaps more than any other contributing agency, the American Broadside increased the tempo of the American heart pulse. And where the heart is concerned, great history has always been written.

What is the Broadside? Whence came the Broadside? On investigation, we find a "broadside" defined as a sheet of paper, printed on one side only. It is distinguished from a mere pamphlet by its contents. The American Broadside always told an exciting tale, or expressed something of unusual interest to the American populace. No doubt, this method of chronicling the news was a continuation of the old "Fugger News-Letters," which made their appearance soon after the invention of printing. These letters from the "House of Fugger" enjoyed their greatest popularity during the Renaissance period or about the beginning of American history. The American Broadside continued in popularity until about the end of the 19th century, being supplanted by our present-day "Wuxtra," which in turn, is being nosed out of first place "to satisfy the curious" by the late Radio News hour. It is doubtful, however, if any news agency will ever produce the exciting effect upon the people to equal that of the "extra" yell flooding a sleeping town at midnight.

The American Broadside is of diverse kinds and subjects. They might be classified as follows: Patriotic - Songs - Poems - Theatrical - Railroad - News Events. In fact, they represent all the phases of national life closest the American heart, and aside from being historical in their totality, are a splendid barometer of the evolution of American culture.

Freedom has always been the divine birthright of mankind. The American consciousness has evolved out of this very inheritance. Centuries hence, when the real—History of The American People—has been written, in perspective, it will be noted as one long continuous fight for freedom.

We are just in the thick of it now—and up to now, no American history is complete. "One cannot view the forest, when too near the trees."

So, looking back in historical retrospect, we see the official beginning of that fight for American freedom. This country was destined to become the outlet for human religious passions. The populace for the most part, at that time, were English-born or controlled. But that particular Englishman was to be transmuted into a type, and this type was destined to make trouble for England.

The formative period of Voyage and Discovery was at an end. An embryonic nation, stirring in the womb of its mother, had almost completed its gestation period and was now at the birthing point. No longer could England call herself-Mother England. This had been transferred to the American soil out of which that first English-born colonist had received something which was to forever stamp him a thing apart from his past. Something which he derived as pregnant sustenance from this new land into which he had come; something from her very soil; her flora and fauna; her innumerable lakes; her expansive and endless rivers; and last, but not least, the remnant of culture left from that ancient civilization of the Atlantean—disappearing in the Red American Indian. From all this, that something being transmuted into his very blood and bones, was to manifest in what is historically known as American Independence.

And so, at the beginning of the period of Confederation, we read a broadside letter. It appeared in the streets of New York City, April, 1769. It had a separate wrapper addressed to "Messrs. Jabez Huntington, Nath'l Beckes and Joshua Lothrop, Merchants in Norwich." Sent by the Merchants of Norwich to form the second non-importation agreement, which led to the revival of the Sons of Liberty and the famous "Tea Parties." A few years ago, on sale, this broadside brought \$230.

Immediately following the appearance of the letter, the now famous

"Quaker Broadside" was issued in Philadelphia. It was a 2pp. folio, dated 1769, warning Quakers against taking part in the disturbances leading up to the Revolutionary War. Always the Quaker has desired peace and liberty through other means than by armed force. This broadside is very scarce.

The Arbitrary government claimed by England was tottering. Revolution was the order of the day. Broadside after broadside recorded such events as: Writs of Assistance, The Stamp Act, Organization of the Sons of Liberty, Mutiny Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, and Boston Port Bill. One of the oldest and rarest of these Revolution Broadside appeared in Boston 1774; folio: reading: "An earnest appeal to the districts for their countenance and assistance." This copy was sent to the "Select Men of Milton."

Just a few of these Revolution Broadside might be mentioned with the import of their contents: There was one issued from Providence, Rhode Island: Signed—John Carter, 1777. This is the broadside mentioned by Winship in his "Rhode Island Imprints." It provides penalties for Town Councils neglecting to appoint persons to care for soldiers' families. At present, but one copy of this broadside can be located. Another one issued in Providence was printed by Bennett Wheeler, July 7, 1780. In it, penalties are named for failure to comply with the provisions made. There is but one known copy of this. It is a folio, three columns.

August 6, 1780, a broadside was issued in Newport. Henry Barber was the printer. Small 4 t.o. This broadside contains notification that the independence of the colonies was to be recognized, that American prisoners in England were to be sent back, and that Henry Laurens had been released from prison; it also asks that the loyalists be restored to their possessions. There is but one copy of this broadside in existence.

There appeared a series of broadsides issued from the General Assembly of Rhode Island from 1777 through 1782. Most of these bear the name of John Carter or Bennett Wheeler as printers and place—Providence. All are very rare and only one or two copies of each have been located.

Appearing simultaneously with these Revolution broadsides, were the now exceedingly rare Tory Broadside. One of these was issued and signed at Newport, the 30th of March, 1779, by Order and in Behalf of the Association. (Signed) James Clarke, Secy. folio: This is known as a Loyalist Broadside. No printer's name appears thereon, but it is thought the

work was done by John Howe on the press buried by Solomon Southwick which was dug up by the British during their occupation of Newport. These Tories were known as the "Association of Refugees."

One of the oldest and certainly the most unusual broadside ever issued in America is the one announcing the first lecture on Electricity. It is known as the Ebenezer Kinnersly Broadside. Issued from Newport, March 16, 1752. It reads: "Notice is hereby given to the Curious, that at the Court-House, in the Council-Chamber, is now to be exhibited, and continued from day to day, for a week or two; a Course of Experiments, on the newly-discovered Electrical Fire: Containing, not only the most curious of those that have been made and published in Europe, but a considerable number of new ones lately made in Philadelphia; to be accompanied with methodical lectures on the nature and properties of that wonderful element. This is in folio form, signed by the Printer: James Franklin, 1752. James Franklin was the brother of Dr. Franklin and founder of those two early publications: "The Boston Gazette," and the "New England Courant." Kinnersley was the friend and co-worker of Dr. Franklin's in his experiments.

The Confederation now having won international recognition, the young country enters her National period and moves on toward her destiny. Her first great sorrow as a nation is read in a broadside captioned: "George Washington, Columbia's Lamentation." There is a woodcut of Washington, the folio being printed with mourning borders. There is one page. No place—no date. It appeared about 1800. The unusual portrait of Washington on the upper part is said to be by Paul Revere. Poem consists of twelve stanzas. But one of these copies has been located in a long time. It recently sold for \$26.

The "Father of His Country" having been removed by the hand of providence from the life which he had lived so fully and so well, men ambitious for national leadership, arose on all sides to confound the people—unused to the methods of statecraft. The hard-won fight for freedom and liberty, was threatened. Treason appeared. The story is told in several still-existent broadsides. One reads: "New York Broadside. Burr-Hamilton. April, 1804. The Liar Caught in his own Toils—or Aaron Burr convicted by his own Witnesses, etc." This folio proved a serious attack on Burr and mayhap led to the fatal duel between Burr and Hamilton. It was signed—"A Friend to Liberty and Justice." For many years, this

rare copy was suppressed and only in 1933, did one make its appearance in one of our Gallery Auctions.

The young nation was growing. Followed expansion—Lewis & Clark—The Steamboat. England, still jealous, sought retaliation for her loss of the colonies. Came the War of 1812. Broadside is still found relating to this epoch in American history sometimes called, "The Second War of Independence." They appeared through the years 1812-1826. Most of them were issued from Newport, and related the Naval battles of the war, the horrible incident of the Baltimore Riot, Perry's Victory, Acts of Relief, Peace, and on December 1, 1826, one appeared describing the arrival of the U. S. ship Lexington, having on board the remains of Commodore Perry.

Slavery, that institution which had been eating like a cancer at the very vitals of the American constitution, again reared its ugly head and threatened national harmony. Leaders differed on the subject and their followers differed with them. Followed dissension—then, revolution in the form of Secession. But the unity of the nation was to be preserved. An unknown Commoner arose to become the world's greatest genius of freedom and the "Saviour of His Country." Broadside after broadside was issued to acquaint the people of this hitherto little-known backwoods lawyer. Statecraft had been succeeded by politics, and on February 27, 1860 in the streets of New York appeared a broadside entitled: "Abraham Lincoln: The Republican Party Vindicated. Speech at Cooper Union Institute." This Cooper Union broadside is exceedingly rare and much sought after. That same year, August 28th, appeared the rare and famous "Lincoln and Hamlin Poster." It was about 18" x 25", and bore the headlines:—"Pole Raising & Speaking at Bloomington Grove, Indiana."

The Union was preserved,—but the sacrifice was exacted and Lincoln became a martyr—and subsequently, an Immortal. Broadside covering the assassination, the details following, etc., were many and numerous, but few are known to exist today. One very rare one reads: "Journal & Courier—Extra—Death of President Lincoln. Condition of Secretary Seward. The Plot Discovered. The Assassins Known!" It was a narrow folio of one page. Of all the Lincoln Broadside, the one most desirable to collectors is the famous "Laura Keene" theatrical broadside. It is sometimes referred to as the "Lincoln Bill." It simply announced the program and cast of "Our American Cousin," the play given on that fatal night of the shooting. There are two of these bills—one is genuine, the

other—spurious. The bogus bill, issued on the night of the assassination by Brown is often reproduced in magazines and hung in Clubs and Theatres. They usually sell for around \$25 and are not even plentiful at that price. The genuine bill was printed by Pulkinhorn and has a damaged E in Laura Keene—the large name and the first three names in the cast have a broken last letter. These rare items of Lincolnia are considered a bargain at \$75.

But the fight for freedom was not to be confined to religion, property rights, and human rights. In 1863, American Journalism was threatened. The broadside told the story: The fight was on for free speech—free press. This broadside was an elephant folio of one page, containing unusual scenes in Chicago. Its contents related to the suppression of the Chicago Times. It is quite rare.

The national wound of disruption healing, the American people turned their thoughts to things of a more cultural nature. This latter influence was reflected in a broadside issued May 6, 1867. It is known as the famous "Mark Twain Broadside." It announced a humorous lecture concerning the Sandwich Islands to take place at Cooper Institute. But two copies are known to exist and one recently sold for \$130.

National Equilibrium being partially restored, expansion became the order of the day. Everything and everybody was moving westward. But the "filcher" was with them. The "chiseler" as we call him today—has always been present to get in his ruthless work, since the beginning of man's historical activity. In 1874, the Central Pacific Railroad issued a broadside which was to be distributed among its passengers as a warning against the three-card monte-men. This warning was a folio printed on both sides of sheet. It was signed by A. N. Towne, San Francisco, 1874.

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## MAGAZINES

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FOR SALE — National Geographic, Field and Stream, Bird Lore.—Charles J. Beaver, Box 163, Derby, Conn. s3291

PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia, March 26, 1836. Vol. 1, No. 1.—Mrs. Harmon Stitt, 316 Rose St., Lexington, Ky. s106

More than 20,000 of these were known to have been issued at the time and distributed at the stations and in the trains of this road throughout the West. One copy recently located, auctioned for \$85.

Toward the close of the century, this greatest cultural power in the world—the power of the press, began to disappear through this particular agency, leaving the American Broadside to become our rarest item of journalism.

## American Almanac Collecting

By C. ST. JOHN

ONE of the most interesting and educational of all hobbies is the collecting of old Almanacs. Not only the satisfaction of having them in sets (if you are that fortunate) as to makers, but the enjoyment of perusing the various little pamphlets and reading the quaint sayings, stories, recipes and "jokes" of colonials and up-to-patent-medicine days. Beginning back with your earliest number and gradually working upward gives one a more authentic idea of the evolution of literature, art of printing, customs, horticulture, agriculture and numerous other subjects, than any other hobby or study that I know of. If a person is the least imaginative it takes him back to knee-buckle days where the principal literature of the household consisted of the Bible, Fox's Martyrs and—the Almanac. No home or cabin was without those three at least, and none of the three were more frequently used than the Almanac. It was a daily notebook of events, a genealogy of births, a record of plantings, breedings, receipts of payments and other obligations, as the marginal notes will prove. With no newspapers by day or week, except in the cities, to attract attention to other subjects, the little maxims of good living and well being inserted between the lines of the calendar months, became memorized, and no one can become thus attached to a subject without adhering to the doctrine more or less.

A clipping from an old paper printed in 1854 gives expression to my views better than I can produce them in my own way!

"There was dignity and solemnity in that thin-leaved ledger of Time then. It was the companion of the old family Bible 'that lay on the stand,' or occupied a corner of the mantle, or held a place of honor in the cupboard over the fireplace. The Almanac was sure to be near it wherever it was—sometimes hanging from a little nail beside the fire, sometimes lying meekly beside it on the same shelf.

"Don't you remember the unfortunate mortal pierced with knitting-

needles from every sign in the zodiac, whose picture decorated (?) the Almanac aforesaid? And what wise sayings they were that enriched the pages, derived from Poor Richard or King Solomon? And what valuable jokes, stereotyped, when stereotyping was invented, flanked 'December.'

"Birth days, death days, and marriage days were all noted upon those thin leaves. Times to weep and to rejoice, to sow and reap, were duly set down. How often the children used to take it from its place of honor by the old clock, and carefully count the days to Christmas, or Thanksgiving, or New Years, or Fourth of July, touching each day with their little fingers as they turned leaf after leaf.

"As years wore on, they looked for 'the full of the moon,' and 'sleighting about holiday'; then, for sun risings and settings; then for dying days and Sabbaths. Once they said, with the eager impatience of youth, 'why don't they come!' Now, with subdued regret of age, they murmur, 'how fast they go.'

"All through the year, the old Almanac was the companion of the family, and as the months went on, its once fair pages grew dingy with the smoke that whirled out of the fireplace, when the wind blew from some unlucky point of the thirty-two. As December waned, a new Almanac was brought home, and who has forgotten with what interest it was turned over and over, or how nicely it looked in its fair, new cover, hanging exactly over its swarthy predecessor?

"Then the Almanac was respected; then, it was a scientific production; then, they didn't give it away; then, everybody didn't make Almanacs. But Almanacs and times have changed since 'then.'"

The first Almanac in the Colonies was produced in 1639 by Wm. Pierce at Cambridge, Mass., and although no copy is known, it is well to bear the date in mind. This date is authenticated by Hugh Alexander Morrison of the Library of Congress (1907) in his Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs.

Slightly more than a dozen will take care of all the different Almanac

makers in the seventeenth century—and practically all were in Massachusetts. They carried on for a year, or several years, and, finding it unprofitable, gave it up. Thus was the condition for several years following the seventeenth century period. Nathaniel Whittemore began Almanac-making in 1706 and kept at it for thirty-six years. Nathaniel Ames (Boston) began his work in 1726, and in later years added Almanacs for Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. His Massachusetts production ran the longest, however, being discontinued in 1775.

But aside from those mentioned, unless I include Jacob Taylor of Philadelphia, no real profit or advancement was made in the Almanac business until Benjamin Franklin began the publication of his famous "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1732. A few years following every colony had its corps of Almanac makers with practically all doing a profitable business.

It would take volumes to go into the particulars of this Almanac history, so I'll wait and see if there's any interest shown in the subject before going further. A few years ago there were several extensive Almanac collectors in this country, but of late the hobby seems to have folded up. If anyone is interested in Almanac collecting (most interesting, educational and historical), please let us hear from him in HOBBIES.

### Collected Here and There

It is stated that "Fossil remains show that there were frogs on earth at least 200 million years ago."

"I see in the paper that somebody found a fan four hundred years old."

"I didn't know they played baseball so long ago."—*Labor Herald*.

We note: "The oldest portable time piece in existence is an Egyptian shadow clock, marked with the name of Thutmose III, Pharaoh of the fifteenth century B. C."

Count Byron de Prorok, the archaeologist, and Joan Lowell were comparing notes at lunch the other day. They found that they had covered approximately the same ground in Mexico and Guatemala and that each of them has had a toe bitten off.—*The World-Telegram*.

We have heard that "Soon after the World War Greenville County, South Carolina, designed medals for each of the 5,000 soldiers recruited in the county, but 3,000 of the tokens never were claimed."



# Circusiana

By CHARLES BERNARD

THE average American citizen loves the circus, visits it at every opportunity and credits it the honor of being a National Amusement Institution. Only a limited number of its patrons, however, are familiar with how or where the circus is organized, where it comes from in the spring when blue birds sing, or where it hides away from the chilling blasts of a winter day.

There is a human interest story in the history of every circus; very few are organized or make their home in the large cities; on the contrary, the hundreds of circuses that have operated in North America since 1776, have been organized and were known as one of the business institutions of some small or medium sized town, and that town is usually the busy center of a community that benefits to a marked degree from the trade created by circus necessities. A number of such circus homes have had their period of existence extend through several decades, and are recorded in history as places very active during that period.

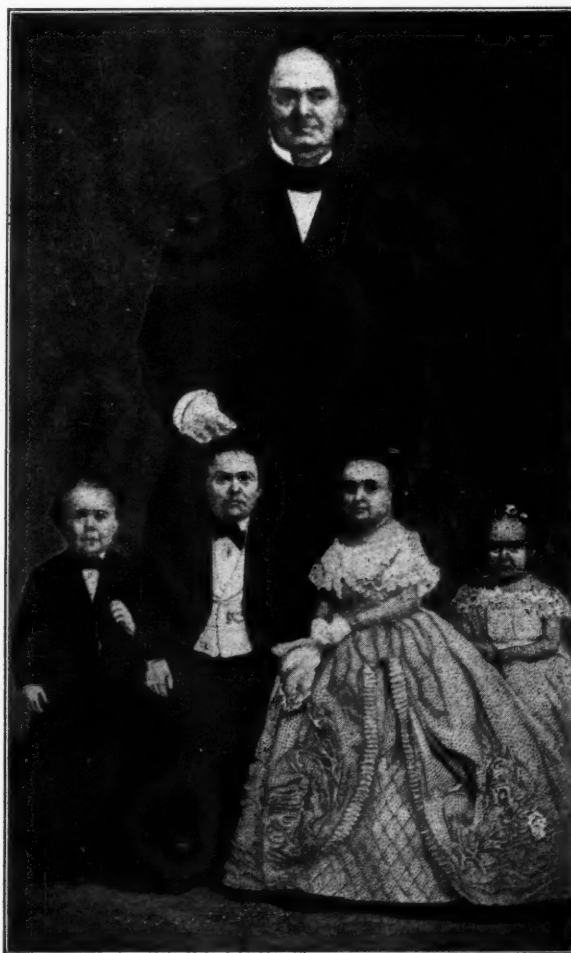
Delavan, Wisconsin, is one of those circus towns that deserves the historical credit of having been the home of numerous circus organizations that were a success as an exhibition and profitable to their owners. From about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Mabie brothers after a recreation of fishing in Delavan Lake decided to locate their in circus business, up to about 1880, Delavan was known to every member of the circus profession as a center of activity for organizing and launching shows of all sizes, and the manufacture and sale of almost everything used in circus equipment. Shows starting from Delavan were of the wagon transported, some that used boat transportation, and it was the ambitious, progressive W. C. Coup of Delavan, who after persistent urging, convinced P. T. Barnum to discard the wagons for transportation, put the big show or railroad cars, exhibit in large cities and convert it into the "Greatest Show on Earth."

There is living in Delavan at this time a gentleman now seventy-nine years of age who was identified with some of the Delavan circus organizations that made its history notable;

his name is Walter Chancey Woodford; his sons, John E. Woodford is owner of the well known Woodford's Antique Shop on Route 50, between Delavan and Lake Geneva. The senior Mr. Woodford delights in relating his experiences in the employ of the famous Dan Rice, for whom he took care of that remarkable educated blind horse, "Excelsior." In 1876 Mr. Woodford left Delavan with George Holland who was under contract with the Dan Rice show for the Central and South American tour; Mr. Woodford was in charge of the Holland ring horses, featured in the equestrian numbers on the Rice program, and also took care of "Excelsior." In the tropics sickness broke out among the animals; the most of the ring horses were saved by quick action in shipping them North, but baggage stock was lost and the show forced to close.

Mr. Woodford was also with the Dan Rice-Costella Hippodrome, and the Collins' Coliseum, both Delavan organizations; also with the Burr Robbins' Circus, a Janesville, Wisconsin, owned show. During the early development of circus operations in Delavan, when the Mabie Brothers' Circus and Menagerie was the outstanding organization of the new circus town, Burr Robbins, Dan Costello, William C. Coup, Harry Buckley, S. S. Babcock, James Melville, George Holland and others played an important part in bringing the town into prominence as a center for the manufacture of wagons, harness and the various supplies that were needed as new shows sprung into existence. A ring barn on the LaBar farm at the edge of Delavan became a favorite place for training and the practice of equestrians and

(Continued on page 123)



Greatest of all showmen, Barnum, and his Four Dwarfs, Commodore Nutt, General Tom Thumb, Mrs. Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren. From the Leonidas Westervelt collection.

# Curios



## Curio Notes

**WE** NOTE that down near Monett, Mo., that excessive wet weather has forced some of the farmers to resort to the use of the old-fashioned cradle to harvest their small grain crop. Wonder what curio or antique collector furnished the cradle.

\* \* \*

Quoting Archibald Henderson in "The Conquest of the Old Southwest:" It is worthy of record that among the effects of the Rev. Alexander Craighead, the famous teacher and organizer of Presbyterianism in Mecklenburg and the adjoining region prior to the Revolution, were found a punch bowl and glasses." My, my, how the collector of curios would like to have the pieces in their collection.

\* \* \*

Among the arts and crafts of Japan the work of the swordsmith stands high, and Japanese blades are unsurpassed even by those of Damascus or Persia.

\* \* \*

We note where some has said: "The British museum has among its Greek records some shorthand exercises by a pupil who lived in the third century A.D."

\* \* \*

Dr. Mary L. Jobe Akeley, widow of the sculptor, naturalist and explorer, Carl Akeley, has started on a one-woman expedition to Africa. She will visit remote sections of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia, to make a wild life survey and to collect material for the Akeley African Hall Museum.

\* \* \*

The bridal veil worn by Miss Elizabeth G. Runnells, of Scotch Plains, N. J., when she was married to Frederick L. Hyre recently, is 200 years old. The Point du Flandre lace has been worn by seven generations of Runnells brides.

\* \* \*

"Dr. Mark Francis," says The Cattleman, Fort Worth, Texas, "is known for his hobby, which is the collection of fossils of animal life that flourished in prehistoric days. He has been engaged in this work for more than forty years and, as a result, has gathered at A. & M. a museum collection containing one of the largest assortments of specimens to be found in this section of

the country." Dr. Francis is dean of the veterinary medicine at the Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College, and has been connected with the institution since 1888.

\* \* \*

A new solid gold chalice, fifteen inches tall, made entirely of gold contributed by members of the congregation, first was used in services at St. Bridget's Catholic church at Kansas City recently. The chalice was made under permission of the treasury department from the gold of wedding rings, baby rings, necklaces, watch cases and other pieces of jewelry given by members of the church.

\* \* \*

A Boston paper recently told of the unusual hobby of Miss Blanche Eaton of Winchester, Mass., who collects tape measures. Do you know any contemporary collectors of these? Miss Eaton doesn't.

According to the story, one hundred and seventy tape measures are neatly arranged in a cabinet in Miss Eaton's house in Winchester. Animal, vegetable and mineral are included. One shelf is given over to the simplest form of tape measure, the circular type to be found in almost every lady's work-basket. Tape measures contrived with soaring imagination are ranged on the shelves above.

The collector cannot make up her mind as to which is the most ingeniously contrived of the tape measures. She vacillates between Charlie Chaplin and a man with a basket of flowers on each hip. Concealed among the flowers in one of the baskets is a ladybug. Pull that and out comes the tape measure. Requires quite a bit of peering and fumbling before the ladybug is discovered.

Also of the tricky type is the astonished looking cat whose tail when pulled reveals a measure. Then there's a beehive surmounted by a bee, a crocheted hat trimmed with a bow, a dog's nose on which a fly has alighted. A tug at bee, bow and insect and out pops the tape measure.

Miss Eaton has bird tape measures, an alligator one, dogs of every breed, frogs, a penguin. She has several ships, clocks, with hands that go round as the measure is pulled out. There are so many houses that the collector had to draw the roof-lines and keep them by her in order to avoid duplicates.

One of the measures is antique. It is a wooden well with a cover and the measure concealed is of the metric variety. Next oldest is the figure of an eighteenth century lady, which belonged to Miss Eaton's mother when she was a child.

Miss Eaton is working up a collection of scenic tape measures. The latest shows a view of St. George's Bermuda, which she visited lately. She has requested roving friends to send such tape measures to her, instead of postcards.

One whole section is given over to full-length clowns and clown's heads. One of these conceals a complete sewing set as well as a tape measure, with needles inside him and a thimble for a hat.

So far, Miss Eaton has scrupulously avoided duplicates.

\* \* \*

Several million years ago a great shallow sea lay over a large part of the northeastern United States. According to a report from the Smithsonian Institution, fossil deposits attest this. This ancient sea, they have determined, covered most of New York, Ontario, Michigan, and the surrounding country, but with a great island or possibly an area of very shallow water. The approximate outlines of this low island they determine by the remains of the coral plantations which fringed its shores. In Michigan certain colonial corals formed huge heads as much as 50 feet in height. On the margins of the coral masses a variety of other creatures lived. Crinoids, or sea lilies, were especially abundant. Some of them were of large size and great beauty. Specimens collected for the National Museum represent species new to science.

## CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**AZTEC INDIAN WHISKEY JUG AND** cup, 40c; Aztec queer miniature pottery, 15c; genuine red coral necklace, beauty, 35c. Illustrated curio catalogue, 5c.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. tfo

**ENGLISH FIGURE TRAINING**—Tight lacing corsets, narrow waist costumes, period lingerie, gloves, high heeled boots historical or modern, fetters, documents, photos bought or exchanged by collector and writer.—Box 792, City Hall Annex, New York City. ja12234

**SMALLEST IVORY ELEPHANTS**, pair in beans, \$1. Coins, silver Afganistan 4, \$1. Mother of pearl sorcerer, \$2. Shunich, right handed means wealth, \$35. Ivory paintings, (11) different, \$30. Cash with order.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Rd., Bombay, India. d63

## THINGS I'D MOST FORGOTTEN



By ORERA E. KING

A PHILOSOPHER from Mars, looking down upon this world, might be amused at the vagaries he would see, for the inhabitants of this terrestrial sphere are prone to be entertained by devious methods. Just let someone start something new, however childish it may be, and the world is ready to receive it with open arms. Someone started the chain letter racket and soon millions of suckers were flooding the mail with dimes! Some nincompoop invented the Yo-Yo and immediately Yo-Yo's were twirling everywhere. Early in the Twenties we were consulting the spirits via the Ouija board. At other times we have been absorbed, at least temporarily, with palmistry, ma-jong or the jig-saw puzzle. Then we have had our marathon dancers and our flagpole sitters—Shipwreck Kelley trying to outvie the Stilites! What next \*\*\* WHAT NEXT?

Passing institutions \*\*\* What has happened to all those majestic cigar-store wooden Indians that inspired the wonder of our youthful minds? \*\*\* And do you remember the old sharp-nosed, razor-backed hogs that could drink buttermilk from a jug? Hogs ran wild in the woods and were hunted with dog and gun \*\*\* Do you remember saving wood ashes to make lye soap? \*\*\* And the individual shaving mugs in the barber shops? \*\*\* And when people were bled to make them well—we now give them blood! \*\*\* Remember the willow twig tooth brush—and chewing cinnamon bark to make the breath sweet? \*\*\* What has happened to all the "big-little girls? No longer are patterns advertised for them \*\*\* And when did you ever hear "sweet sixteen and never been kissed"! \*\*\* Do you recall making maple sugar in the springtime by tapping the "sugar" trees and boiling down the juice? \*\*\* And there was the job of picking the geese. They had to be picked every six weeks unless one of the times fell in the month of February, then it was skipped. How the ganders would cackle and how funny a plucked goose looked as it was turned loose to shake itself and walk off with a crestfallen expression! \*\*\* Then there was the traveling sign painter that called occasionally. He would paint the most beautiful flowers on your piano in return for a night's lodging, or he would decorate your house cheaply. One farmer in this vicinity, who was noted for his fine hogs, had a highly artistic (?) scene

showing some of his prize porkers painted above his mantel piece! \*\*\* Remember planting potatoes in the light of the moon? \*\*\* Then there was the water "witch" who located the site to dig a well. With a forked twig from a peach tree he walked over the ground until he located a place where the twig mysteriously pointed downward. There was certain to be water there!

The schools of yesteryear \*\*\* A place to work not to be entertained \*\*\* The little one-room school with its homemade wooden benches and big tall heating stove. The boys were on one side of the room and the girls on the other \*\*\* No monthly report cards—just a grade at the end of the term, which in some instances lasted from four to six months \*\*\* Spelling and pronouncing words syllable by syllable \*\*\* "Phonetic elocution" in reading \*\*\* Order was the main rule of the day \*\*\* The teacher did his own janitor work or hired it done at a "dime-a-week" by one of the scholars \*\*\* The superintendent visited each school every year. An institute was held before the beginning of the term \*\*\* Remember the tin wash pan for the convenience of the dirty student. And how two boys carried a bucket of water with a stick thrust through the bail, and the tin dipper played a merry jingle as they carried it along. Remember when you could graduate in the spring term, take a teacher's examination and teach the following term?

Mrs. Robert Taylor of Habit, Ky., asks, "Do you remember when a girl had a "beau" instead of a "boy friend"? The young man drove up resplendent in his new rubber-tired buggy and hitched his horse at the front gate. He was shown to a seat in the parlor instead of honking an auto horn at the front gate every few minutes. And if the suitor lived nearby he went home at nightfall to help with the feeding and milking, which gave the young lady time to put up the chickens and then primp up before he returned. But all of this has changed since the coquettes have become flappers and the dudes have turned into sheiks!"

Remember the rail fences that used to encircle the farm. Some of them were real fences, too, ten rails high and stakes and riders above that. Rail making was a regular wintertime occupation in olden days. A man who could make 500 rails in a day was considered an expert, but one local man cut a large poplar and from that one tree made 1,500 rails

in one day. That feat became a local legend. When timber became scarcer fences were made with slats woven in wire. The slat-and-wire fence was lighter and took less timber and less space. But that type has now disappeared to be replaced by all-metal manufactured fencing. Then most buildings were covered with homemade boards. How many readers ever saw a clapboard roof put on without nails? Or a punch-eon floor or a chimney built of sticks and mud? The mallet, the wedge, sledge and the fro have become museum objects and another occupation has passed into history.

Mrs. Harriet Murphy of Rumford Centre, Maine, sends some of her girlhood recollections. She recalls: "How vivid are the memories of my childhood on the Maine coast: Of 'the beauty and mystery of the ships and the magic of the sea'; the sailors and their tales of strange lands and of storms and wrecks at sea; their arms and hands tattooed in designs of crossed anchors, mermaids, interlaced hearts or initials. And one had a full-rigged ship tattooed on his chest and wore his shirt open at the collar to show it. There were strange sailors from foreign lands, some wore hoops in their ears. I remember things brought home from strange ports and far-away lands, and things whittled out during the long idle hours at sea. They made carved and inlaid boxes for handkerchiefs or trinkets and picture frames made of vari-colored bits of wood. These were made for 'the girl who waits at home.' How I regretted that I was not old enough to be the recipient of one! Sometimes initials were carved into them with a jackknife and filled in with lampblack, then the surface cleaned and varnished. This left a design like a pencil drawing. And there were the curious shells and bits of coral picked up from the seven seas and brought home to grace the parlor 'what-not.' And carved sandalwood fans and beautiful chinaware brought from the Orient. There was the embroidered shawl 'your grandsire brought me from Chiny' which was kept so carefully folded away in muslin and used only on special occasions—generally in summertime! Many times strange delicacies to eat were brought home by the sailors. Alas, these times have gone and taken with them most of the romance of an earlier day. When I now visit the home of my childhood I see only motor boats and perhaps a tramp steamer, but nothing with sails except an occasional yacht. And the 'what-nots' and the bureaus, with their treasures, are scattered to the four winds.

When it comes to good things to eat, the Kentucky Colonel knows his stuff! He likes corn-on-cob, corn



pone and pot-likker and mint juleps. Remember the old-fashioned picnics with their delicious barbecued mutton. And the "chicken fries" we sometimes had. That reminds us that the Supreme Court recently introduced a new dish to our national diet when they roasted the Blue Eagle! Anyway they relieved the monotony of "Alphabet Soup!"

Speaking of the homes of our childhood, Mrs. C. A. Carpenter of St. Joseph, Mo., mentions the framed mottoes that hung on the walls, such as "God Bless Our Home" and "What Is Home Without a Mother?" and the framed "Lord's Prayer" and the group picture of all the Presidents up to McKinley. Remember the wooden butter molds that printed a flower on top of the mold of butter. And the old cedar churns and the flatirons with iron handles you had to use a cloth to handle them. Yes, we recall them for they belonged to the age of the hobble skirts, chockers, and yards of bright ribbons for sashes. This thing of style is something queer anyway. Mother Eve invented styles—she made a fig leaf apron, and straightway it became the prevailing fashion. Even old Noah had a hard time to protect the lives of that pair of silver foxes for Mrs. Noah wanted a new fur coat! We might sum up the drama of American history in the ages of styles, thus: The Pioneer Age—an epic in homespun \* \* \* The age of the hoop skirt or the drama of the duds \* \* \* The day of the hobble skirt or a comedy in calico \* \* \* The Lingerie Age or the romance of the dimpled knee \* \* \* The age of Invisible Garments—believe it or not! \* \* \*

The remarks regarding styles that have appeared in this column has inspired the writer's kid brother, Noble N. King, to the following spasm of poetic (?) effusion:

The styles of another day  
Remind us of today's brief clothes,  
The tam, the short length skirt,  
The silken rolled-down hose.

The wasp-like waist of long ago,  
The hoop skirt large and long,  
The cartwheel hat, the sidelace shoe  
To yesteryear style did belong.

Of the styles of today or yesteryear,  
Which do you think we need,  
The extra things they used to wear  
Or from clothes be almost freed?

\* \* \*

Other things . . . That old key-wind watch that grandfather carried. It had a massive gold chain that was entirely too heavy for a watch and not quite heavy enough for a dog! . . . There were our collar buttons and

cuff links that were continually getting lost. . . . Remember the old shoe lasts, pegs and awls in the home? Every man his own cobbler. . . . Sports and amusements of the past. . . . Pitching horseshoes was the barnyard golf of our fathers. . . . The shooting matches at Thanksgiving. Who will win the turkey? . . . Just an inheritance from our pioneer forefathers. . . . Going to the historic old Kentucky Derby. . . . Men going for "the Sport of Kings" and women for the pageantry of new fashions. . . . How many changes have taken place in the sixty years that have elapsed between the time when Aristides won the first Derby back in 1875 up until Omaha won a smashing victory this year? . . . Speed and competition the breath of life!

And politics "ain't what it used to be," either! . . . Has been radioized, motorized and Associated-Pressed out of all recognition. . . . Remember the old stump speakers haranguing the crowd at country picnics? . . . The lusty campaign songs. . . . The colorful bandanas and the walking canes of Garfield and McKinley and other candidates. . . . The enthusiasm of the torchlight parades when the candidate came to town. . . . And the "casket" of the remains of the opposing party. . . . Each party promising "to save the nation." Somehow the nation was always saved whoever won!

\* \* \*

Uncle Zeke" of Buzzardtown, W. Va., says: "Do you remember when rattlesnakes were as common as bootleggers have been in recent years? And when the woods, in springtime, were filled with trees of big, nice, red, juicy sarvices?" \* \* \* E. E. Meredith of Fairmont, W. Va., who runs a column entitled "Do You Remember?" in the Fairmont Times, sends in many suggestions. He complimented the writer of this column by quoting at length from "Things Most Forgotten." Thanks, Mr. Meredith, call again!

"Do you remember" from the old autograph album. "Experience is the best teacher, but the tuition fees are rather heavy." (Recalled by G. W. L. in "Fairmont Times." \* \* \* "When I am dead and gone to rest, get on my grave and cry your best." (Recalled by Mrs. Z. Steele, New York City.)

\* \* \*

Readers of this column are invited to send in suggestions of things they have "most forgotten" for use in this column. All that are used will be credited to those sending them. Send your suggestions to Orbra E. King, c/o HOBBIES MAGAZINE.

## Craftsman's Guild Makes Awards

Four American and two Canadian youth were awarded \$5,000 university scholarships as the winners in the 1935 Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild master class model coach-building competition at the annual scholarship award dinner held recently in Quebec.

This brings to 45 the number of boys who have been awarded university scholarships by this General Motors-sponsored educational foundation since its inception in 1930.

The victors in the junior division this year are, John Imbody, of Marion, O., Francis Gadd, of Spokane, Wash., and Robert M. Rasmussen, Regina, Sask. All are 15 years of age. Those who triumphed in the senior division are Kenneth Jensen, 19 years old, Metuchen, N. J., Ralph H. Munson, 20, of St. Paul, Minn., and Mervyn P. Reilly, 20, of Medicine Hat, Alta.

Announcement of the scholarship winners in the current competition was made by William A. Fisher, president of the Guild and vice-president of General Motors Corporation, at the annual award dinner, held this year in the ballroom of the Chateau Frontenac, which was transformed for the occasion into a reproduction of the famous Guild Square at Brussels, long the stronghold of the ancient craft guilds after which the modern organization for boys is patterned.



## Native Woods



Albert E. Starr of Springfield, Mass., newspapers advertising staff, discovered that very few youngsters or adults knew the common trees of Western Massachusetts so he started an educational collection. In a short time he had assembled forty-eight varieties in a short distance from his home.



## Carves Locomotives



There is an old French saying; "On prend son bonheur ou on le trouve." ("Each takes his happiness where he finds it.") So Ernest Warther of Dover, Ohio, chose to show the evolution of wood carvings depicting the evolution of locomotive, totaling twenty-three types beginning with 1860, and ending with a Great Northern Mountain locomotive.

## IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

## Books Received

"Stamp Collecting for Profit," by Ralph A. Kimble. 67 pages. Beverly Hills Philatelic Society, 10410 S. Maplewood, Chicago.

If you want to know how to make money in stamp collecting, this book will aid you. Buying wisely, preserving carefully, and selling intelligently, the three great rules of the game are explained in detail. In Part I the author discusses U. S. and foreign stamps, sidelines and miscellaneous items as investments and tells how, when and where to buy to the best advantage and what to avoid. The next important step in stamp collecting for profit, preserving and storing one's purchases, is covered completely in Part II. Here the author recommends various methods and materials required for safely preserving one's holdings. Part II deals with the actual marketing of stamps at a profit through the dealer, the auction, the stamp club, the national society and the philatelic press.

□

"Lafcadio Hearn: First Editions and Values—A Checklist for Collectors," by William Targ. 51 pages. The Black Archer Press, Chicago. \$1.

This book is a handy pocket guide for collectors of Hearn and a practical aid in buying and selling his first editions. Eighty-three of Hearn's first editions are listed in chronological order. It also contains a short list of books about Hearn.

□

"Tin-Craft as a Hobby," by Enid Bell. 111 pages, illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York City. \$2.

To seekers of an enjoyable, inexpensive and creative hobby, we recommend this book on tin-craft. It contains complete information about how to work with tin as a material and make such objects as trays, candle holders, mirrors, flower holders, flowers, Christmas tree ornaments, treasure boxes, book covers, bracelets and decorative panels. The book lists the inexpensive materials required, gives pointers on methods of working tin and instructs the hobbyist specifically in making thirty-six different objects of tin. Instructions are detailed, easy followed, and supplemented by diagrams, designs and pictures which show how to proceed with the work step by step.

□

"American Fire Marks," is a new book issued by the Insurance Company of North America at Philadelphia and describes an interesting col-

lection in their museum. Fire marks originated with the Great London Fire of 1667. After that, volunteer fire brigades began to be organized. Fire insurance took on impetus. The insurance companies had a close alliance with the volunteer fire departments and in order to distinguish an insured house, a fire mark was placed on the door or front. Visitors to Philadelphia will remember one on the Betsy Ross house and other historical houses of the East. By the middle of the last century the custom had spread to the Middle West and some fire markers came from insurance companies in St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Nashville, Tennessee and other places. The oldest ones are crossed hands. Later came designs of trees, stars, eagles, monograms and fire apparatus. The book tells of the research made by the Insurance Company of North America for various historical fire marks and how antique shops were searched throughout the country for these historical pieces.

❧

"Old Covered Bridges," by Adelbert M. Jakeman, published by The Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont, will make an interesting addition to any collector's library. The book contains pictures and description of all the covered bridges left in Massachusetts and Connecticut and the text covers the subject of covered bridges in general. The author has apparently gone into extensive research on American tradition and has covered the subject in a worthy and commendable manner.

❧

"Lincoln Money Martyred," \$2.00, by Dr. R. E. Search, published by the Lincoln Publishing Company, Medical Arts Building, Seattle, Washington, covers Lincoln's connection with the greenback issues during the Civil War. It gives an unusual insight on Lincoln's ideas on economics. One would almost think that he was a radical, to read the author's opinions, and certainly one would be led to think that he was entirely ignorant of the subject of money. We have a faint idea that "Dr. R. E. Search" is a pseudonym and the book was written by an unknown person who makes research a hobby. The book is worth reading on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but we are unable to bring ourselves to believe that Lincoln was as helpless on the subject of money as the author attempts to make him.

❧

*The Progressive Optimist* is the striking title of a new weekly publication issued at Phoenix, Ariz., in the interest of organized labor. Vol. 1, No. 1, lists Marc Wilkinson as one of the contributors.—*The Typographical Journal*.

## A Book by a Collector for Collectors

❧

We never enjoyed reading a book more than "Montana—A Geological Story." It is seldom that authors hit on the happy style of writing in story form on a scientific subject. The style is just right for the average person interested in geology and mineralogy. The author is Daniel E. Willard, former Professor of Geology, North Dakota Agricultural College, already author of "The Story of the Prairies."

Perhaps the fact that Mr. Willard is a collector himself is the reason for his striking the right chord in the manuscript for this book. Such chapters as "The Land We Walk On," "Sermons in Stone," and "The Forests of Past Ages," are as gripping to a collector as detective tales. Besides, the book contains descriptions of Glacier and Yellowstone National Park that are not found in the literature handed out by the tourist agencies. Here is a real collector's book; twenty-five chapters and 122 illustrations. It is published by the Science Press, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.—O. C. L.

❧

## "Seed Thoughts"

❧

For forty years, Mrs. C. O. Stonebraker of Galveston, Ind., has been gathering and collecting what she calls "Seed Thoughts." One of her local papers frequently makes use of the quotations which she keeps them supplied with. They make an inexpensive collection and are uplifting, too she says. Here are a few examples from the "Seed Thoughts" scrapbook:

"It's fine, just to be an entertaining friend; but it's sublime to be an uplifting one."

\* \* \*

"Words may be painted, but thoughts are the color of the heart that cherishes them."

\* \* \*

"Reading is the gate, and thought is the pathway of real life."

\* \* \*

"Solitude is to the soul what space is to the growing tree — without it the tree or the soul is stunted and dwarfed."

\* \* \*

"The great emotions of life tend to express themselves in song. Poetry is the language of the heart."



## The Publisher's Page

I GET into a lot of trouble by joking, yet I love to have a little fun as I go along. Of course, when I said I expected to drop dead in the street any day, that was relatively speaking. Several readers wrote a panacea for health and longevity they had discovered. Some indulged in supplication and prayer and others ate certain herbs.

People's sense of humor runs in different channels. Theodore Roosevelt used to say he always trusted men with a keen sense of humor. There may not be anything to that way of thinking because I have seen men who were downright crooked and yet had such a sparkling good humor that you couldn't get mad at them. In newspaper work I used to know a fellow who was in jail half the time and he was the most likeable fellow I ever saw. He had such good humor that he could work confidence games perfectly.

The best hoax I ever put over on my readers was when I said I ate my pet monkey. When I got up that expedition to capture the Galapagos Islands, only one reader fell for it and wanted to join. I often test people's keenness by joking them. Real clever people get on to me every time. Others take several minutes to several days to catch on and often it gets me into trouble. Last month I was joking some of the folks around here writing smart-aleck heads and one of them got in the magazine. That made me as mad as the dickens.

A chap I had not seen for some time asked me where I had been.

"O," I told him, "I got in some trouble and they had me locked up for awhile."

"Well," he said, "there have been some good men in jail. I did a stretch."

I never knew before he had done time so I had to let him think I was a fellow jailbird, and he liked me better for it.

Some country friends drove in from an Illinois town, bringing an old-maid daughter. She was so scrupulously truthful herself she would not believe any friend of her father's could be capable of falsehood.

"You are getting fat, aren't you?" she remarked.

"Yes," I answered, "but it pays. I make money out of it."

How?" she inquired credulously.

"I walk around the World's Fair wearing a blue ribbon tied around my midsection with a sign on my back reading: 'Blue Ribbon Beer Did This.' I get to see the fair and they pay me a dollar a day."

"Well," she said, in all-believing innocence, "I don't think they give you enough for it."

My brother told his wife once that our Cousin Lydia was coming to see them.

"Who is Cousin Lydia?" inquired the wife. "Oh, you have heard of Lydia Pinkham who makes medicine," he told her jokingly but with a straight face.

Nothing more was said until he went home a week later and found the house tidied up and the best silver out.

"What's the idea of all this dolling up?" he demanded.

"Well, didn't you say Miss Pinkham was coming this evening?"

A paper salesman was too persistent when I had nothing at all to buy in his line. Yet he called regularly for several years. One day he came in with his usual forced smile. I was busy and wanted to get rid of him.

"How is business?" he opened up.

"Very bad with us," I replied. "We are preparing to go into receivership next week."

His eyes got as big as jumbo marbles. Without a word he backed out, never to return.

Some people's ideas of values often border on the ridiculous. A great many instances come to our attention in this work about outlandish statements that are made by people who know nothing about antiques or rarities. There is hardly a day passes that people do not come into our office or write us a letter describing some article that friends tell them is worth exorbitant sums of money. The friends are either totally ignorant or are misleading them in order to have a little fun at their expense. An eastern lady sent us pictures of a certain article that friends told her was worth \$10,000, wanting to know

if we would buy it at that price. It was a peculiar coincidence that we had just bought an identical piece the evening before for \$75.

A lady came to the office not long ago who wanted us to look at some Chinese material. She had actually been told that she could sell her stuff for enough to buy a house. I would appraise all she had at \$250. One item she expected to sell for \$350. Two years ago I bought one identically like it, made in the same place, for a five dollar bill.

We often tell folks who mention these fictitious prices that their friends have done them an injustice in raising any such false hopes. We tell them so far as real and intrinsic value is concerned, they are worth what any second-hand piece would bring. Over and above that, as a collector's item, it is purely a sentimental value and that is altogether according to what the collector thinks it is worth to him.

The efficient buyer should always ask himself, "What could I get for that if I wanted to sell it?" That thought constantly in mind will always make for judicious buying. The sellers who boast of the fancy prices received in times past often exaggerate. But in cases where they are true there is a bit of irony in the fact that such buyers are not coming back now.

It is quite a precarious business that has to be looking for new suckers all the time. It is a valuable business which has built itself on good-will. Satisfied customers keep up more or less of a steady stream of business in all kinds of times.

There is still a greater bit of irony in the fact that the extremists among the sellers have disappeared. Nobody is going to lose any money in establishing a reputation for fair profits which are an integral part of the old-fashioned philosophy of fair dealing. A smart business man always instructs his salesmen never to oversell. The customer should not be sold more than he can afford and often the customer is not a good judge of that. The salesman is also told never to overcharge. If you give good value at fair profits, or even the narrowest profits, you will eventually be able to sit back and live comfortably off your customers. You may not get rich quick on this policy. If you are looking for that, some other doctor of philosophy will have to hand out the formula.

The Hind estate recovered 80 per cent of the investment value of the Arthur Hind stamp collection. The textile interests, railroad and real estate investments recovered only 20 per cent. We know that we could recover today a larger percentage of the money we have invested in



stamps, antiques and fine arts than our printing machinery or real estate.

It used to be that collectors were known as "nuts." Today the general public has a little higher regard for us. We still have our stuff and its value is about as high as ever, if it was bought judiciously. On the other hand, the "smart" people woke up to find their money in busted banks, worthless stocks and depreciated bonds and real estate.

Another New York banker's wife is now heading a movement to legalize public lotteries. In former years, women who had time performed a real service to humanity in trying to curtail as much as possible the weaknesses of the human race.

Another banker's wife headed the movement to bring all the saloons back. That movement got most of its finances from wealthy people who wanted to put the tax load off onto the beer and whisky drinker. They figured that if they could sell drink openly that every workman who wanted his beer would have to pay 10c for it instead of the old 5c per schooner, 4c of which would go into the tax coffers. That was why Rockefeller left-about-faced. When the new tax brackets went into effect they began to take 50 per cent of his earnings. He thought it was time to let the beer drinker pay some of the taxes.

Now in order to load still more taxes onto the poor and ignorant, the bankers' wives want to legalize public lotteries, of which 40 per cent will go to the State, 40 per cent more will most likely be grafted, and 20 per cent left for prizes as a come-on for the sucker.

Most of these rich women like to get in these things for publicity purposes more than anything else. We wonder how long they will be remembered compared to the work that was done by such women as Frances Willard, Carrie Chapman Catt, Florence Nightingale and Jane Addams.

Louis T. Brodstone, better known as "Brody" and former publisher of Philatelic West which was absorbed by HOBBIES, is spending his summer as usual in London. His sister is the Lady Vestey. She was decorated by the King in recognition of war service before she married Lord Vestey. She was the representative of an American corporation in London when the war broke out. The Brodstones originally came from Racine, Wisconsin. "Brody" published Philatelic West for thirty-six years before we bought it. He is a highly regarded property owner in Superior, Nebraska. Writing from London, he says that a thousand houses are being

built in England every working day and that business has improved 25 per cent in that country and they are expecting it to get better. We also note that "Brody" is doing a little better typing than he used to do, and quite readable. Some readers have told us that they keep his letters as a collection item.

The government is beginning to foreclose mortgages on HOLC loans. Making it easier to borrow money is not helping anybody. You might just as well be an interest slave to a private banker as to the government. You have to be a rich man to afford to rehabilitate your home at this time and meet the demands of the labor racketeers. Borrowers are finding that exorbitant costs only cause them to lose their property in the end.

Here in Chicago an unemployed man was painting his own home, so the labor racketeers proceeded to throw a glass chemical bomb against it which quickly undid his paint job. Another citizen, temporarily unemployed, reported to the state's attorney that he thought he would make some improvements on his house. Being an artisan himself, he employed a union carpenter to help and the two of them were working on the job. A labor racketeer appeared, took his tools away from him and threatened to incapacitate him for any work whatever.

The membership of the average labor union doesn't know what these racketeers are doing and they are only hurting the organization. Most of their activities are designed to extort some graft money. If we can't rid the country of them now, we will never be able to. Their activities are hurting the men and discouraging activities in any line of building.

It is to the interest of the men that building be encouraged in every possible way. When that is done, there will be a demand for help. Wages will go up through the law of supply and demand, and nothing else. Any attempt to put men to work or raise wages by threats or intimidation will only have the opposite effect.

A United States Army officer was discharged for making a public statement that labor racketeers were driving the country into civil war. He should have been promoted instead of being discharged because he told the exact truth. There ought to be some way to suppress HOBBIES and other publications that repeat the same opinion. There would be just as much justice in it.

If the labor unions would borrow a leaf from the railroads and public utilities and hire an expert public relations councillor to sell unionism

on its merits, instead of gun men and bomb throwers, they could regain some of the public good will that they will realize they need after it is too late.

The administration wondered why its home rehabilitation plan flopped so completely. They must have thought people were crazy if they were expected to pay \$1.50 to \$1.90 an hour, as we do in the cities. Whoever would pay such unreasonable wages in times like these deserves to lose their homes—and they would. Their property would not bring what they spent when they got through.

Suppress your gun-toting ex-con-victs who saturate the labor unions and watch the building industry take on a spurt.

New York—In the next issue I will describe my visit to the Tiffany Studios and tell something of the history of the Tiffany family, who will go down in history among America's great artists.

I always wanted to explore the historic old Chelsea Hotel on 23rd St., and this time I did it.

Asbury Park, N. J.—This was the most important resort in America that I had not visited so down I went. I always travel for experience, never for pleasure. Asbury Park is clean and patronized by a better class than the average popular resort.

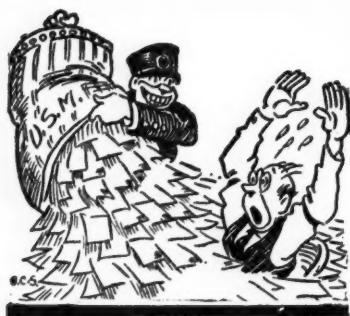
Harrisburg, Pa.—The best State capital building in the nation. A Democratic governor first time in seventy years. When Lee crossed the state line to Chambersburg and wheeled eastward to meet Meade at Gettysburg he made more Republicans than any incident before or since.

Riding thru Lancaster County, Pa.—one of the four richest agricultural counties in the U. S. The other three are Champaign Co., Ill., Madison Co., Wis., and Los Angeles Co., Calif. Milk production is the backbone of this wealth in each case, although all raise diversified products.

I would like to swipe one of those carved chairs and a bronze lamp out of the Ft. Pitt Hotel at Pittsburgh.

Who puts all those antiques around the store windows in Cleveland? In saloon windows, rare antique bottles; in restaurant windows, plates and dishes; in other stores something else. It's a good idea.

*D. C. Lightner*



### Worth Going Miles

San Francisco, Calif.—I wouldn't walk ten feet for a Camel, or any other cigarette, but I did ride a trolley some two or three miles to obtain a copy of HOBBIES.—Dr. L. C. Oyster.

### Best by Test

Sterling, Ill.—Please find one dollar for another year's subscription to HOBBIES, the best and most enjoyable magazine in print.—Arthur S. Fry.

### Another Must

Flagstaff, Ariz.—I must have HOBBIES.—Joe Sweet.

### Makes An Appreciated Gift

Topeka, Kans.—I take great pleasure in enclosing a one dollar bill for which send HOBBIES beginning with the August issue to a friend. I hope he will like the magazine as well as I. The August number is better than ever. The pictures of St. Louis are very good.—John J. Arthur.

### Tempted by a Friend

Ashland, Ohio—A friend of mine handed me a December, 1934 copy of HOBBIES today and that cost me \$1 for a year's subscription. Hope to receive the first copy soon.—L. R. Sutton.

### All Our Friends Boost

Baltimore, Md.—A friend of mine saw my July HOBBIES, and was greatly enthused over it. I am enclosing a year's subscription she gave me to send you.—Mrs. Theo. Bisenz.

### No Wonder It Pulls

Elba, N. Y.—Just returned home and looked around for the August HOBBIES, but found, instead, a notice saying my subscription had expired. Here is my two bucks for the ensuing two years. We can't get along without HOBBIES. On a trip of 6,000 miles lately we found HOBBIES in 99 out of a 100 antique shops, which tells the story.—George L. Tucker.

### Goes Into Ecstasy

Troy, N. Y.—Your July issue was the first HOBBIES I had seen. It is more than good. It is great, it is grand, it is terrific, it is colossal. So pleased am I, you will find enclosed money order for a year's subscription beginning with your August issue. And there you are for the best of luck and happy sailing.—W. F. Leonard.

### Thousands of Our Readers Subscribe for Friends

Lancaster, Pa.—I am sending you a subscription for Mr. ---- for HOBBIES, the most interesting in my whole family of monthly magazines.—Harry C. Ochs.

## In a Day's Mail

### Perhaps That Was Relatively Speaking

Great Neck, L. I.—I have been intending to write you ever since I read your statement that you are expecting to drop dead on the street any day. WHAT had you eaten for breakfast the day you wrote that perfectly ghouliah statement? Tad had what practically amounted to a death sentence when the Insurance Companies refused him as a risk at 19, and he lived to be 52. The last years were not happy one, but he loved life. And it's a long, long time from 19 to 52! So cheer up. I grew up in antique shops and auction rooms. My dad was founder of the Old Curiosity Club in New York, a club devoted to the rare and beautiful. As its members were also gourmets they made the discovery of a variety the occasion for a dinner. Among my souvenirs is a hand painted menu of a dinner given in his honor. The treasure trove was always given the place of honor at these dinners. There was something pagan about the way that group of connoisseurs worshipped beauty. After my father's death some forty years ago, they dissolved the club.—Zoe Dorgan.

### How It Spreads

Rochester, N. Y.—You will find enclosed a check for a year's subscription. I have become interested in HOBBIES through reading it at my parent's home.—Martha Alter.

### King of Magazines

Dublin, Texas—Please renew my subscription to HOBBIES as soon as the present one is up. I am afraid to send more than a dollar at a time as HOBBIES is so good I am afraid it can't last. I take it for the Indian relic department, but I read it all and really enjoy it. "Long live the King" of all magazines.—Frank A. Runkles.

### No Wonder, Indeed!

Ellsworth, Wis.—HOBBIES is the best hobby magazine I have ever read. Each issue contains a wealth of helpful and interesting information. No wonder it is so popular.—Ivan Flanders.

### Fights With His Wife

Carlstadt, N. J.—You certainly have a fine magazine. Mrs. D. and myself almost tear the copy in half trying to read it first! Believe it or not, we read every classified Ad and all the other contents with the exception of only one department in which we are not interested. Well, I want to get back to your magazine, so will sign off.—E. A. Darmer.

### Every Reader Gets Another

West Liberty, Ia.—Your magazine was recommended to me last evening by one of your new subscribers. I enclose a subscription and should like it to begin with the August issue.—Calvin Maxson.

### One Department Helps Another

Sycamore, Ill.—I want HOBBIES another year. I could not do without it. I first wanted it for the antique news but all the articles are so good, I read it all.—Mrs. F. B. Rote.

### Seeing Was Believing

Moline, Ill.—Saw a sample copy of HOBBIES today. Don't see how I ever got along without this magazine. Enclosed is my subscription.—O. E. Freesberg.

### Her Inspiration

Roselle, N. J.—I have been just struggling along since February, and I guess without HOBBIES' monthly arrival I would have lost faith in the whole thing.—H. A. H.

### It Grew Fast

New York City—When I think of the original size of HOBBIES, and look at its fat and prosperous pages now, I sure believe folks like their hobbies.—Hugh Grant Rowell.

### It's In Knowing How

Boise, Idaho—How you manage to get out a magazine like HOBBIES for \$1 a year is beyond my comprehension, but so long as you do, far be it from me to complain about the low price.—Ayres Book Shop.

### A Friend Got Another

Avoca, Neb.—Enclosed is my subscription. Please start me with the August issue. A friend loaned me a copy and I am much interested in it as my hobbies are antique guns and Indian relics.—J. F. George.

### Waiting for More

Albany, N. Y.—I've only received three copies of HOBBIES but I can hardly wait for the month to roll around for another.—Mrs. L. Rowe.

### Five Years at a Gulp

Cameron, Wis.—Thanks for the renewal notice. I'll be with you for at least five more years of enjoyable reading. Enclosed five dollars.—Roger L. Bloom.

### Hoosiers Are Welcome

North Vernon, Ind.—In response to your renewal notice I am handing you herewith, \$1 in payment of my renewal. I appreciate your magazine and Mr. Lightner's editorial page to the extent that one of these days I am going to burden him with a call. In the meantime, if any of HOBBIES staff happens this way, come in and see me.—Fred H. Tripp.

### It Will Be Company

Chicago, Ill.—Please forward HOBBIES to me from now on to Tanganyika Territory, East Africa. Am now on my way out to that territory as missionary and can by no means dispense with HOBBIES that makes life so much more interesting.—Rev. Herbert S. Magney.

### It Starts 'Em

Chicago, Ill.—Anybody without a hobby, after reading HOBBIES, will start one.—Albert W. Hinz.

### Gets Most Perusal

Milwaukee, Wis.—I subscribe to a number of magazines, but HOBBIES is the only one I read from cover to cover. Keep up the good work and all future success.—John H. W. Johannsen.

### That's Saying a Lot

Philadelphia, Pa.—Your magazine is magnificent. I deem it the best of its kind.—Mrs. R. W. Maxwell.

### A Quintuplet Subscription

Newark, N. Y.—Enclosed find five dollars for which renew my subscription to HOBBIES for five years. It is a magazine that I simply cannot be without.—M. C. Farnsworth.

### Hobby Show Calendar of Past Events

Delaware County (Ind.) Hobby Show held at Muncie, Ind.

Bible School of Zion's and St. Paul's Reformed churches of Pottstown, Pa.

Hobby Fair, sponsored by the Epworth League, Elgin, Ill.

Hobby Show, Harwich, Mass.

Hobby Contest, Primghar, Ia.

Pet and Hobby Show, Neenah, Wis.

Hobby Show, Nevada, Iowa.

### Eastern Club Is Growing

The recently organized New Haven, Conn., Collectors' Club now numbers approximately 100 members. Secretary R. R. Chamberlain writes of the tremendous enthusiasm of the membership. The object of the club is to co-operate with the local historical society and between members toward furthering interest in collections, hobbies, historical New Haven and Americana in any form.

### Hobbies Exhibit

Sponsored by the Midwest Stamp Club, a hobbies exhibit, will be one of the attractions at the Vermillion County, Ill., Fair, September 18 to 21 at Fairmount, Ill. George M. Davis, Danville, Ill., who is president of the club, is serving as general chairman. Assisting him are Charles V. Tilton and Clyde Brazelton of Fairmount.

### Others

A committee of Northfield, Mass., citizens met recently for the purpose of getting local collections together for a hobby show.

At Schoolcraft, Mich., when plans were made for a recent homecoming celebration, members looked about to secure the most historic house for a display of relics. Among the items scheduled for display was a small coat of soft deer skin embellished with silk which was made by members of the Potawatami tribe and presented to Sarah, baby daughter of Col. Lyman I. Daniels in 1837, in appreciation to the latter's kindness and friendship.

### CIRCUSIANA

(Continued from page 115)

performers generally; it is claimed that in that ring barn Jimmie Robinson turned his first somersault in the air from standing position on back of his horse.

In 1864 E. F. Mabie sold out to his brother Jerrie, and went into partnership with James Melville in a boat show touring the Great Lakes; it was that show which later passed into control of Adam Forepaugh. One of the earlier Delavan organiza-

tions was a partnership in 1857 by Harry Buckley and S. S. Babcock of a circus to tour the South and Cuba. In 1858 Holland and Masher put out a large tent show, using one hundred horses and a large company; they continued the partnership two years. Harry Buckley's Roman Hippodrome was one of the most elaborately equipped circuses to start out of Delavan; it featured an exhibition of one hundred Indian warriors headed by Chief Black Eagle; the daily expense of the show was said to average \$2,000.

Dan Costello and W. C. Coup organized the "Centennial Circus" in 1876. Their earlier efforts included the 1868 circus, in which their famous camel team as a parade feature was given so much publicity; it was the outfit later merged with the P. T. Barnum show. In the cemetery at Delavan rests the remains of William C. Coup and many of the noted showmen who were so closely identified with the town's remarkable development into a community brightened by the presence of circus celebrities who learned to love it, and make it "Home, Sweet Home."

### ENGLISH JEWELS

(Continued from page 111)

manding all persons holding possession of any jewels or plate belonging to the crown to restore them to proper authority. Nathaniel Hearne, a London merchant, was arrested for refusing to give up "Queen Elizabeth's great and precious onyx-stone," upon which he professed to have lent money. Frances Curson was committed to prison for having received a hatful of jewels and gold at the time of the dispersion of the crown jewels; and she confessed that she knew of a Jesuit who had managed to appropriate property of the same kind worth forty thousand pounds. However, the royal valuables came in but slowly. Two years after the proclamation was issued, a warrant was granted to certain parties to search for and seize a diamond hatband and garter, a golden wedge and cup, and a stirrup of gold taken from the king's closet at Whitehall.

The story of the attempt of Colonel Blood to steal the crown jewels is a well known event related in even brief histories of England. The fact that Charles II rewarded Blood for his attempt to rob him of his crown by pensioning him for life, while he left the faithful custodian of the jewels unpaid for risking his life in the defense of the royal treasures, will always be one of the mysteries of English history. The crown jewels have ever since remained unmolested by embarrassed sovereign or light-fingered subjects, and they are not likely to be disturbed by either in our time.

## Acknowledgements

### Clippings Acknowledged

Waldo C. Moore (30)  
L. T. Brodstone (10)  
George Remsburg (25)  
Harry J. Podmore (3)  
M. Kunz (1)  
Frank C. Ross (19)  
E. A. Darmer (4)  
Clark R. Porter (1)  
Wilson Straley (100)  
James L. Mason (1)  
F. J. Gluck (2)  
T. T. Wentworth (3)  
A. Atlas Leve (2)  
Anthony Kigas, Jr. (50)  
E. L. Fenstermaker (2)  
Paul Rowe (6)  
Grace W. Farnsworth (1)  
Henry Mueller (20)  
Walter C. White (2)

### Honorary Mention

#### 5 Year Subscriptions

E. A. Logan, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
M. C. Farnsworth, Newark, N. Y.  
Cox Motors, Cle Elum, Wash.  
Roger L. Bloom, Cameron, Wis.  
Astor H. Blauvelt, Sioux Falls, S. D.

### Visitors

Among the out-of-town visitors to HOBBIES office this month we record the names of Charles Street, New York collector of butterflies, gems, minerals, fossils, Indian relics, and numismatics; Mrs. Ralph V. Carlson and Dolores Carlson of Omaha, Neb.; Florence Isemonger, Midlothian, Ill., collector of taxidermy specimens; M. Joseph Murphy of Phoenix, Ariz.; and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Tennessee. Mr. Johnson who is a veteran Indian relic collector says that he wants a copy of HOBBIES buried with him when he dies, which reminds us that there are a few more persons who would like to see HOBBIES buried.

Also Hon. Claude Stone, former Congressman from Peoria, Illinois, and family paid us a visit. Mr. Stone is a collector of Indian relics. His son collects stamps, coins and Indian relics.

### With Thanks

A souvenir book-mark letter opener from the San Diego, Calif., Exposition, through the courtesy of H. E. Rhoads of San Diego.

Howard F. Porter, proprietor of the Old Print Exchange, New York City, sends for our museum a splendid copy of the Gravure Company of America's "Book of Presidents."

Robert W. Bingham, Director of the Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York, sends a copy of "Buffalo's Mark Twain" for the Hobby Museum.

H. T. Daniel, Dardanelle, Arkansas, sends a specimen of cat's-eye for the mineral section of the Museum. This specimen is from Garland County, Arkansas, and very unusual.

George Reid, editor of The Refiner, Houston, Texas, sends samples of rose rocks or calcite from western Oklahoma.

Mrs. Paul Huntley, Canon City, Colorado, sends samples of desert glass, originally white, that has lain in the sun for probably seventy-five years and absorbed the violet rays turning it a violet color.

From Wilson Straley, Kansas City, Missouri, samples of the new Missouri milk-bottle fractional currency legalized in that state to pay sales tax.

George J. Helm of Lancaster, Pa., sends a first day cover as of August 17, celebrating the dedication of the Lancaster Municipal airport. W. T. Raley, Washington, D. C., sends a cachet celebrating the Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Philatelic Society, August 12 to 16. A cachet bearing a cachet of the "New York Weekly Journal," Vol. 2, No. 40, August 14, 1735, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the freedom of the press.



## THE RECORD COLLECTOR

*A new department devoted to the interests of the collector  
of historic phonograph records*



*Conducted by L. ALBERT WEHLING*

WITH this issue of HOBBIES, "THE RECORD COLLECTOR" makes its debut as a member of the great family of collective pursuits already represented herein. We hope our readers, in all parts of the world, will send us their comments on this new department, as well as any suggestions they may have to make it as interesting and helpful as possible to all.

\* \* \*

It is our plans to discuss one "collectors' artist" each month, and so, in the course of time, bound volumes of HOBBIES will contain interesting data and sidelights on various singers and instrumentalists of the past not readily found elsewhere. It seems very fitting that this first month's discussion should be devoted to *Geraldine Farrar* who has endeared herself to the record collectors of the world by the gracious aid which she has given in so many ways to the International Record Collectors' Club. Miss Farrar is now in Europe. She has lately written Mr. Seltsam of Bridgeport that she is enjoying her visit in Germany immensely; there was no mention of a much-needed rest from the eternal autographing of IRCC record labels, but that may well be conclusively presumed! Before sailing, Miss Farrar autographed the "A" labels of IRCC No. 58 (Micaela's aria from "Carmen" coupled with the unpublished duet with Martinelli from the same opera) and IRCC No. 55 (Bemberg's "Chant Venetien" and Richard Strauss' "Serenade"). The black label Farrar records made in Berlin in 1904 are collectors' items of the first importance. Especially notable in this group are the "L'altra notte" from "Mefistofele" (No. 53425) with its rich low tones, and the familiar "Waltz" from "Romeo and Juliet" (serial 1315r) a dazzling display of sound coloratura technique. It is fascinating to trace the development and growth of the Farrar voice by comparing with these early records the duet with Martinelli made in 1915, and the electrical record of the Strauss "Serenade" made in 1927. After 23 years, the "Farrar thrill" is still very much in evidence! A sensational discovery of an unpublished Farrar record has just been made by the indefatigable secretary



of the International Record Collectors' Club. Full details will be given here next month. Until then - - - patience.

\* \* \*

Mr. Glackens reports from Poland, Ohio, that an old Edison record owned by Mr. Bishop of that city of the "Salce" aria from "Otello" sung by *Aino Ackte* is a real thriller. Ackte's records appeared in the early Victor catalogs for a short while: "A ma fiancée" (91042) and the "Roi de Thule" aria from "Faust" (91044). These were American pressings of European matrices, originally appearing in the almost mythical 5000 series as 5072 and 5074 respectively. Dr. McLoughlin of Bayonne is the lucky possessor of a red seal Victor record by *Suzanne Adames* in this series: 5006 - - - a smooth, straightforward interpretation of "Home, sweet home", with the exception of an interpolated "Patti" high note at the close. This 5006 Adams is the "original" edition as far as the United States is concerned, but as the record was made in London, the "absolute original" would necessarily have to be the red label G & T 3294. This question of "originals" is a troublesome one, and one which will have to be ironed out as we go along.

\* \* \*

Mr. Riemens of Zandvoort, Holland, passes on the rumor of a duet from "Boheme" made by *Jean de Reszke* and *Nellie Melba* in Paris in 1908, supposedly made at the same time that Melba made her solo record from the same opera (HMV 033062). It is always good to hear of a rumor about a Jean de Reszke record, even though we never see any of his records! This happens to be an especially choice rumor. If any one has any information, let him send it on!

\* \* \*

The RECORD COLLECTOR wishes to extend its congratulations to Mr. Bauer of Milan, Italy upon his acquisition of the *Stehle-Camporelli-Garbin-Sammarco quartet* from "Boheme" (13 3/4 inch Fonotipia) as reported by Mr. Hurst in the August "Gramophone". This record, notable for its splendid cast as well as for its immense size, is a true collectors' gem, and its transfer to Mr. Bauer is an event of extraordinary importance in the field of record collecting.

For years record collectors have been bewailing the fact that they had no satisfactory place or medium in which to let fellow collectors know what records they wanted to dispose of by way of sale or exchange, or what records they wanted to obtain in either of those ways. Attention is therefore called to the extremely low advertising rates quoted in this magazine. This is an ideal way to let others know of your wares and "wants", and we trust that the collectors will take advantage of this opportunity to build up their collections.

\* \* \*

It is the intention of the RECORD COLLECTOR to be absolutely international in scope and interest. In order to attain this end, the cooperation of the record collectors throughout the world is imperative. The RECORD COLLECTOR is not in competition with any other similar page anywhere, but it hopes, rather, to do its share in disseminating information of interest to all record collectors, and to provide a medium for an expression of their views. The forum, which will be a regular monthly feature, will be inaugurated with the next issue. Letters, pro and con, (provided they are printable!) will be printed as far as space will allow. It will be a pleasure to hear from the collectors, and especially from those who do not as yet have record collections, but who have just become interested in this fascinating hobby.

\* \* \*

In the next issue of HOBBIES, the "man of the month" in this department will be *Fernado de Lucia*. Until then, good luck, and good hunting!

\* \* \*

Many years ago Harry H. Levy of Chicago and the late Mrs. Levy started a collection of phonograph records to supplement the concerts, operas and symphonies they heard. Mrs. Levy put the collection to good use by playing the records for small groups of children in her neighborhood and aiding in cultivating their appreciation of good music. Her efforts were well rewarded when years later a string quartet, consisting of "children" from her music appreciation groups, called on her and played for her much of the music they had heard played on records in her home. The collection of the Mr. and Mrs. Levy numbered over two thousand records.

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**WANTED**—Victor red Riccardo Martin 88277 Cavalleria. Good condition only.—J.M., c/o Hobbies. tf

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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Fremstad Stille Nacht. Columbia 30708. Excellent condition.—Wehling, c/o Hobbies. tf

# "Them Were The Days"

—□—  
Photograph from Harrigan  
and Hart material collected  
by Albert Davis, Buffalo,  
New York.



**I**N AMERICA'S stage history there never were plays that so faithfully depicted the various contemporary types that made up New York's cosmopolitan population as did the comedies and comedy-dramas of Harrigan and Hart. From the middle seventies until the middle eighties, Harrigan and Hart, as a theatrical institution, were an integral part of New York quite as much as the Astor House, Niblo's Garden or Ehret's Brewery.

Edward Harrigan — or Ned, as everybody called him—was born in New York City in 1843 and gained his first knowledge of the city types that were later to prove so serviceable, by working in a shipyard in the lower part of the city. One night, while still a mere boy, he "went on" with Campbell's Minstrels, who were playing on the Bowery, and delivered a stump speech of his own composition. This taste of an actor's existence and the life of adventure that goes with it, is probably what induced young Harrigan to run away from home on a schooner bound for New Orleans.

In 1867 he found himself in California, where he took up the ship caulking trade. But a stage career was too powerful a magnet, and representing himself as an actor from New York, he secured a job at the Olympic Variety Theatre, where a few years before Lotta Crabtree, Joe Murphy and Maggie Moore had won plaudits from the fun-loving miners.

It took the stage manager, however, only one performance to discover that Harrigan was an amateur and he was promptly let out.

But Harrigan's latent genius enabled him to overcome a bad start and he played at the Bella Union and at another San Francisco theatre, the Pacific Melodeon, for two years, and received there that schooling in versatility that was to prove of such inestimable value in the years to come. In 1870 he went East, having for a professional partner, Sam Rickey, than whom there was no better Irish or Negro delineator until he yielded to the temptations of John Barleycorn.

In Chicago Harrigan met Anthony Cannon, professionally known as Tony Hart, who had been singing with Arlington's Minstrels, and the team of Harrigan and Hart was formed, their first big hit being a musical sketch by Harrigan called "The Little Fraud." Their success as a variety team spurred their ambitions to greater heights, and in 1876 they leased the Theatre Comique at 514 Broadway, New York, and began producing a series of local plays that drew packed houses night after night and season after season.

Characteristic songs were a component part of all the Harrigan and Hart pieces, and these were written especially for each production.

The melodies were second to Stephen C. Foster. What mellow memories are brought back by such famous ditties as "Maggie Murphy's Home," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "Whist! the Bogie-man," "Market on Saturday Night," "Poverty's Tears Ebb and Flow," "Get Up Jack, John Sit Down," and

"My Dad's Dinner Pail"

"Preserve that old kettle, so blacken'd and worn,

It belong'd to my father before I was born,

It hung in a corner, beyant on a nail,  
'Twas an emblem of labor was Dad's dinner pail."

James Madison, well known collector and dealer of Los Angeles, has voiced his opinion of Harrigan and Hart material from a collecting standpoint as follows:

"From a collecting standpoint, I believe that Harrigan and Hart material will in future years become a valuable part of theatrical Americana. Such a collection should include Harrigan and Braham sheet music, that with pictorial frontispieces being, of course, the more desirable. Nor is the assembling thereof child's play, as Harrigan and Braham are credited with having written and composed over 400 songs. I should consider those with printed fronts to be worth at the present time from \$1 to \$3 each, while those that carry pictorial embellishment rate in my estimation from \$2 to \$5. Programs and one-quarter sheet hangers of the '514 Comique' and '728 Comique' are also much sought after. These heralded the current attractions and were usually in two or three flashy colors. Especially rare is a satin one-quarter sheet hanger of the Bella Union Theatre, San Francisco, gotten out in 1870 and mentioning Ned Harrigan as a member of its stock variety troupe. I purchased it several years ago for \$15 and figured I was getting a bargain. The assembling of photographs of Harrigan and Hart and of the many talented artists who played under their banner, is almost a field in itself."

## MATCH BOX LABELS

**HOBBIES** is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON. Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—W. G. Fountaine; Vice-president—Howard J. Young; Manager Cover Division—John C. Schulz.

### Special Important Notice

Effective at once. Membership requirements in the club are as follows: Life membership one dollar, which includes lists of all members to time of joining. Yearly dues fifteen cents, together with stamped addressed envelope for each and every list of new members issued. Lists printed on the first of January, April, July and October of each year. January and July names also appear on April and October lists. Members are not required to buy any lists if they do not wish to but may buy all as issued, if they wish or none at all.

### The Strong Point Its Weakness

Strange to say one of the most attractive features of match label collecting is the very reason why it has not flourished to a greater extent. The strong point about the collecting of match box labels is that one can find so many with but little effort. The writer two years ago picked up off the sidewalks in three months time over two hundred varieties, many of which cannot be found today as they have been replaced by new brands. This is why there are so few dealers in match labels. Take away the dealers from other hobbies and would they flourish as they do? It's the dealer effort, and exhibiting for sale and advertising that really makes collectors and promotes any hobby.

Parents who would induce their children to collect match labels have

**JAPAN MATCH BOX LABELS** — All different. 500. 65c; 1,000. \$1.25; 2,000. \$2.65; 3,000. \$3.85; 5,000. \$6.50; 6,000. \$8.50; 8,000. \$15.00; 10,000. \$28.00. All post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. S. bank bills and stamps accepted. List free with 50 different fascinating labels for 10c postage.—Ichiro Yoshida, 3600, Meijiro, Tokio, Japan. ap126711

**COLLECT MATCH COVERS** — 100 all different. 25c. Write for bargains.—The Match Cover Exchange, P. O. Box 177, Waterbury, Conn. my1001

### WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1835 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer. d38x

M. A. RICHARDSON  
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

little or no expense involved, yet the child profits as he does from interest in any other form of collecting. The main source of match labels is exchange and trading with other collectors rather than buying from dealers. In most all of the popular hobbies, prices are well established and well known, yet so far on match labels little is known as to the real scarcity and value. Rather common labels yesterday have proved to be very scarce today. With new varieties of match labels and wrappers appearing more rapidly than ever before in the history of the industry match label collecting is growing with leaps and bounds. The growth of the Blue Moon Club membership is a matter of record with nineteen countries outside the United States represented. The collector of book match covers also are growing rapidly day by day.

## THE POSTCARD COLLECTOR'S RECORD

(Continued from August issue)

Date	Sent To	View	Answered
30 May	Dubois, Paris	Old South Church	July 2
1 June	Schmidt, Berlin	Bunker Hill Mon.	July 5

This record enables the collector to tell at a glance what cards he has sent to certain members and prevents sending duplicates. Cards may be exchanged, if unwritten, five or ten at a time and mailed as printed matter. Many European collectors specialize in "t.c.v." views, that is cards stamped on the view side. American collectors may receive this type of card but cannot reciprocate, for stamping on the view side is contrary to our postal regulations. Through the use of code signs a member may limit his exchange to certain countries. The rule that a member should always follow is the "Do unto to others, etc." There are racketeers in this hobby as well as in others who believe in receiving but who will not reply. These are speedily weeded out by the directors of the exchanges. Confusion in code signs or carelessness among club members sometimes causes incidents in one's correspondence like the following. A letter is received enclosing a piece of shark's skin cut into the

"The 'Generals' crickets receive a special diet before their fights, and are attended to with utmost care and great competence. Observations made for many centuries have developed a set of standard rules which are conscientiously followed. The trainers, for instance, are aware of the fact that extremes of temperature are injurious to the crickets. When they observe that the insects droop their tiny mustaches, they know that they are too warm, and endeavor to maintain for them an even temperature and exclude all draughts from them. Smoke is supposed to be detrimental to their health, and the rooms in which they are kept must be perfectly free from it. The experts also have a thorough understanding of their diseases, and have prescriptions at hand for their treatment and cure. If the crickets are sick from over-eating, they are fed on a kind of red insect. If sickness arises from cold, they get mosquitoes; if heat, shoots of the green pea are given them. A kind of butterfly known as 'bamboo butterfly' is administered for difficulty in breathing. In a word, they are cared for like pet babies."

form of a pen wiper or novelty mask, or perhaps it is a monkey's tooth, and the writer requests you to send him Boob McNutt pictures, or a love story magazine, or match box labels. At one time the writer received a string of beads from a boy in Martinique who wanted a pair of roller skates. He got the skates, but he will have to go to the main street in Fort de France to use them, unless conditions have changed since we visited the island.

It is hoped that the foregoing notes will help the miscellaneous collector of post cards to organize his collecting and renew some interest in the hobby, for the more collectors in this field, the better the chances will be for the present collectors to get a better type of album manufactured and have the type of American view cards improved so that they will equal if not excel the productions of other countries. Let us have a revival of post card collecting and perhaps create a few jobs for photographers, printers, etc.—R. J. W.



# SWAPPERS' PAGE

FOR THE EXCHANGE OF COLLECTORS' MATERIAL

Anyone reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

**ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.**

**2 CENTS PER WORD** for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

**BOOKS WANTED**—(Privately printed, amatory curiosa, anthropology and other unusual volumes only), in exchange for fine United States precancelled stamps, your selection. — L. Hague, Box 284, Newark, Ohio. s185

**YOUR ANTECEDENTS**, past, present, future. \$\$\$\$ not needed in this deal. Comprehensive astrological analysis delineated. Send complete data, hour, date, year of birth (exact minute if possible). Will swap above helpful and needed information for \$1.50 in unused U. S. stamps, commemoratives preferred. — Joan Arvon, 4517 Freret St., New Orleans, La. s1001

**WILL GIVE** 100 fine U. S. commemoratives for 150 precancels. No New York City or Chicago. — John Nagle, North Judson, Ind. s124

**WILL TRADE** U. S. or foreign stamps for any denominations or amounts used U. S. stamps. — Virgil Smith, 130 Elmwood, Ponca City, Okla. s12621

**FOR EXCHANGE** for post stamps. One woven wrist band, human, hair, made in Germany over hundred years ago; also hair watch chain, gold mountings. What is your offer? — O. W. Malmgren, Weyerhaeuser, Wis. s1

**TRADE** — Fair golf balls for Indian head pennies, or? — G. Plough, 10 Dana St., Amherst, Mass. n386

**DIME NOVELS** Exchanged — I have over 3,000 to swap. — C. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jly12612

**100,000 FINE** foreign stamps to trade for coins, curios, relics or curio stock. — Indian Museum, Northbranch, Kansas. au12402

**HAVE 12 DIFFERENT** Valentine's Manuals of New York. Best offer in Old U. S. Coins considered. For particulars, write — J. Kessler, 204 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s3001

**SEND ME 100 PRECANCELS**, good condition, no damaged, no New York City or Chicago, and I will send you 40 different foreign stamps. — Hubert Williams, Hornell, N. Y. n3401

**PRIVATE COLLECTION** of curious, medical and other rare books; old coins and cents; Eastman Special Kodak; men's Swiss wrist watch; small printing press; silver drawing set; old Hobbies; rare Western books, views, manuscripts; maps (Revolutionary, etc.), to exchange for U. S. and British Colonial stamps. — V. E. Baker, Elyria, Ohio. f12465

**BOOKS, STAMPS**, want unused stamps, gem arrowheads, guns, curios, etc. — Littrell, 919 Bailey, San Antonio, Texas. s336

**INDIAN RELICS** wanted in exchange for cut gem stones, cameos, old books, modern books, coins, oil paintings, fossils. Please state what you have and want. — Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. f

**I WILL TRADE** you 12 genuine stone Indian arrowheads for each 12 good Indian head cents sent me. — W. C. Chambers, Harvard, Ill. n3001

**DEPRESSION SCRIP MONEY**; tokens; exchange. — F. Myers, H-1302 N. Clark, Chicago. o304

**SOUVENIR PENNY** of Trenton, exchange for coins, stamps, first flights. — Schenck, 18 Eaton Ave., Trenton, N. J. s325

**FIVE ILLINOIS** tax tokens for 10¢ precanceled stamps. Want coins. — R. Ross, H-4333 Hazel, Chicago. o306

**METAL WATERMARK DETECTOR** exchanged for every 10 fine used Parks above 4c value. — A. James, 15 Royce Rd., Allston, Mass. s104

**MINERALS FROM** Franklin furnace. Want Indian relics. — Dimmick, 3 Doering Way, Cranford, N. J. o365

**LEMAIRE 10 P. BINOCULAR**; fine Russian samovar; 38 caliber D. A. Colt, Government Model 45 automatic Colt; Klotz violin; large Italian guitar; Howard or Elgin watch; collection of cameos. Want antique watches; C. and B. firearms. — A. Griesmeyer, 836 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago. s148

**SWAP** — National School of Music Spanish guitar course for best offer in mint centered stamps of U. S. Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, or will accept usable Colts or Smith & Wesson firearms. — Littrell, 919 Bailey, San Antonio, Texas. s127

**HUNDRED PRECANCELS** for fifty Commemoratives, Indian heads and Railroad Man's Magazines for eight pictures from cigarettes. — Edward Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. s6331

**SWAP** — Watches 7 to 21 jewel reconditioned, for best offer. Send for descriptive list. — H. C. Anderson, 3701 S. Toledo, Coral Gables, Florida. n12621

**CHILE 10P AIRMAIL** (#635) or Brazil 10,000R (#299), for 10 different precanceled Bicentennials, Parks, Commemoratives, fine condition. Good stamps for other precancels. Send for offer. — A. A. Belser, 933 Kensington Ave., Plainfield, New Jersey. o3421

**ANTIQUE FURNITURE**, relics and curios, for fine old United States stamps. — Ernest Ritter, 356 East 9th St., Erie, Pa. o12411

**RARE SET** of Racinet, value \$200; fine old Americana, South American curios, macheta, carved cocoanuts, etc. Also brass candlesticks and fine brass English bowl. Portable radio, dictaphone, cornet microphone on stand, beautiful set of theatrical drapes. Trade for U. S. stamps or what? — Hamilton Exchange, 2030 E. 12th St., Indianapolis, Ind. s3693

**WILL SEND** set of four souvenir California gold for any commemorative half dollar received. — J. Turner, Box 1406, Prescott, Ariz. s3001

**TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT** precancels for forty Parks over three-cent. — Bossardet, 8718 Grand River, Detroit. n306

**FOR EACH** Kool and Raleigh coupon I will give 2c catalogue value of good grade United States, foreign or airmails. — A. V. Lynch, 2300 Newburg Road, Louisville, Ky. o3811

**WILL TRADE** — First editions, Americana, for Keystone State or Vega tenor or mandolin-banjo. — Milton F. Wells, 233 Powell Rd., Springfield, Pa. s1

**WANTED** — Goblets, Hobnail, Thousand Eye, pattern glass, for U. S. and foreign stamps. — H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Indiana. au12462

**WILL EXCHANGE** one book, "Foolish Questions of Yellowstone Park," for Ranch Romances magazines, or what have you? 3c stamp for reply. — Frank J. Falbaum, Cameron, Mont. s12651

**WANT** 120 bass piano accordion. Will criticize, revise book manuscript (service worth \$25-\$75). — Gertrude R. White, Literary Agent, 3816 Chrysler Building, New York City. o3001

**STAMPS, ANTIQUES**, books, etc., for Phonographic Record Catalogues. Self addressed stamped envelope for communications. — M. Stepanuk, 903 Parrish St., Philadelphia, Pa. n3001

**HAWAII, CUBA** stamps wanted on old envelopes or from stamp collections. What do you find and what do you want? — James M. Woods, Monett, Mo. my306

**WANT** old U. S. coins, stamps, autographs, prints, books, relics, etc. Have many articles to offer in exchange. — J. Settel, 24 Crosby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. n369

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS** — 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913; well bound; good condition. Best offer in collection material takes them. — A. C. Robbins, Beatrice, Nebraska. s183

**MAGAZINES** — Largest stock of every description, books, etc. Prompt service. Swap for coins, guns, relics, etc. — Jos. O'Brogta, 217 Willow, Dunkirk, N. Y. s1531

**INDIAN RELICS**, beaded buckskin, pipes, pottery, baskets, Indian books. Navajo rugs to swap for 22 pistols, rifles, 416 shotguns, Graflex camera. Only first class modern guns or camera in A-1 working condition wanted. Give full description and state wants. — 2002 West Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

**OLD SMOKING PIPES**, meerscham and porcelain. Old German ctr. wanted by collector. What have you and what do you want? State cash value. — O. H. Widmann, 316 East Columbia Ave., Palsades Park, N. J. ap12804

**15 CALIFORNIA** Precancelled Commemoratives, Parks, etc., for 15 varieties mint blocks. — Dutton Erker, 509 Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12501

**WANT PROFESSIONAL** photography work. In exchange I offer good books; sets. — H. Weissman, 163 West 21st St., New York, N. Y. n383

**EXCHANGE YOUR** duplicate stamps, cataloguing 4c and over. Details for 3c postage. — Elma Stamp Exchange, Elma, Erie Co., New York, S.P.A. 6985, jly12651

**CALIFORNIA PRECANCELLED**, Parks, Mothers, Commemoratives, for Precancelled Commemoratives, U. S. Revenues, Mint Commemoratives. — Dutton Erker, 509 S. Citron, Anaheim, Calif. s12021

**WILL TRADE** sea shells, sea animals and stamps for minerals, fossils, or what? —M. Whitman, 1410 Central Ave., Wildwood, N. J. o1208

**STAMPS**—Colonials, foreign, U. S. \$1, \$2 and \$5 issues, to trade for current U. S. and Canadian Commemoratives and scarcer values in any quantity but in good condition. Also general exchange. Send 3c stamp for information. —A. Mathieu, 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

**NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS** — 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913; well bound; good condition. Trade for mint commemorative stamps before 1920. —A. C. Robbins, Beatrice, Nebr. s144

**EXCHANGE ORIGINAL** cartoons; art, reference and writers' books; other articles; for old cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 505 West 29th St., Wilmington, Dela. mh12672

**THOUSANDS** of good stamps, 3c to \$50.00, to swap for Indian relics or old U. S. coins. Write me what you have and want.—Harry Mangold, 306 W. 2nd, Hutchinson, Kansas. s106

**SEND 100 DIFFERENT** stamps, plus 3c postage. Receive 100 different.—Harold Paul, 2070 Grand Ave., New York. s153

**WILL SWAP** different covers for firearms, army rifles, foreign army rifles, bayonets, etc.—John Reeve, 8 Clark Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y. o369

**BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS** — Iron ore for old coins, or? All correspondence answered.—Wm. Keeton, Ironwood, Mich. s103

**MAKE MONEY WRITING ABOUT** your hobbies. Professional writer, associate editor of The Author & Journalist, and contributor to Popular Science, Outdoor Life, Good Housekeeping, Boy's Life, Literary Digest, Forum, and other leading magazines, will exchange expert manuscript criticism and marketing advice, or extended course in magazine writing (regular \$75 value), for butterflies, cactus, fossil teeth, gem stones, coral, autographs, old prints, antiques of all kinds (including shawls, coverlets, glassware, china objects, etc.), old maps, unusual dolls, stamps, coins, relics, etc. Write for further information and describe what you have to trade, stating value of it.—Frank Clay Cross, 1362 Race Street, Denver, Colo. np

**INDIAN PUBLICATIONS** and relics wanted. Stamps given.—Dr. Hiller, Robbinsdale, Minn. jly12231

**EXCHANGE MODERN REVOLVERS** for antique arms.—Locke, 1319 City Nat'l, Omaha, Nebraska. mh63

**OLD PRINTS;** U. S. coins; antique pistol; collection view cards; rare newspapers; rare documents from Philippine Islands, 1870 to 1897. Want collection of U. S. stamps. Describe what you have to offer.—W. Hall Crowell, 642 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. n3461

**INDIAN CENTS**—Attractive approvals for U. S. commemoratives, airmails, any quantity.—R. Brand, E. Patchogue, N. Y. n325

**EXCHANGE** for mint pictorial stamps (blocks, sheets), give 2-3 times more than catalogue value Greece, Epirus, Thrace, Mytilene, etc.—Kimon Catacalos, 12 Themistocleous, Athens, Greece. n3001

**WILL EXCHANGE** named gladioli bulbs for Indian relics or gems. —Marxhausen, Waltham, Minn. s162

**1,000 MATCH LABELS**, nearly all different, buttons, badges, ribbons (several hundred items). Trade for old U. S. covers or medals.—Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. s164

**UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN** stamps, also stampless covers, to exchange for your miscellaneous lots pre-canceled and accumulations. Send along a trial lot.—Henry Perlish, 110 Riverside Drive, New York City. s12081

**HAVE WATER COLOR PAINTINGS** garden magazines, books, coins. Want autographs or antiques. —Herbert E. Hulse, 38 Wheeler Ave., Warwick, N. Y. ap12252

**WANTED**—To exchange gladioli bulbs for fishing tackle. —The Briggs Floral Company, Encinitas, Calif. ap12861

**EXCHANGE FOR EQUAL FACE**, good mint, 10c Lindbergh airmail or 1/4c Bicentennials for commemoratives, imperforates, or what have you.—Styer, 1118 Hampden, Reading, Penna. s1281

**WILL EXCHANGE** — Preserved local and Gulf of Mexico natural history and biological specimens for your local preserved biological material, Indian relics, minerals, fossils and forestry display specimens. — Natural History Exhibit, c/o Coca Cola Co., Monroe, La. s127

**WILL TRADE** 30 different dates Indian head cents for any new commemorative half dollar or half dollars before 1892 in very good to fine condition. —Kenneth Lyle, Paw Paw, Mich. s106

**WILL TRADE** better grade stamps for U. S. and foreign covers of any kind.—John D. Graham, M.D., Devils Lake, North Dakota. d12831

**WANTED**—Swords, daggers, old pistols, Geographics 1912 and older. Have Encyclopedias, magazines, weapons, land, cottages, Geographics. Big list. —Goulding, Eustis, Florida. d12621

**BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS** from all parts of the world. Brilliant and rare kinds, perfect, named, not mounted, very large stock. Will exchange for World stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Use cash prices for exchanging.—Geo. MacBean, 6568 Balsam St., Vancouver, B. C. s12042

**WILL TRADE** U. S., foreign, pre-canceled, covers (first issue), Zeppelin blocks, for U. S.—R. C. Davidson, 6201 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. n12601

**TRADE** — U. S., British and German Colonies, for Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia. —N. Horn, 1907 Loring Place, Bronx, N. Y. ja63

**FIRST DAY COVERS**, F.A.M. and C.A.M. covers to exchange for commemorative stamps, catalogue value for catalogue value. —Howard M. Weaver, Waynesboro, Pa. ja12231

**STAMP EXCHANGERS** — Have fine U. S. 524, 571, 572, 573, 2284, Canada 171 172. Want any quantity fine, not too common, U. S., British North America airmails and foreign pictorials. Lots kept intact until you are satisfied.—A. Mathieu 4406 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. d12252

**SWAP**—Old antique Ellingh chain drive watch movement, 150 years old. Want cap and ball or pepperbox revolvers; 410 gauge shotgun, handy gun; 22 caliber revolvers or rifles; watches; binoculars; or what?—Louie Rabbass, Orchard, Nehr. s1001

**SWAP** — Old U. S. coins for foreign silver coins. Small printing press wanted. —W. C. Sanders, 608 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn. n308

**BOOKS TO TRADE** for coins, medals, celluloid buttons, (especially Bryan, McKinley) campaign badges, Hard Times, Civil War tokens.—Carl Wicklund, Jr., Box 5074, Portland, Oregon. n3001

**WILL EXCHANGE** all different U. S. stamps, catalog over \$65, for exceptionally fine flintlock pistol; airmails, catalog \$25, for fine old pistol; Confederate, #201 and #203 (catalog \$15), for pistol; or will exchange any of above for U. S. mint blocks.—Wm. Reeder, 10 Chatham Road, Upper Darby, Pa. s1001

**WANTED**—Exchange on Scott's basis, of high catalogue stamps. My duplicates catalogue from 10c to \$25.00. References exchanged. —M. P. Hayden, Manomet, Mass. my12612

**TRADE COLLECTION** of 55 different foreign coins, value \$5.50, for an accumulation or collection of U. S. stamps. Can use any amount of Commemoratives regardless of duplicates. Also trade U. S. stamps for Canada stamps, Scott basis. —George Novak, 4424 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill. o12852

**25 INDIAN HEAD CENTS**, all different dates, for silver dollar.—Hobby Shop, 1271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. mh12402

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## ANTIQUE PENNY BANKS

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## AUTOGRAPHED FIRST EDITIONS

Burks, P. D., 4154 S. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Author "Fireside Yarns—1001 Nights," \$1, postpaid. o63

## BEER LABELS

Schlader, H. M., 208 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Beer Labels bought and exchanged. mh63

## BOOKS

Darvill, 54 McAlister St., San Francisco, Calif. Law and Rare Books, Autographs. All kinds of Prints, Russell, Cruickshank, Celebrities, Ships, etc. n53  
Ellison, C. W., 701 W. Lenawee, Lansing, Mich. First Edition, Rare Books. Send Want Lists. s63  
Heartmann, Metuchen, N. J. Americana, Printed and in Manuscript. Expensive material only. Established 25 years.  
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## BUSINESS SERVICE

Hchert, N-2707 Schurz Ave., New York. Circulars Mailed, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

## CANES

Cooke, B., Box 12, Glencoe, Illinois. Wants canes of historical value, unusual design or material. jly63

## CIGARETTE CARDS

Gooding, Alexander S., 354 Norwich Road, Ipswich, England. Interesting, instructive, ideal. Lists free. o63

## CURIOS

Miller, 433 Main, Norfolk, Va. Buys, Sells, Curios, Oddities, from all parts of world. my63  
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